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1861

THE FAMILY

CHRISTIAN ALMANAC

1861

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY

Tobacco.—In a recent lecture in England, the Dean of Carlisle stated that in 1856, 33,000,000 pounds of tobacco were consumed in that country, at an expense of $40,000,000, over $26,000,000 of which went in duties to the government. In 1821 the average annual consumption was 11¾ ounces to each person; in 1853 it had risen to 19 ounces. In France much more is consumed in proportion to the population, the emperor clearing $20,000,000 annually by the government monopoly. In Denmark the annual consumption averages 70 ounces to each person, in Belgium 73 ounces, and in America the average is vastly higher. It is calculated that 2,000,000 tons, or 4,480,000,000 pounds of tobacco are annually used in the world, at a cost sufficient to pay for all the bread corn used in Great Britain. It is boasted that 100,000,000 of the human race are smokers. In New York city it is stated that there are about 200,000 smokers, each using two cigars daily, making, at an average of four cents each, the sum of $16,000 daily, or $5,840,000 a year, wasted in smoking in this city alone. There are about 900,000,000 cigars manufactured in the same city annually, amounting, at the same price, to $36,000,000.

Benevolence of British Christians.—During 1859 there were contributed to about thirty of the principal religious societies of Great Britain $4,262,435, an average of $82,000 a week, over $11,000 a day, and nearly $500 an hour. And yet this is but a portion of the amount given in that country for evangelical and benevolent purposes. The income of the British and Foreign Bible Society was $774,530; of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, $645,380; of the Church Missionary Society, $610,440; of the Religious Tract Society, $189,490; of the London Missionary Society, $366,440.

The Greatest Seaport of the World.—In 1857 the amount of tonnage belonging to Liverpool was 936,022 tons, being 76,882 tons greater than that of London. Nearly half of all the product exported from England was shipped from this port. The amount of shipping which entered and cleared during that year was more than 9,000,000 tons; of the vessels from abroad, by far the largest and most numerous were from the United States. A large portion of the British, and also of the German emigration to foreign and colonial countries, flows through Liverpool. The docks of Liverpool, which are her pride, cover 400 acres of water, extending a distance of five miles on the Liverpool side of the river, and two on the Birkenhead side. The sea-wall along the Liverpool side, by which the shipping in dock is preserved from wind and storm, is more than five miles long, with an average thickness of eleven feet, and an average height from the foundations of forty feet.

Birds the Farmer's Friends.—An intelligent farmer boy in Illinois observed a small flock of quails commencing at one side of a cornfield, taking about five rows regularly through the field, scratching and picking around every hill, then returning and taking another five rows, till thinking they were pulling up the corn, he shot one, and then examined the field. On all the ground they had been over he found but one stalk of corn disturbed, but in the quail's crop he found one cut worm, twenty-one striped vine bugs, over a hundred chintz bugs that he could distinctly count, and a mass apparently consisting of hundreds of chintz bugs, but not one kernel of corn. During the past five years the quails in that vicinity have been decreasing, and the chintz bug increasing.

Abundance of Weeds.—An English botanist discovered, by careful examination, 7,600 weed seeds in a pint of clover-seed, 12,600 in a pint of congress-seed, 39,440 in a pint of broad clover, and 25,500 of Dutch clover-seed. In a single plant of black mustard he counted over 8,000 seeds, and in a specimen of charlock 4,000; the seed of a single plant of common dock produced 4,700 little docks. The white daisy has over 400 seeds in each flower, and sometimes 50 flowers from one root.

Who Furnish our Criminals and Paupers.—A recent publication states that of the criminals in New York city for twenty-one months, 31,088 were natives of this country, while 89,589 were foreigners; of whom 60,442 were Irish, 9,488 Germans, and 4,000 English. Of 28,821 persons admitted to the alms-house in ten years, 22,468 were foreigners; 15,948 were Irish, 1,240 Germans, and 1,297 English. During the same time, of 50,015 admitted to Bellevue hospital, 41,851 were foreigners. Of 4,335 inmates of the lunatic asylum, 3,360 were foreigners. Of 251,344 committed to the city prison, only 50,385 were natives, while 86,431 professed to be members of the church of Rome.

JAN 11 1932

THE

ILLUSTRATED FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC

FOR

THE UNITED STATES,

FOR

THE YEAR OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST

1861,

BEING THE FIRST AFTER BISSEXTILE, AND UNTIL JULY 4TH, THE 85TH YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

CALCULATED FOR

BOSTON, NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, AND CHARLESTON,

AND

FOUR PARALLELS OF LATITUDE.

ADAPTED FOR USE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

WITH

VALUABLE STATISTICAL INFORMATION CHIEFLY FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS IN EQUAL, OR CLOCK TIME,

BY SAMUEL H. WRIGHT,

DUNDEE, YATES COUNTY, NEW YORK.

BOSTON, Lat. 42° 21′ N.; Long. 71° 4′ W.
NEW YORK, Lat. 40° 42′ 40″ N.; Long. 74° 1′ W.
WASHINGTON, Lat. 38° 53′ N.; Long. 77° 0′ W.
CHARLESTON, Lat. 32° 47′ N.; Long. 79° 57′ W.

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ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1861.

There will be four Eclipses this year, as follows:

I. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, January 10, invisible in America.

II. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, July 7, invisible in America.

III. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, December 17—16th in California—early in the morning. Visible. Size only 2.22 digits, or about one-fifth of the Moon's disc. See the following table.

Names of places.	Begins.	Middle.	Ends.	Names of places.	Begins.	Middle.	Ends.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Portland, Me.	2 46	3 37	4 28	Charleston, S. C.	2 7	2 58	3 49
Boston, Mass.	2 43	3 34	4 25	Havana, Cuba	1 58	2 49	3 40
New York	2 31	3 22	4 13	Detroit, Mich.	1 55	2 46	3 37
Philadelphia, Pa. / Utica, N. Y.	2 27	3 18	4 9	Cincinnati, Ohio	1 50	2 41	3 32
				Chicago, Ill.	1 37	2 28	3 19
Baltimore, Md.	2 21	3 12	4 3	Mobile	1 34	2 25	3 16
Washington, D. C.	2 19	3 10	4 1	New Orleans, La.	1 27	2 18	3 9
Rochester, N. Y.	2 16	3 7	3 58	St. Louis, Mo.	1 26	2 17	3 8
Buffalo, N. Y.	2 12	3 3	3 54	Austin, Texas	56	1 47	2 38
Raleigh, N. C	2 12	3 3	3 54	Oregon City, Or. Dec. 16	*11 23e	14	1 5
Panama, N. G.	2 10	3 1	3 52	San Francisco, Cal.	*11 17e	8	59

* Dec. 16.

IV. A total Eclipse of the Sun, but *only partial* in the United States, December 31. The *Sun rises eclipsed*, and the obscuration will be visible in all the states east of the Mississippi river, and in those states adjacent to it on the west, except Iowa. It ends at Washington at 8h. 36m. In Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, and Wisconsin, the Eclipse *ends* just at sunrise, and east of Maine it begins at sunrise. Size in the Atlantic states about 6 digits.

TRANSIT OF MERCURY.

There will be a transit of Mercury over the Sun's disc, November 12, invisible in America.

OCCULTATION OF MARS.

Mars will be eclipsed by the Moon May 12, at 7h. 30m. evening, at Washington, and reappear at 8h. 32m. Visible generally.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter, F; Golden Number, 19; Jewish Lunar Cycle, 16; Epact, 18; Solar Cycle, 22; Roman Indiction, 4; Julian Period, 6574; age of the world, 5864.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

Venus will be Morning Star until May 11, then Evening Star the rest of the year. Mars will be Evening Star until August 27, then Morning Star the rest of the year. Jupiter will be Morning Star until February 10, then Evening Star until August 30, then Morning Star the rest of the year. Saturn will be Morning Star until February 24, then Evening Star until September 5.

MERCURY.

This planet being rarely seen, may be discovered in the west soon after sunset about February 24, June 22, October 17, and in the east just before sunrise about April 15, August 13, and December 2.

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES FOR 1861.

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.	
Vernal Equinox	March 20	9	40	mo.	Autumnal Equinox	Sept. 22	8	40	ev.
Summer Solstice	June 21	6	27	mo.	Winter Solstice	Dec. 21	2	27	ev.

Note.—The Sun's declination is given, in the monthly tables, for the *instant his centre is on the meridian of Washington.*

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PHENOMENA FOR 1861.

JANUARY 2, ☽ perigee; 8, ☽ lowest; 17, ☽ apogee; 22, ☽ highest; 29, ☽ perigee; 31, ☿ sup. ☌ ☉. FEB. 4, ☽ lowest; 10, ♃ ☍ ☉; 13, ☽ apogee; 19, ☽ highest; 24, ♄ ☍ ☉; 26, ☽ perigee; 27, ☿ gr. elong. E. MARCH 3, ☽ lowest; 13, ☽ apogee; 15, ☿ inf. ☌ ☉; 18, ☽ highest; 22, ♀ ☌ ☿; 26, ☽ perigee; 31, ☽ lowest. APRIL 9, ☽ apogee; 12, ☿ gr. elong. W.; ♃ stat.; 14, ☽ highest; 17, ♂ ☌ ♅; 24, ☽ in perigee; 27, ☽ lowest. MAY 4, ♄ stat.; 7, ☽ apogee; 8, ♃ □ ☉; 11, ♀ sup. ☌ ☉; 12, ☽ highest; 21, ☿ sup. ☌ Sun; 22, ☽ perigee; 24, ♃ □ ☉, ♀ ☌ ☿; 25, ☽ lowest. JUNE 2, ♅ ☌ ☉; 3, ☽ apogee; 8, ☽ highest; 15, ♂ ☌ ☿, 19, ☽ perigee; 21, ☉ highest; 22, ☽ lowest; 24, ☿ gr. elong. E. JULY 3, ☉ apogee; 5, ☽ highest; 8, ♀ ☌ ♂; 10, ♀ ☌ ☿; 11, ♂ ☌ ☿; 16, ☽ perigee; 18, ☽ lowest; 22, ☿ inf. ☌ ☉; 29, ☽ apogee. AUG. 1, ♀ ☌ ♃; 2, ☽ highest; 8, ♀ ☌ ♄; 9, ☽ perigee; 10, ☿ gr. elong. W.; 14, ☽ lowest, 25, ☽ apogee; 27, ♂ ☌ ☉; 29, ☽ highest; 30, ♃ ☍ ☉, SEPT. 2, ☽ ☿ ☌ ♃ and ♂, ♂ ☌ ♃; 4, ☿ sup. ☌ ☉; 5, ♄ ☌ ☉; 6, ☽ perigee; 10, ☽ lowest; 11, ♂ ☌ ♄; 22, ☽ apogee; ☉ crosses equator; 25, ☽ highest. OCT. 4, ☽ perigee; 8, ☽ lowest; 19, ☽ apogee; 20, ☿ gr. elong. E.; 22, ☽ highest; 25, ♃ ☌ ♄. NOV. 1, ☽ perigee; 4, ☽ lowest; 12, ☿ inf. ☌ ☉; 16, ☽ apogee; 19, ☽ highest; 23, ♄'s ring disappears; 29, ☿ gr. elong. W. DEC. 1, ☽ perigee; 2, ☽ lowest; 13, ☽ apogee; 14, ♄ □ ☉; 15, ☿ gr. elong. E.; 17, ☽ highest; 18, ♃ □ ☉; 21, ☉ lowest; 29, ☽ perigee; 30, ☽ lowest; 31. ☉ eclipsed and in perigee.

CHARACTERS.

☉ Sun; ☽ Moon; ☿ Mercury; ♀ Venus; ⊕ Earth; ♂ Mars; ♃ Jupiter; ♄ Saturn; ♅ Uranus; ☌ same longitude, or near each other; □ 90° apart; ☍ opposition, or 180° apart.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC. ♈ Aries; ♉ Taurus; ♊ Gemini; ♋ Cancer; ♌ Leo; ♍ Virgo; ♎ Libra; ♏ Scorpio; ♐ Sagittarius; ♑ Capricorn; ♒ Aquarius; ♓ Pisces.

ASPECTS AND NODES. ☌ Conjunction; ⚹ Sextile, 60 degrees; □ Quartile, 90 degrees; △ Trine, 120 degrees; ☍ Opposition, 180 degrees; ☊ Ascending Node; ☋ Descending Node.

LEAP-YEAR.

Every year the number of which is divisible by 4 without a remainder, is a leap-year, except the last year of the century, which is a leap-year only when divisible by 400 without a remainder. Thus the year 1900 will not be leap-year.

TO ASCERTAIN THE LENGTH OF THE DAY AND NIGHT,

At any time of the year, add 12 hours to the time of the sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising, for the *length of the day*. Subtract the time of setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning, for the *length of the night*. These rules are equally true for *apparent* time.

DURATION OF THE SEASONS, ETC.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M
Sun in Winter Signs	89	1	9	Tropical Year	365	5	44
Sun in Spring Signs	92	20	35	Sun North of the Equator	186	10	48
Sun in Summer Signs	93	14	13	Sun South of the Equator	178	18	56
Sun in Autumnal Signs	89	17	47	Difference	7	15	52

THICKNESS OF THE EARTH'S CRUST.

From the average of numerous experiments, the temperature is found to increase one degree for every 60 feet the earth is penetrated. By this law, the heat at the depth of 60 or 70 miles would reduce to a state of fusion most of the mineral substances known to us. Hence it has been concluded that the centre of the earth is a molten and fluid mass. In view, however, of the increased conducting power of the primitive rocks, and of certain astronomical arguments, it is probable that the solid crust of the earth can not be less than from 200 to 500 miles in thickness.

THE POLESTAR FOUR THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

The following, from Sir John Herschel's Outlines of Astronomy, shows the changes in the celestial pole in four thousand years:

"At the date of the erection of the Great Pyramid of Gizeh, which precedes the present epoch by nearly 4,000 years, the longitudes of all the stars were less by 55° 45′ than at present. Calculating, from this datum, the place of the pole of the heavens among the stars, it will be found to fall near *a* Draconis; its distance from that star being 3° 44′ 25″. This being the most conspicuous star in the immediate neighborhood, was therefore the Polestar at that epoch. The latitude of Gizeh being just 30° north, and consequently the altitude of the North Pole there also 30°, it follows that the star in question must have had, at its lower culmination at Gizeh, an altitude of 26° 15′ 35″. Now it is a remarkable fact, that of the nine pyramids still existing at Gizeh, six—including all the largest—have the narrow passages, by which alone they can be entered—all which open out on the northern faces of their respective pyramids—inclined downwards at an angle as follows

1. Pyramid of Cheops	26°	41′
2. " Cephren	25	55
3. " Mycerinus	26	2
4.	27	0
5.	27	12
6.	28	0
Mean	26°	47′

At the bottom of every one of these passages, therefore, the Polestar must have been visible at its lower culmination, a circumstance which can hardly be supposed to have been unintentional, and was doubtless connected—perhaps superstitiously—with the astronomical observations of that star, of whose proximity to the pole at the epoch of the erection of these wonderful structures we are thus furnished with a monumental record of the most imperishable nature."

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ASTEROID,

Between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, was discovered by M. Luther of Bilk, on the evening of September 22, 1859. It has received the name *Mnemosyne.*

THE MILKY WAY—

That irregular stream of faint, cloudy light, which may be seen on clear moonless nights by the naked eye, forming a circle entirely round the heavens—is supposed to be the remoter parts of the group of stars in which our sun is enveloped. To a spectator at a distant point in the heavens it may appear as a small annular nebula, or as a thin stratum of starry light, covering but a small spot in the sky. In the constellation Argo Navis, is a vast nebular cluster, in which from 2,000 to 6,000 stars have been revealed by the telescope, besides large nebulous tracts which no telescope has yet resolved into stars. This nebula is seen through the Milky Way, but is supposed to lie at an immeasurable distance beyond it.

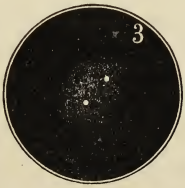
"And these are suns—vast central living fires-
Lords of dependent systems—kings of worlds
That wait as satellites upon their power,
And flourish in their smile. Awake, my soul,
And meditate the wonder. Countless suns
Blaze round thee, leading forth their countless worlds-
Worlds in whose bosoms living things rejoice,
And drink the bliss of being from the fount
Of all-pervading Love."

NEBULÆ.

"I wonder as I gaze. That stream of light
Undimmed, unquenched—just as I see it now—
Has issued from those dazzling points through years
That run far back into eternity.
Exhaustless flood! for ever spent, renewed
For ever!"

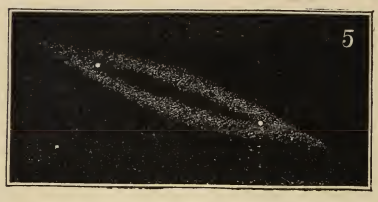
A NEBULA is a cloudy spot of light in the sky, invisible to the naked eye, and which the most powerful telescope cannot in all cases resolve into the stars which compose it. There are between one and two thousand nebulæ noted in Herschel's catalogue. They are supposed to be immensely remote beyond the fixed stars; and if they are each composed of multitudes of stars, how vast must be the system, the combined light of whose thousands of suns appears only as a faint haze, and has required thousands of years to reach us!

Nebulæ vary exceedingly, both in apparent size and in form. Some are elliptical, others annular, and many are globular. The great nebula above represented, No. 1, of a spiral form, is in the northern wing of the constellation Virgo; and is shown as it appears in Lord Rosse's great telescope.



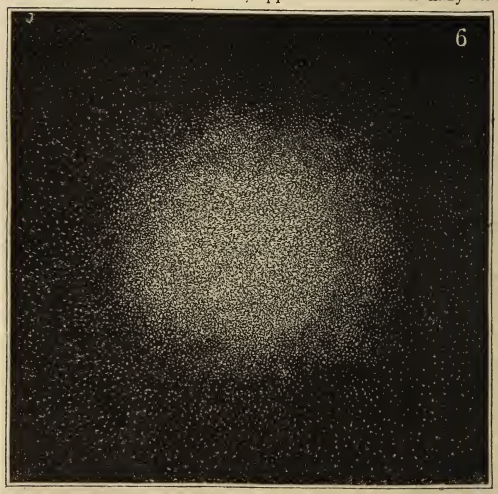
In the tail of Scorpio is a cometary nebula, No. 2.
In Sobieski's Shield is a singular oval nebula, No. 3, containing two small distinct stars.

And in the constellation Cygnus is a globular nebula, No. 4, with a single distinct star in the centre. Another, in Auriga, surrounds an equilateral triangle of three minute stars.



In the right foot of Andromeda is a beautiful elliptical nebula, No. 5, called by Sir John Herschel "a wonderful object." The centre is black, with a small star at each end. It is believed to be of immense size, and to be in shape a ring, seen sideways.

The nebular cluster, No. 6, appears like a small hazy star to the naked eye, but in a good telescope shines with a lustre truly astonishing.



In the constellation Orion is a remarkable nebula, the diameter of which must be at least 19,000,000,000 of miles; and if, as is altogether probable, it lies at a vast distance beyond the most distant stars, its magnitude must be inconceivably great. It is like a universe by itself, immeasurably remote beyond the universe heretofore known.

And yet it is but one of many such, disclosed to the telescopic eye of modern science, and proclaiming as nothing else can the infinite power of Him at whose word they sprang into being.

TRUE TIME.

Two kinds of time are used in Almanacs; *clock* or *mean-time* in some, and *apparent* or *sun-time* in others. *Clock*-time is always *right*, while *sun*-time *varies* every day. People generally suppose it is twelve o'clock when the sun is due south, or at a properly made noon-mark. But this is a mistake. The sun is seldom on the meridian *at twelve o'clock;* indeed this is the case only on four days of the year: namely, April 15, June 15, Sept. 1, and Dec. 24. In this Almanac, as in most other Almanacs, the time used is *clock time.* The time when the sun is on the meridian or at the noon-mark, is also given to the nearest second, for the 1st, 9th, 17th, and 25th days of each month, at the right hand of the top of each calendar page. This affords a ready means of obtaining correct time and for setting a clock by using a noon-mark, adding or subtracting as the sun is slow or fast.

Old-fashioned Almanacs, which use *apparent* time, give the rising and setting of the sun's *centre*, and make no allowance for the effect of refraction of the sun's rays by the atmosphere. The more modern and improved Almanacs, which use *clock* time, give the rising and setting of the sun's *upper limb*, and duly allow for refraction. The practice of setting timepieces by the rising or setting of the sun or moon is not strictly correct, as the unevenness of the earth's surface and intervening objects, such as hills and forests near the points of rising and setting, occasion a deviation in every place, from the time expressed in the Almanac, which time is adapted to a smooth, level horizon. The only means of keeping correct time is by the use of a noon-mark, or a meridian line.

1st MONTH. JANUARY, 1861. 31 DAYS.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S. ° ′ ″	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	H. W. Boston	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	H. W. N York	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	H. W. Ch'ton
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	22 58 20	7 30	4 38	10 10	2 45	7 25	4 43	10 10	11 31	1	Tu	7 19	4 49	10 11	7 3	5 5	10 11	10 31
2	W	22 52 54	7 30	4 39	11 23	3 34	7 25	4 44	11 22	ev. 20	2	W	7 19	4 50	11 21	7 3	5 6	11 18	11 20
3	Th	22 47 0	7 30	4 40	morn.	4 25	7 25	4 45	morn.	1 11	3	Th	7 19	4 51	morn.	7 3	5 7	morn.	ev. 11
4	Fr	22 40 40	7 30	4 41	36	5 20	7 25	4 46	31	2 6	4	Fr	7 19	4 52	31	7 3	5 8	24	1 6
5	Sa	22 33 52	7 30	4 41	1 50	6 24	7 25	4 46	1 46	3 10	5	Sa	7 19	4 52	1 43	7 3	5 8	1 31	2 10
6	F	22 26 37	7 30	4 42	3 3	7 30	7 25	4 47	2 59	4 16	6	F	7 19	4 53	2 54	7 3	5 9	2 59	3 16
7	M	22 18 56	7 30	4 43	4 15	8 37	7 25	4 48	4 10	5 23	7	M	7 19	4 54	4 4	7 3	5 10	3 46	4 23
8	Tu	22 10 48	7 30	4 44	5 23	9 40	7 25	4 49	5 17	6 26	8	Tu	7 19	4 55	5 10	7 3	5 11	4 51	5 26
9	W	22 2 15	7 30	4 45	6 19	10 35	7 25	4 50	6 13	7 21	9	W	7 19	4 56	6 7	7 3	5 12	5 48	6 21
10	Th	21 53 15	7 29	4 46	sets.	11 22	7 24	4 51	sets.	8 8	10	Th	7 19	4 57	sets.	7 3	5 13	sets.	7 8
11	Fr	21 43 50	7 29	4 47	5 40	morn.	7 24	4 52	5 44	8 55	11	Fr	7 18	4 58	5 48	7 2	5 14	6 1	7 55
12	Sa	21 33 59	7 29	4 48	6 47	9	7 24	4 53	6 50	9 37	12	Sa	7 18	4 59	6 53	7 2	5 15	7 3	8 37
13	F	21 23 44	7 28	4 49	7 51	51	7 23	4 54	7 53	10 15	13	F	7 18	5 0	7 55	7 2	5 15	8 1	9 15
14	M	21 13 3	7 28	4 50	8 53	1 29	7 23	4 55	8 54	10 49	14	M	7 17	5 1	8 55	7 2	5 16	8 58	9 49
15	Tu	21 1 58	7 27	4 52	9 54	2 3	7 22	4 57	9 54	11 27	15	Tu	7 17	5 2	9 54	7 2	5 17	9 53	10 27
16	W	20 50 30	7 27	4 53	10 52	2 41	7 22	4 58	10 51	morn.	16	W	7 16	5 3	10 50	7 2	5 18	10 45	11 7
17	Th	20 38 38	7 26	4 54	11 52	3 21	7 21	4 59	11 50	7	17	Th	7 16	5 4	11 47	7 2	5 19	11 39	11 48
18	Fr	20 26 22	7 25	4 56	morn.	4 2	7 20	5 1	morn.	48	18	Fr	7 16	5 6	morn.	7 1	5 19	morn.	morn.
19	Sa	20 13 3	7 25	4 57	51	4 47	7 20	5 2	47	1 33	19	Sa	7 15	5 7	44	7 1	5 20	33	33
20	F	20 0 42	7 24	4 58	1 53	5 39	7 19	5 3	1 48	2 25	20	F	7 14	5 8	1 44	7 1	5 21	1 29	1 25
21	M	19 47 18	7 23	4 59	2 54	6 35	7 18	5 4	2 49	3 21	21	M	7 14	5 9	2 42	7 1	5 21	2 26	2 21
22	Tu	19 33 32	7 22	5 1	3 55	7 38	7 18	5 5	3 49	4 24	22	Tu	7 13	5 10	3 43	7 1	5 22	3 25	3 24
23	W	19 19 25	7 22	5 2	4 53	8 41	7 17	5 6	4 47	5 27	23	W	7 12	5 11	4 40	7 0	5 23	4 21	4 27
24	Th	19 4 56	7 21	5 3	5 44	9 40	7 16	5 7	5 38	6 26	24	Th	7 12	5 12	5 32	7 0	5 24	5 13	5 26
25	Fr	18 50 7	7 20	5 4	6 29	10 34	7 16	5 8	6 24	7 20	25	Fr	7 11	5 13	6 19	6 59	5 25	6 2	6 20
26	Sa	18 34 57	7 19	5 5	rises.	11 22	7 15	5 9	rises.	8 8	26	Sa	7 10	5 14	rises.	6 59	5 26	rises.	7 8
27	F	18 19 26	7 19	5 7	6 41	ev. 10	7 14	5 11	6 43	8 56	27	F	7 9	6 15	6 45	6 58	5 27	6 51	7 56
28	M	18 3 36	7 18	5 8	7 56	55	7 13	5 12	7 57	9 41	28	M	7 9	5 16	7 58	6 58	5 28	8 0	8 41
29	Tu	17 47 27	7 17	5 9	9 9	1 36	7 13	5 13	9 9	10 22	29	Tu	7 8	5 17	9 9	6 58	5 29	9 7	9 22
30	W	17 30 58	7 16	5 11	10 24	2 21	7 12	5 15	10 22	11 7	30	W	7 7	5 19	10 20	6 57	5 30	10 14	10 7
31	Th	17 14 11	7 15	5 12	11 40	3 9	7 11	5 16	11 37	11 55	31	Th	7 7	5 20	11 33	6 57	5 31	11 23	10 55

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H. M.	BOSTON. H. M.	NEW YORK. H. M.	WASHTON. H. M.	CHARLES'N. H. M.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark. D.	H. M. S.
Third Quarter . . .	3	9 11 ev.	8 59 ev.	8 47 ev.	8 35 ev.	1	12 4 4
New Moon	10	10 43 ev.	10 31 ev.	10 19 ev.	10 7 ev.	9	12 7 37
First Quarter	18	11 16 ev.	11 4 ev.	10 52 ev.	10 40 ev.	17	12 10 34
Full Moon	26	0 22 ev.	0 10 ev.	11 58 mo.	11 46 mo.	25	12 12 44

2d MONTH. FEBRUARY, 1861. 28 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M. BOSTON.	H. M. NEW YORK.	H. M. BALTIMORE	H. M. CHARLES'N.
Third Quarter	2	5 16 mo.	5 4 mo.	4 52 mo.	4 40 mo.
New Moon	9	3 20 ev.	3 8 ev.	2 56 ev.	2 45 ev.
First Quarter	17	7 35 ev.	7 23 ev.	7 11 ev.	7 0 ev.
Full Moon	24	11 59 ev.	11 47 ev.	11 35 ev.	11 24 ev.

Sun on Merid. or noon mark.

D.	H. M. S.
1	12 13 56
9	12 14 31
17	12 14 15
25	12 13 14

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S. ° ′ ″	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON RISES. H. M.	H. W. BOSTON. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'ia, Ohio Indiana, and Illinois., SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON RISES. H. M.	H. W. N. YORK. H. M.
1	Fr	16 57 5	7 14	5 14	morn.	4 3	7 10	5 18	morn.	ev. 49
2	Sa	16 30 42	7 12	5 15	55	5 2	7 9	5 19	50	1 48
3	F	16 22 1	7 11	5 17	2 7	6 11	7 8	5 20	2 2	2 57
4	M	16 4 3	7 10	5 18	3 14	7 18	7 7	5 21	3 8	4 4
5	Tu	15 45 48	7 9	5 19	4 14	8 25	7 6	5 22	4 8	5 11
6	W	15 27 17	7 8	5 21	5 3	9 26	7 5	5 24	4 57	6 12
7	Th	15 8 30	7 7	5 22	5 44	10 19	7 4	5 25	5 39	7 5
8	Fr	14 49 28	7 6	5 24	6 17	11 1	7 3	5 26	6 13	7 47
9	Sa	14 30 11	7 5	5 25	sets.	11 40	7 2	5 28	sets.	8 26
10	F	14 10 40	7 3	5 26	6 40	morn.	7 0	5 29	6 42	9 5
11	M	13 50 54	7 2	5 27	7 42	19	6 59	5 30	7 42	9 41
12	Tu	13 30 55	7 1	5 29	8 40	55	6 58	5 32	8 39	10 16
13	W	13 10 43	7 0	5 30	9 41	1 30	6 56	5 33	9 39	10 47
14	Th	12 50 18	6 58	5 31	10 40	2 1	6 55	5 34	10 37	11 25
15	Fr	12 29 41	6 57	5 32	11 41	2 39	6 54	5 35	11 37	morn.
16	Sa	12 8 52	6 55	5 33	morn.	3 22	6 53	5 36	morn.	8
17	F	11 47 51	6 54	5 34	41	4 9	6 51	5 37	36	55
18	M	11 26 39	6 52	5 36	1 41	5 2	6 50	5 38	1 35	1 48
19	Tu	11 5 17	6 51	5 37	2 38	6 6	6 49	5 39	2 32	2 52
20	W	10 43 45	6 49	5 39	3 32	7 7	6 47	5 41	3 26	3 53
21	Th	10 22 3	6 48	5 40	4 20	8 13	6 46	5 42	4 14	4 59
22	Fr	10 0 11	6 47	5 41	5 0	9 16	6 44	5 43	4 56	6 2
23	Sa	9 38 10	6 45	5 43	5 37	10 12	6 43	5 45	5 33	6 58
24	F	9 16 1	6 43	5 44	rises.	10 59	6 41	5 46	rises.	7 45
25	M	8 53 43	6 42	5 45	6 46	11 43	6 39	5 47	6 46	8 29
26	Tu	8 31 18	6 41	5 46	8 5	ev. 30	6 38	5 48	8 4	9 16
27	W	8 8 45	6 39	5 47	9 22	1 14	6 37	5 49	9 20	10 0
28	Th	7 46 4	6 37	5 48	10 39	1 59	6 36	5 49	10 35	10 45

Day of Month.	Day of Week	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; MaryPd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON RISES. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON RISES. H. M.	H. W. CH'TON. H. M.
1	Fr	7 6	5 22	morn.	6 56	5 32	morn.	11 49
2	Sa	7 5	5 23	45	6 55	5 33	31	ev. 48
3	F	7 4	5 24	1 56	6 54	5 34	1 39	1 57
4	M	7 3	5 25	3 2	6 54	5 35	2 43	3 4
5	Tu	7 2	5 26	4 1	6 53	5 36	3 42	4 11
6	W	7 1	5 27	4 51	6 52	5 37	4 33	5 12
7	Th	7 0	5 28	5 34	6 51	5 38	5 18	6 5
8	Fr	6 59	5 29	6 8	6 50	5 39	5 55	6 47
9	Sa	6 58	5 30	sets.	6 49	5 40	sets.	7 26
10	F	6 57	5 31	6 43	6 48	5 41	6 47	8 5
11	M	6 56	5 32	7 43	6 47	5 42	7 43	8 41
12	Tu	6 55	5 34	8 39	6 46	5 43	8 36	9 16
13	W	6 54	5 35	9 37	6 45	5 44	9 30	9 47
14	Th	6 53	5 36	10 34	6 44	5 45	10 24	10 25
15	Fr	6 51	5 37	11 32	6 43	5 46	11 20	11 8
16	Sa	6 50	5 38	morn.	6 42	5 47	morn.	11 55
17	F	6 49	5 39	31	6 41	5 47	15	morn.
18	M	6 48	5 40	1 29	6 40	5 48	1 11	48
19	Tu	6 47	5 41	2 26	6 39	5 49	2 7	1 52
20	W	6 45	5 42	3 20	6 38	5 50	3 1	2 53
21	Th	6 44	5 43	4 8	6 37	5 51	3 51	3 59
22	Fr	6 43	5 44	4 51	6 36	5 51	4 36	5 2
23	Sa	6 42	5 46	5 30	6 35	5 52	5 19	5 58
24	F	6 40	5 47	rises.	6 34	5 53	rises.	6 45
25	M	6 39	5 48	6 47	6 33	5 54	6 47	7 29
26	Tu	6 38	5 49	8 2	6 32	5 55	7 58	8 16
27	W	6 36	5 50	9 17	6 31	5 56	9 8	9 0
28	Th	6 34	5 51	10 31	6 30	5 56	10 19	9 45

3d MONTH. MARCH, 1861. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHTON.	CHARLES'N.
Third Quarter	3	2 33 ev.	2 20 ev.	2 8 ev.	1 57 ev.	
New Moon	11	8 53 mo.	8 41 mo.	8 29 mo.	8 17 mo.	
First Quarter	19	0 48 ev.	0 36 ev.	0 24 ev.	0 12 ev.	
Full Moon	26	9 31 mo.	9 19 mo.	9 7 mo.	8 56 mo.	

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.						CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.						Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California.			CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.				Sun on Merid. or noon mark.
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. BOSTON	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N YORK					SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. CHTON	D.	H. M. S.
		° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.					H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	Fr	7 23 17	6 35	5 50	11 56	2 49	6 35	5 50	11 50	11 35	1	Fr	6 33	5 52	11 45	6 28	5 57	11 29	10 35	1	12 12 29
2	Sa	7 0 23	6 33	5 51	morn.	3 47	6 33	5 51	morn.	ev. 33	2	Sa	6 31	5 53	morn.	6 27	5 58	morn.	11 13	2	12 10 38
3	F	6 37 24	6 32	5 53	1 6	4 51	6 32	5 53	1 0	1 37	3	F	6 30	5 54	54	6 26	5 59	36	ev. 37	3	12 8 24
4	M	6 14 19	6 30	5 54	2 10	5 59	6 30	5 54	2 4	2 45	4	M	6 29	5 55	1 57	6 25	5 59	1 38	1 45	4	12 5 59
5	Tu	5 51 8	6 29	5 55	3 1	7 6	6 29	5 55	2 55	3 52	5	Tu	6 27	5 56	2 49	6 24	6 0	2 30	2 52		
6	W	5 27 53	6 27	5 56	3 46	8 9	6 27	5 56	3 41	4 55	6	W	6 26	5 57	3 35	6 23	6 1	3 18	3 55		
7	Th	5 4 33	6 26	5 58	4 19	9 4	6 26	5 58	4 14	5 50	7	Th	6 25	5 58	4 10	6 22	6 1	3 56	4 50		
8	Fr	4 41 9	6 24	5 59	4 48	9 51	6 24	5 59	4 45	6 39	8	Fr	6 24	5 59	4 42	6 21	6 2	4 31	5 39		
9	Sa	4 17 42	6 23	6 0	5 12	10 33	6 23	6 0	5 10	7 19	9	Sa	6 22	6 0	5 8	6 20	6 3	5 1	6 19		
10	F	3 51 11	6 21	6 1	5 34	11 8	6 21	6 1	5 33	7 54	10	F	6 20	6 1	5 32	6 18	6 4	5 29	6 54		
11	M	3 30 37	6 19	6 2	sets.	11 43	6 19	6 2	sets.	8 29	11	M	6 18	6 2	sets.	6 17	6 4	sets.	7 29		
12	Tu	3 7 1	6 17	6 3	7 31	morn.	6 17	6 3	7 30	9 6	12	Tu	6 17	6 3	7 28	6 16	6 5	7 23	8 6		
13	W	2 43 23	6 15	6 5	8 31	20	6 15	6 4	8 29	9 41	13	W	6 15	6 4	8 26	6 14	6 6	8 17	8 41		
14	Th	2 19 44	6 14	6 6	9 30	55	6 14	6 5	9 26	10 17	14	Th	6 14	6 5	9 22	6 13	6 7	9 11	9 17		
15	Fr	1 56 3	6 12	6 7	10 32	1 31	6 12	6 6	10 27	10 53	15	Fr	6 13	6 6	10 22	6 11	6 8	10 8	9 53		
16	Sa	1 32 21	6 10	6 8	11 31	2 7	6 10	6 7	11 26	11 37	16	Sa	6 11	6 7	11 20	6 10	6 9	11 3	10 37		
17	F	1 8 39	6 9	6 9	morn.	2 51	6 9	6 8	morn.	morn.	17	F	6 10	6 8	morn.	6 9	6 10	11 58	11 26		
18	M	44 56	6 7	6 10	28	3 40	6 7	6 9	22	26	18	M	6 8	6 9	16	6 8	6 11	morn.	morn.		
19	Tu	21 14	6 5	6 11	1 23	4 37	6 5	6 10	1 17	1 3	19	Tu	6 6	6 10	1 11	6 6	11	52	23		
20	W	N. 2 27	6 3	6 13	2 11	5 37	6 3	6 12	2 5	2 23	20	W	6 5	6 11	1 59	6 5	6 12	1 41	1 23		
21	Th	26 8	6 2	6 14	2 53	6 42	6 2	6 13	2 48	3 28	21	Th	6 3	6 12	2 43	6 3	6 13	2 27	2 28		
22	Fr	49 47	6 0	6 15	3 30	7 45	6 0	6 14	3 26	4 31	22	Fr	6 2	6 13	3 22	6 2	6 14	3 10	3 31		
23	Sa	1 13 25	5 59	6 17	4 3	8 47	5 59	6 15	4 0	5 33	23	Sa	6 1	6 14	3 57	6 1	6 14	3 49	4 33		
24	F	1 37 0	5 57	6 18	4 32	9 42	5 58	6 16	4 31	6 28	24	F	5 59	6 15	4 29	5 59	6 15	4 24	5 28		
25	M	2 0 34	5 55	6 19	5 1	10 31	5 56	6 17	5 1	7 17	25	M	5 57	6 16	5 0	5 58	6 16	5 0	6 17		
26	Tu	2 24 4	5 53	6 20	rises.	11 6	5 55	6 18	rises.	7 52	26	Tu	5 56	6 17	rises.	5 56	6 16	rises.	6 52	D.	H. M. S.
27	W	2 47 32	5 52	6 21	8 14	ev. 4	5 54	6 19	8 11	8 50	27	W	5 54	6 18	8 7	5 55	6 17	7 56	7 50	1	12 12 29
28	Th	3 10 56	5 51	6 22	9 34	52	5 52	6 20	9 29	9 38	28	Th	5 53	6 19	9 24	5 54	6 17	9 10	8 38	9	12 10 38
29	Fr	3 34 17	5 49	6 23	10 49	1 41	5 51	6 21	10 44	10 27	29	Fr	5 52	6 20	10 38	5 53	6 18	10 21	9 27	17	12 8 24
30	Sa	3 57 34	5 47	6 24	11 58	2 34	5 49	6 22	11 52	11 20	30	Sa	5 50	6 21	11 46	5 52	6 18	11 27	10 20	25	12 5 59
31	F	4 20 47	5 45	6 25	morn.	3 35	5 47	6 23	morn.	ev. 21	31	F	5 48	6 22	morn.	5 51	6 19	morn.	11 21		

4th MONTH. APRIL, 1861. 30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	BALTIMORE.	CHARLES'N.
Third Quarter	2	1 40	mo.	1 28	mo.	1 16 mo.	1 4 mo.
New Moon	10	2 0	mo.	2 0	mo.	1 48 mo.	1 36 mo.
First Quarter	18	2 1	mo.	1 49	mo.	1 37 mo.	1 26 mo.
Full Moon	24	5 39	ev.	5 27	ev.	5 15 ev.	5 4 ev.

Sun on Merid. or noon mark.	D.	H. M. S.
	1	12 3 49
	9	12 1 30
	17	11 59 27
	25	11 57 48

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N. ° ′ ″	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON RISES. H. M.	H. W. BOSTON. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio Indiana, and Illinois., SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON RISES. H. M.	H. W. N.YORK. H. M.
1	M	4 43 55	5 43	6 26	55	4 38	5 45	6 24	49	1 24
2	Tu	5 6 58	5 41	6 27	1 41	5 41	5 42	6 25	1 36	2 27
3	W	5 29 56	5 40	6 28	2 20	6 43	5 41	6 26	2 15	3 29
4	Th	5 52 48	5 38	6 29	2 50	7 39	5 39	6 27	2 47	4 25
5	Fr	6 15 35	5 36	6 30	3 17	8 30	5 37	6 28	3 14	5 16
6	Sa	6 38 14	5 34	6 31	3 39	9 16	5 35	6 29	3 38	6 2
7	**F**	7 0 47	5 32	6 32	4 1	9 58	5 33	6 30	4 1	6 44
8	M	7 23 13	5 30	6 33	4 23	10 35	5 31	6 31	4 23	7 21
9	Tu	7 45 32	5 29	6 34	4 46	11 9	5 30	6 32	4 48	7 55
10	W	8 7 42	5 27	6 35	sets.	11 45	5 28	6 33	sets.	8 31
11	Th	8 29 45	5 25	6 36	8 25	morn.	5 26	6 34	8 20	9 11
12	Fr	8 51 39	5 24	6 37	9 23	25	5 25	6 35	9 18	9 50
13	Sa	9 13 24	5 22	6 38	10 22	1 4	5 24	6 36	10 16	10 31
14	**F**	9 34 59	5 21	6 39	11 17	1 45	5 22	6 37	11 11	11 15
15	M	9 56 25	5 19	6 40	morn.	2 29	5 21	6 38	12 0	morn.
16	Tu	10 17 42	5 17	6 41	6	3 20	5 20	6 39	morn.	6
17	W	10 38 48	5 16	6 42	50	4 14	5 18	6 40	45	1 0
18	Th	10 59 43	5 15	6 43	1 28	5 12	5 16	6 41	1 23	1 58
19	Fr	11 20 27	5 13	6 44	2 0	6 13	5 15	6 42	1 57	2 59
20	Sa	11 41 0	5 12	6 46	2 30	7 15	5 13	6 44	2 28	4 1
21	**F**	12 1 22	5 10	6 47	2 57	8 12	5 11	6 45	2 57	4 58
22	M	12 21 32	5 8	6 48	3 25	9 10	5 10	6 46	3 25	5 56
23	Tu	12 41 29	5 6	6 49	3 53	10 3	5 9	6 47	3 55	6 49
24	W	13 1 15	5 4	6 51	rises.	10 53	5 7	6 48	rises.	7 39
25	Th	13 20 47	5 3	6 52	8 22	11 42	5 6	6 49	8 17	8 28
26	Fr	13 40 27	5 2	6 53	9 38	ev. 38	5 5	6 50	9 32	9 24
27	Sa	13 59 13	5 1	6 54	10 42	1 31	5 3	6 51	10 36	10 17
28	**F**	14 18 5	4 59	6 56	11 36	2 22	5 2	6 52	11 30	11 8
29	M	14 36 43	4 57	6 57	morn.	3 19	5 1	6 53	morn.	ev. 5
30	Tu	14 55 7	4 56	6 58	19	4 15	5 0	6 54	14	1 1

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON RISES. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON RISES. H. M.	H. W. CH'TON. H. M.
1	M	5 46	6 22	43	5 49	6 20	25	ev. 24
2	Tu	5 44	6 23	1 03	5 47	6 21	1 14	1 27
3	W	5 43	6 24	2 11	5 46	6 22	1 56	2 29
4	Th	5 41	6 25	2 43	5 45	6 22	2 32	3 25
5	Fr	5 39	6 25	3 12	5 43	6 23	3 4	4 16
6	Sa	5 38	6 26	3 36	5 42	6 24	3 32	5 2
7	**F**	5 37	6 27	4 1	5 40	6 24	4 0	5 44
8	M	5 35	6 28	4 25	5 39	6 25	4 27	6 21
9	Tu	5 33	6 29	4 49	5 38	6 26	4 55	6 55
10	W	5 31	6 30	sets.	5 36	6 26	sets.	7 31
11	Th	5 29	6 31	8 16	5 35	6 27	8 2	8 11
12	Fr	5 28	6 32	9 13	5 34	6 28	8 56	8 50
13	Sa	5 27	6 33	10 10	5 33	6 28	9 52	9 31
14	**F**	5 25	6 34	11 5	5 32	6 29	10 46	10 15
15	M	5 24	6 35	11 54	5 31	6 30	11 36	11 6
16	Tu	5 23	6 36	morn.	5 30	6 31	morn.	12 0
17	W	5 21	6 37	39	5 29	6 31	23	morn.
18	Th	5 20	6 38	1 19	5 28	6 32	1 5	58
19	Fr	5 19	6 39	1 54	5 26	6 33	1 43	1 59
20	Sa	5 17	6 40	2 26	5 25	6 33	2 20	3 1
21	**F**	5 15	6 41	2 56	5 24	6 34	2 53	3 58
22	M	5 14	6 42	3 25	5 23	6 35	3 27	4 56
23	Tu	5 13	6 43	3 57	5 22	6 35	4 3	5 49
24	W	5 11	6 44	rises.	5 21	6 36	rises.	6 39
25	Th	5 10	6 45	8 12	5 20	6 37	7 56	7 28
26	Fr	5 9	6 46	9 26	5 19	6 37	9 8	8 24
27	Sa	5 7	6 47	10 30	5 18	6 38	10 12	9 17
28	**F**	5 6	6 48	11 25	5 16	6 39	11 7	10 8
29	M	5 4	6 49	morn.	5 15	6 39	11 54	11 5
30	Tu	5 3	6 50	9	5 14	6 40	morn.	ev. 1

5th MONTH. **MAY, 1861.** 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHTON.	CHARLES'N.
Third Quarter....	1	2 48 ev.	2 36 ev.	2 24 ev.	2 12 ev.	
New Moon	9	6 23 ev.	6 11 ev.	5 59 ev.	5 48 ev.	
First Quarter....	17	11 19 mo.	11 7 mo.	10 55 mo.	10 44 mo.	
Full Moon	24	1 22 mo.	1 10 mo.	0 58 mo.	0 47 mo.	
Third Quarter....	31	5 41 mo.	5 29 mo.	5 17 mo.	5 6 mo.	

Su on Merid.	D.	H. M. s.
	1	11 56 54
	9	11 56 13
	17	11 56 9
	25	11 56 39

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N °	′	″	BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	H. W. Boston H. M.	N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	H. W. N. York H. M.
1	W	15	13	17	4 54	6 59	52	5 11	4 59	6 55	49	1 57
2	Th	15	31	11	4 53	7 0	1 20	6 8	4 58	6 56	1 17	2 54
3	Fr	15	48	50	4 51	7 1	1 48	6 57	4 57	6 57	1 46	3 44
4	Sa	16	6	14	4 50	7 2	2 6	7 44	4 56	6 58	2 6	4 31
5	F	16	23	21	4 49	7 3	2 27	8 31	4 55	6 59	2 27	5 17
6	M	16	40	13	4 48	7 4	2 50	9 17	4 54	7 0	2 51	6 3
7	Tu	16	56	47	4 47	7 5	3 13	9 59	4 53	7 1	3 15	6 45
8	W	17	13	5	4 46	7 6	3 37	10 38	4 52	7 2	3 41	7 24
9	Th	17	29	6	4 45	7 7	sets.	11 17	4 51	7 3	sets.	8 3
10	Fr	17	44	49	4 44	7 8	8 17	12 0	4 50	7 4	8 11	8 46
11	Sa	18	0	14	4 43	7 9	9 12	morn.	4 49	7 5	9 6	9 30
12	F	18	15	21	4 42	7 10	10 4	44	4 48	7 6	9 58	10 15
13	M	18	30	10	4 41	7 11	10 49	1 29	4 47	7 7	10 44	10 58
14	Tu	18	44	40	4 40	7 12	11 27	2 12	4 45	7 8	11 23	11 47
15	W	18	58	51	4 39	7 13	morn.	3 1	4 44	7 9	11 58	morn.
16	Th	19	12	43	4 38	7 14	2	3 52	4 43	7 10	morn.	38
17	Fr	19	26	15	4 37	7 15	33	4 46	4 42	7 11	30	1 32
18	Sa	19	39	28	4 36	7 16	59	5 42	4 41	7 12	57	2 28
19	F	19	52	20	4 35	7 17	1 26	6 41	4 40	7 13	1 26	3 27
20	M	20	4	52	4 35	7 18	1 51	7 39	4 39	7 14	1 52	4 25
21	Tu	20	17	4	4 34	7 19	2 21	8 40	4 38	7 15	2 24	5 26
22	W	20	28	56	4 33	7 20	2 56	9 39	4 37	7 16	3 0	6 25
23	Th	20	40	24	4 32	7 21	rises.	10 35	4 36	7 17	rises.	7 21
24	Fr	20	51	33	4 31	7 22	8 21	11 25	4 35	7 18	8 15	8 11
25	Sa	21	2	20	4 30	7 23	9 22	ev. 23	4 35	7 19	9 16	9 9
26	F	21	12	46	4 29	7 24	10 8	1 16	4 34	7 20	10 3	10 2
27	M	21	22	50	4 28	7 25	10 50	2 4	4 33	7 21	10 46	10 50
28	Tu	21	32	31	4 28	7 26	11 21	2 55	4 33	7 22	11 18	11 41
29	W	21	41	51	4 27	7 27	11 47	3 43	4 32	7 23	11 45	ev. 29
30	Th	21	50	47	4 26	7 28	morn.	4 32	4 31	7 24	morn.	1 18
31	Fr	21	59	21	4 26	7 28	10	5 18	4 31	7 25	9	2 4

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Mary'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	H. W. Ch'ton H. M.
1	W	5 2	6 52	44	5 13	6 41	32	57
2	Th	5 1	6 53	1 14	5 12	6 42	1 6	1 54
3	Fr	5 0	6 54	1 44	5 11	6 43	1 38	2 44
4	Sa	4 59	6 55	2 5	5 10	6 44	2 3	3 31
5	F	4 58	6 56	2 28	5 10	6 45	2 29	4 17
6	M	4 57	6 56	2 53	5 9	6 45	2 58	5 3
7	Tu	4 56	6 57	3 18	5 8	6 46	3 26	5 45
8	W	4 55	6 58	3 45	5 7	6 46	3 56	6 24
9	Th	4 54	6 59	sets.	5 6	6 47	sets.	7 3
10	Fr	4 53	7 0	8 6	5 5	6 48	7 48	7 46
11	Sa	4 52	7 1	9 0	5 4	6 48	8 41	8 30
12	F	4 51	7 2	9 52	5 3	6 49	9 33	9 15
13	M	4 50	7 3	10 38	5 2	6 50	10 21	9 58
14	Tu	4 49	7 4	11 18	5 2	6 50	11 4	10 47
15	W	4 48	7 5	11 54	5 1	6 51	11 43	11 38
16	Th	4 47	7 6	morn.	5 0	6 52	morn.	morn.
17	Fr	4 46	7 7	28	5 0	6 52	20	32
18	Sa	4 45	7 7	56	4 59	6 53	52	1 28
19	F	4 44	7 8	1 26	4 58	6 54	1 26	2 27
20	M	4 44	7 9	1 54	4 58	6 54	1 58	3 25
21	Tu	4 43	7 10	2 26	4 57	6 55	2 35	4 26
22	W	4 42	7 10	3 4	4 57	6 55	3 16	5 25
23	Th	4 42	7 11	rises.	4 56	6 56	rises.	6 21
24	Fr	4 41	7 12	8 9	4 56	6 56	7 50	7 11
25	Sa	4 40	7 13	9 10	4 55	6 57	8 52	8 9
26	F	4 40	7 14	9 58	4 55	6 57	9 44	9 2
27	M	4 39	7 14	10 41	4 54	6 58	10 28	9 50
28	Tu	4 38	7 15	11 14	4 54	6 58	11 4	10 41
29	W	4 38	7 16	11 43	4 53	6 59	11 37	11 29
30	Th	4 37	7 16	morn.	4 53	6 59	morn.	ev. 18
31	Fr	4 37	7 17	8	4 53	7 0	4	1 4

6th MONTH. **JUNE, 1861.** 30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. s.
		BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	BALTIMORE	CHARLES'N.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.	
New Moon	8	8 54 mo.	8 42 mo.	8 30 mo.	8 19 mo.	11 57 32	
First Quarter	15	5 32 ev.	5 20 ev.	5 8 ev.	4 57 ev.	11 58 56	
Full Moon	22	9 39 mo.	9 27 mo.	9 15 mo.	9 4 mo.	12 0 36	
Third Quarter	29	9 57 ev.	9 45 ev.	9 33 ev.	9 21 ev.	12 2 19	

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N. ° ′ ″	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON RISES. H. M.	H. W. BOSTON. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio Indiana, and Illinois., SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON RISES. H. M.	H. W. N.YORK. H. M.
1	Sa	22 7 33	4 25	7 29	31	6 8	4 31	7 24	31	2 54
2	F	22 15 20	4 24	7 30	58	6 57	4 30	7 25	53	3 43
3	M	22 22 45	4 24	7 30	1 26	7 45	4 30	7 25	1 28	4 31
4	Tu	22 29 46	4 23	7 31	1 41	8 36	4 29	7 26	1 44	5 22
5	W	22 36 24	4 23	7 32	2 9	9 23	4 29	7 27	2 13	6 9
6	Th	22 42 38	4 23	7 33	2 44	10 11	4 28	7 27	2 49	6 57
7	Fr	22 48 28	4 22	7 33	3 28	10 57	4 28	7 28	3 34	7 43
8	Sa	22 53 54	4 22	7 34	sets.	11 39	4 28	7 28	sets.	8 25
9	F	22 58 56	4 22	7 35	8 47	morn.	4 28	7 29	8 41	9 14
10	M	23 3 34	4 22	7 35	9 29	28	4 28	7 29	9 24	9 58
11	Tu	23 7 47	4 22	7 36	10 4	1 12	4 28	7 30	10 0	10 42
12	W	23 11 36	4 22	7 37	10 35	1 56	4 28	7 30	10 32	11 25
13	Th	23 15 0	4 22	7 37	11 3	2 39	4 28	7 31	11 1	morn.
14	Fr	23 18 0	4 22	7 38	11 29	3 28	4 28	7 31	11 29	14
15	Sa	23 20 35	4 22	7 38	11 55	4 18	4 28	7 32	11 56	1 4
16	F	23 22 46	4 22	7 38	morn.	5 11	4 28	7 32	morn.	1 57
17	M	23 24 31	4 22	7 39	22	6 10	4 28	7 33	24	2 56
18	Tu	23 25 52	4 22	7 39	53	7 12	4 28	7 33	56	3 58
19	W	23 26 49	4 23	7 39	1 28	8 16	4 29	7 34	1 33	5 2
20	Th	23 27 20	4 23	7 39	2 13	9 22	4 29	7 34	2 18	6 8
21	Fr	23 27 27	4 23	7 39	3 8	10 24	4 29	7 34	3 11	7 10
22	Sa	23 27 9	4 23	7 40	rises.	11 17	4 29	7 34	rises.	8 3
23	F	23 26 26	4 23	7 40	8 41	ev. 12	4 29	7 35	8 40	8 58
24	M	23 25 18	4 24	7 40	9 18	59	4 30	7 35	9 15	9 45
25	Tu	23 23 46	4 24	7 40	9 47	1 41	4 30	7 35	9 45	10 27
26	W	23 21 49	4 24	7 40	10 12	2 23	4 30	7 35	10 11	11 9
27	Th	23 19 28	4 25	7 40	10 33	3 5	4 30	7 35	10 33	11 51
28	Fr	23 16 41	4 25	7 40	10 56	3 47	4 31	7 35	10 57	ev. 33
29	Sa	23 13 31	4 25	7 40	11 20	4 31	4 31	7 35	11 22	1 17
30	F	23 9 55	4 25	7 40	11 42	5 17	4 31	7 35	11 45	2 3

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON RISES. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON RISES. H. M.	H. W. CH'TON. H. M.
1	Sa	4 36	7 18	32	4 53	7 1	32	1 54
2	F	4 36	7 19	54	4 53	7 1	58	2 43
3	M	4 35	7 19	1 30	4 53	7 2	1 27	3 31
4	Tu	4 35	7 20	1 47	4 52	7 2	1 58	4 22
5	W	4 35	7 20	2 18	4 52	7 3	2 31	5 9
6	Th	4 34	7 21	2 54	4 52	7 3	3 10	5 57
7	Fr	4 34	7 21	3 39	4 52	7 4	3 56	6 43
8	Sa	4 34	7 22	sets.	4 52	7 4	sets.	7 25
9	F	4 34	7 22	8 36	4 52	7 5	8 18	8 14
10	M	4 34	7 23	9 19	4 52	7 5	9 4	8 58
11	Tu	4 34	7 24	9 56	4 52	7 6	9 43	9 42
12	W	4 34	7 25	10 29	4 52	7 6	10 21	10 25
13	Th	4 34	7 25	11 0	4 52	7 7	10 55	11 14
14	Fr	4 34	7 26	11 28	4 52	7 7	11 28	morn.
15	Sa	4 33	7 27	11 56	4 52	7 8	11 59	4
16	F	4 33	7 27	morn.	4 52	7 8	morn.	57
17	M	4 33	7 28	26	4 52	7 9	33	1 56
18	Tu	4 33	7 28	1 0	4 52	7 9	1 10	2 58
19	W	4 33	7 28	1 38	4 52	7 10	1 52	4 2
20	Th	4 34	7 28	2 24	4 52	7 10	2 41	5 8
21	Fr	4 34	7 28	3 20	4 52	7 10	3 38	6 10
22	Sa	4 34	7 29	rises.	4 52	7 11	rises.	7 3
23	F	4 34	7 29	8 35	4 52	7 11	8 20	7 58
24	M	4 35	7 29	9 11	4 53	7 11	8 59	8 45
25	Tu	4 35	7 29	9 42	4 53	7 11	9 34	9 27
26	W	4 35	7 29	10 9	4 53	7 11	10 4	10 9
27	Th	4 35	7 29	10 33	4 53	7 11	10 32	10 51
28	Fr	4 36	7 29	10 58	4 54	7 11	10 59	11 33
29	Sa	4 36	7 29	11 23	4 54	7 11	11 29	ev. 17
30	F	4 36	7 29	11 48	4 54	7 11	11 57	1 3

7th MONTH. JULY, 1861. 31 DAYS.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun's decl. N. °	′	″	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	H. W. Boston H. M.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	H. W. N York H. M.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	H. W. Ch'ton H. M.
1	M	23	5	56	4 26	7 40	morn.	6 8	4 31	7 35	morn.	2 54	1	M	4 37	7 29	morn.	4 55	7 11	morn.	1 54
2	Tu	23	1	32	4 26	7 40	10	7 1	4 32	7 35	13	3 47	2	Tu	4 37	7 29	18	4 55	7 11	30	2 47
3	W	22	56	44	4 27	7 40	41	7 54	4 32	7 35	46	4 40	3	W	4 38	7 29	51	4 56	7 11	1 6	3 40
4	Th	22	51	32	4 27	7 39	1 19	8 51	4 33	7 34	1 24	5 37	4	Th	4 38	7 28	1 30	4 56	7 11	1 47	4 37
5	Fr	22	45	56	4 28	7 39	2 4	9 46	4 33	7 34	2 10	6 32	5	Fr	4 39	7 28	2 16	4 57	7 11	2 34	5 32
6	Sa	22	39	56	4 29	7 39	2 58	10 36	4 34	7 34	3 4	7 22	6	Sa	4 40	7 28	3 10	4 57	7 11	3 28	6 22
7	F	22	33	32	4 29	7 39	sets.	11 21	4 34	7 34	sets.	8 7	7	F	4 40	7 28	sets.	4 58	7 11	sets.	7 7
8	M	22	26	45	4 30	7 38	8 5	morn.	4 35	7 33	8 1	8 55	8	M	4 41	7 27	7 56	4 58	7 10	7 43	7 55
9	Tu	22	19	35	4 31	7 38	8 37	9	4 36	7 33	8 34	9 30	9	Tu	4 42	7 27	8 31	4 59	7 10	8 21	8 30
10	W	22	12	2	4 31	7 38	9 7	53	4 37	7 33	9 5	10 21	10	W	4 42	7 27	9 2	5 0	7 10	8 56	9 21
11	Th	22	4	6	4 32	7 37	9 34	1 35	4 38	7 32	9 33	11 3	11	Th	4 43	7 26	9 33	5 0	7 10	9 30	10 3
12	Fr	21	55	47	4 33	7 37	9 59	2 17	4 39	7 32	10 0	11 48	12	Fr	4 44	7 26	10 0	5 1	7 9	10 2	10 48
13	Sa	21	47	6	4 34	7 36	10 27	3 2	4 39	7 31	10 29	morn.	13	Sa	4 45	7 25	10 30	5 1	7 9	10 36	11 37
14	F	21	38	2	4 35	7 36	11 5	3 51	4 40	7 31	11 8	37	14	F	4 45	7 25	11 11	5 2	7 9	11 21	morn.
15	M	21	28	36	4 36	7 35	11 28	4 45	4 41	7 30	11 32	1 31	15	M	4 46	7 24	11 37	5 3	7 8	11 50	31
16	Tu	21	18	49	4 37	7 34	morn	5 47	4 42	7 29	morn.	2 33	16	Tu	4 47	7 24	morn.	5 3	7 8	morn.	1 33
17	W	21	8	40	4 38	7 34	9	6 56	4 43	7 29	14	3 42	17	W	4 48	7 23	19	5 4	7 8	36	2 42
18	Th	20	58	9	4 39	7 33	58	8 5	4 43	7 28	1 4	4 51	18	Th	4 49	7 23	1 10	5 4	7 7	1 28	3 51
19	Fr	20	47	17	4 39	7 32	1 57	9 13	4 44	7 27	2 3	5 59	19	Fr	4 50	7 22	2 9	5 5	7 7	2 27	4 59
20	Sa	20	36	5	4 40	7 32	3 3	10 13	4 45	7 27	3 9	6 59	20	Sa	4 50	7 22	3 15	5 5	7 6	3 32	5 59
21	F	20	24	31	4 41	7 31	rises.	11 2	4 46	7 26	rises.	7 48	21	F	4 51	7 21	rises.	5 6	7 6	rises.	6 48
22	M	20	12	37	4 42	7 30	7 47	11 49	4 47	7 25	7 44	8 35	22	M	4 52	7 20	7 41	5 7	7 5	7 31	7 35
23	Tu	20	0	23	4 43	7 29	8 14	ev. 35	4 48	7 24	8 12	9 1	23	Tu	4 53	7 19	8 10	5 7	7 5	8 3	8 21
24	W	19	47	48	4 44	7 28	8 37	1 12	4 49	7 23	8 36	9 58	24	W	4 53	7 18	8 35	5 8	7 4	8 32	8 58
25	Th	19	34	54	4 45	7 27	8 59	1 49	4 49	7 22	8 59	10 35	25	Th	4 54	7 17	8 59	5 8	7 3	9 0	9 35
26	Fr	19	21	40	4 46	7 26	9 22	2 25	4 50	7 22	9 23	11 11	26	Fr	4 55	7 16	9 24	5 9	7 3	9 29	10 11
27	Sa	19	8	7	4 47	7 25	9 45	3 5	4 51	7 21	9 48	11 51	27	Sa	4 56	7 15	9 50	5 10	7 2	9 58	10 51
28	F	18	54	15	4 48	7 24	10 10	3 47	4 52	7 20	10 14	ev. 33	28	F	4 56	7 14	10 17	5 11	7 1	10 28	11 33
29	M	18	40	4	4 49	7 23	10 40	4 31	4 53	7 19	10 45	1 20	29	M	4 57	7 14	10 49	5 11	7 0	11 3	ev. 20
30	Tu	18	25	34	4 50	7 22	11 15	5 22	4 54	7 18	11 20	2 8	30	Tu	4 58	7 14	11 25	5 12	7 0	11 41	1 8
31	W	18	10	47	4 51	7 21	11 56	6 22	4 55	7 17	morn.	3 8	31	W	4 59	7 13	morn.	5 13	6 59	morn.	2 8

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHTON.	CHARLES'N.
New Moon	7	9 28 ev.	9 16 ev.	9 4 ev.	8 53 ev.	8 42 ev.
First Quarter	14	10 4 ev.	9 52 ev.	9 40 ev.	9 28 ev.	9 17 ev.
Full Moon	21	7 22 ev.	7 10 ev.	6 58 ev.	6 46 ev.	6 35 ev.
Third Quarter	29	3 7 ev.	2 55 ev.	2 43 ev.	2 32 ev.	2 21 ev.

Sun on Merid. or noon mark.	D.	H. M. S.
	1	12 3 31
	9	12 4 51
	17	12 5 50
	25	12 6 11

8th MONTH. AUGUST, 1861. 31 DAYS.

Day of Month.	Day of Week	Sun's decl. N.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	H. W. Boston	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	H. W. N. York	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	H. W. Ch'ton
		° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	17 55 41	4 52	7 20	morn.	7 21	4 56	7 16	2	4 7	1	Th	5 0 7 12	8	5 13	6 58	26	3 7
2	Fr	17 40 18	4 53	7 19	46	8 22	4 57	7 15	52	5 8	2	Fr	5 1 7 11	58	5 14	6 57	1 16	4 8
3	Sa	17 24 37	4 54	7 18	1 42	9 21	4 58	7 14	1 48	6 7	3	Sa	5 2 7 10	1 54	5 14	6 56	2 12	5 7
4	**F**	17 8 39	4 55	7 16	2 47	10 15	4 59	7 13	2 52	7 1	4	**F**	5 2 7 9	2 57	5 15	6 55	3 13	6 1
5	M	16 52 25	4 56	7 15	3 54	11 1	5 0	7 12	3 59	7 47	5	M	5 3 7 8	4 3	5 16	6 54	4 16	6 47
6	Tu	16 35 54	4 57	7 14	sets.	11 45	5 1	7 11	sets.	8 31	6	Tu	5 4 7 7	sets.	5 16	6 53	sets.	7 31
7	W	16 19 7	4 58	7 13	7 36	morn.	5 2	7 10	7 35	9 17	7	W	5 5 7 6	7 34	5 17	6 52	7 30	8 17
8	Th	16 2 5	4 59	7 11	8 2	31	5 3	7 9	8 2	9 58	8	Th	5 6 7 4	8 3	5 18	6 51	8 3	8 58
9	Fr	15 44 47	5 0	7 10	8 30	1 12	5 4	7 8	8 31	10 39	9	Fr	5 7 7 3	8 33	5 18	6 50	8 37	9 39
10	Sa	15 27 13	5 1	7 9	8 58	1 53	5 5	7 6	9 0	11 24	10	Sa	5 8 7 1	9 3	5 19	6 49	9 12	10 24
11	**F**	15 9 26	5 2	7 8	9 31	2 38	5 6	7 5	9 34	morn.	11	**F**	5 9 7 0	9 39	5 20	6 48	9 51	11 17
12	M	14 51 23	5 3	7 7	10 8	3 31	5 7	7 3	10 13	17	12	M	5 10 6 59	10 19	5 20	6 47	10 34	morn.
13	Tu	14 33 7	5 4	7 5	10 55	4 29	5 8	7 2	11 0	1 15	13	Tu	5 11 6 58	11 6	5 21	6 46	11 24	15
14	W	14 14 37	5 5	7 4	11 51	5 34	5 9	7 0	11 57	2 20	14	W	5 12 6 57	morn.	5 22	6 45	morn.	1 20
15	Th	13 55 53	5 6	7 2	morn	6 46	5 10	6 59	morn.	3 32	15	Th	5 13 6 55	3	5 22	6 44	21	2 32
16	Fr	13 36 56	5 7	7 1	54	7 56	5 11	6 58	59	4 42	16	Fr	5 14 6 54	1 5	5 23	6 43	1 23	3 42
17	Sa	13 17 46	5 8	7 0	2 1	9 1	5 12	6 57	2 6	5 47	17	Sa	5 15 6 53	2 11	5 24	6 42	2 31	4 47
18	**F**	12 58 24	5 9	6 58	3 10	9 57	5 13	6 55	3 14	6 43	18	**F**	5 16 6 52	3 18	5 24	6 41	3 31	5 43
19	M	12 38 49	5 10	6 56	4 18	10 43	5 14	6 54	4 21	7 29	19	M	5 17 6 50	4 24	5 25	6 40	4 34	6 29
20	Tu	12 19 2	5 11	6 55	rises.	11 21	5 15	6 53	rises:	8 7	20	Tu	5 18 6 49	rises.	5 26	6 39	rises.	7 7
21	W	11 59 4	5 12	6 54	7 2	ev. 2	5 16	6 51	7 2	8 48	21	W	5 19 6 48	7 2	5 27	6 38	7 1	7 48
22	Th	11 38 54	5 14	6 52	7 25	40	5 17	6 50	7 26	9 26	22	Th	5 20 6 46	7 27	5 27	6 37	7 30	8 26
23	Fr	11 18 32	5 15	6 51	7 48	1 14	5 18	6 49	7 50	10 0	23	Fr	5 21 6 45	7 52	5 28	6 36	7 59	9 0
24	Sa	10 58 0	5 16	6 49	8 13	1 50	5 19	6 47	8 16	10 36	24	Sa	5 21 6 43	8 19	5 29	6 35	8 29	9 36
25	**F**	10 37 18	5 17	6 48	8 41	2 26	5 20	6 45	8 45	11 12	25	**F**	5 22 6 42	8 49	5 29	6 34	9 1	10 12
26	M	10 16 25	5 18	6 46	9 12	3 9	5 21	6 43	9 17	11 55	26	M	5 23 6 41	9 23	5 30	6 33	9 38	10 55
27	Tu	9 55 22	5 19	6 44	9 51	3 57	5 22	6 41	9 56	ev. 43	27	Tu	5 24 6 39	10 2	5 31	6 32	10 19	11 43
28	W	9 34 10	5 20	6 42	10 37	4 49	5 23	6 40	10 43	1 35	28	W	5 25 6 38	10 49	5 32	6 31	11 7	ev. 35
29	Th	9 12 49	5 21	6 41	11 29	5 48	5 24	6 38	11 35	2 34	29	Th	5 26 6 36	11 41	5 32	6 29	12 0	1 34
30	Fr	8 51 18	5 22	6 39	morn.	6 50	5 25	6 36	morn.	3 36	30	Fr	5 7 6 34	morn.	5 33	6 28	morn.	2 36
31	Sa	8 29 39	5 23	6 37	29	7 53	5 26	6 34	35	4 39	31	Sa	5 28 6 33	40	5 34	6 26	57	3 39

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHTON.	CHARLES'N.	D.	H. M.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.
New Moon	6	8 10	mo.	7 58	mo.	7 46	mo.	7 35	mo.	1	12	6 0
First Quarter	13	2 32	mo.	2 20	mo.	2 8	mo.	1 56	mo.	9	12	5 11
Full Moon	20	7 7	mo.	6 55	mo.	6 43	mo.	6 32	mo.	17	12	3 46
Third Quarter	28	8 39	mo.	8 27	mo.	8 15	mo.	8 4	mo.	25	12	1 48

9th MONTH. SEPTEMBER, 1861. 30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M. BOSTON.	H. M. NEW YORK.	H. M. BALTIMORE	H. M. CHARLES'N.
New Moon	4	5 29 ev.	5 17 ev.	5 5 ev.	4 53 ev.
First Quarter	11	8 32 mo.	8 20 mo.	8 8 mo.	7 57 mo.
Full Moon	18	9 18 ev.	9 6 ev.	8 54 ev.	8 42 ev.
Third Quarter	27	1 40 mo.	1 28 mo.	1 16 mo.	1 5 mo.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'ia, Ohio Indiana, and Illinois.,				Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California.			CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.				Sun on Merid. or noon mark.
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N.YORK.			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. CH'TON.	
		° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D. H. M. S.
1	F	8 7 52	5 24	6 36	1 34	8 53	5 27	6 33	1 39	5 39	1	F	5 29	6 31	1 44	5 35	6 25	1 59	4 39	1 11 59 44
2	M	7 45 56	5 26	6 35	2 44	9 48	5 28	6 32	2 47	6 34	2	M	5 30	6 30	2 51	5 35	6 24	3 2	5 34	2 11 57 6
3	Tu	7 23 53	5 27	6 33	3 55	10 36	5 29	6 30	3 57	7 22	3	Tu	5 31	6 28	4 0	5 36	6 22	4 7	6 22	3 11 54 18
4	W	7 1 44	5 28	6 31	sets.	11 19	5 30	6 29	sets.	8 5	4	W	5 32	6 27	sets.	5 37	6 21	sets.	7 5	4 11 51 30
5	Th	6 39 27	5 29	6 30	6 30	morn.	5 31	6 27	6 31	8 50	5	Th	5 33	6 25	6 32	5 37	6 20	6 35	7 50	
6	Fr	6 17 3	5 30	6 28	7 0	4	5 32	6 26	7 2	9 34	6	Fr	5 34	6 24	7 4	5 38	6 19	7 10	8 34	
7	Sa	5 54 33	5 31	6 26	7 32	48	5 33	6 24	7 35	10 21	7	Sa	5 35	6 23	7 39	5 38	6 18	7 49	9 21	
8	F	5 31 58	5 32	6 25	8 9	1 35	5 34	6 23	8 14	11 7	8	F	5 35	6 21	8 18	5 39	6 16	8 33	10 7	
9	M	5 9 17	5 33	6 23	8 53	2 21	5 35	6 21	8 58	morn.	9	M	5 36	6 20	9 4	5 40	6 15	9 21	11 5	
10	Tu	4 46 31	5 34	6 21	9 46	3 19	5 36	6 19	9 52	5	10	Tu	5 37	6 18	9 58	5 40	6 14	10 16	morn.	
11	W	4 23 40	5 35	6 19	10 47	4 20	5 36	6 18	10 53	1 6	11	W	5 38	6 17	10 59	5 41	6 12	11 17	6	
12	Th	4 0 44	5 36	6 17	11 53	5 28	5 37	6 16	11 59	2 14	12	Th	5 39	6 15	morn.	5 42	6 11	morn.	1 14	
13	Fr	3 27 45	5 37	6 16	morn.	6 38	5 38	6 14	morn.	3 24	13	Fr	5 40	6 13	4	5 42	6 9	20	2 24	
14	Sa	3 14 41	5 38	6 14	1 1	7 41	5 39	6 12	1 5	4 27	14	Sa	5 40	6 12	1 10	5 43	6 8	1 24	3 27	
15	F	2 51 34	5 39	6 12	2 9	8 41	5 40	6 10	2 12	5 27	15	F	5 41	6 10	2 16	5 43	6 7	2 27	4 27	
16	M	2 28 34	5 40	6 11	3 16	9 30	5 41	6 8	3 18	6 16	16	M	5 42	6 9	3 20	5 44	6 6	3 27	5 16	
17	Tu	2 5 11	5 41	6 9	4 19	10 15	5 42	6 7	4 20	7 1	17	Tu	5 43	6 7	4 21	5 45	6 5	4 25	6 1	
18	W	1 41 55	5 42	6 7	rises.	10 54	5 43	6 5	rises.	7 40	18	W	5 44	6 5	rises.	5 45	6 4	rises.	6 40	
19	Th	1 18 38	5 43	6 5	5 52	11 26	5 44	6 4	5 54	8 12	19	Th	5 44	6 4	5 55	5 46	6 3	6 0	7 12	
20	Fr	0 55 18	5 44	6 4	6 17	ev. 5	5 45	6 2	6 19	8 51	20	Fr	5 45	6 2	6 22	5 47	6 2	6 30	7 51	
21	Sa	0 31 56	5 45	6 2	6 43	41	5 46	6 1	6 47	9 27	21	Sa	5 46	6 1	6 51	5 47	6 0	7 2	8 27	
22	F	0 8 33	5 46	6 0	7 14	1 19	5 47	5 59	7 19	10 5	22	F	5 47	5 59	7 23	5 48	5 59	7 37	9 5	
23	M	S. 14 51	5 47	5 58	7 50	1 56	5 48	5 57	7 55	10 42	23	M	5 48	5 57	8 0	5 48	5 57	8 17	9 42	
24	Tu	0 38 16	5 48	5 56	8 32	2 38	5 49	5 55	8 38	11 24	24	Tu	5 49	5 55	8 44	5 49	5 55	9 2	10 24	
25	W	1 1 41	5 49	5 54	9 21	3 28	5 50	5 53	9 27	ev. 14	25	W	5 50	5 53	9 32	5 50	5 54	9 51	11 14	
26	Th	1 25 6	5 50	5 52	10 16	4 20	5 51	5 52	10 22	1 6	26	Th	5 51	5 52	10 28	5 50	5 53	10 45	ev. 6	
27	Fr	1 48 30	5 51	5 50	11 17	5 17	5 52	5 50	11 22	2 3	27	Fr	5 52	5 51	11 28	5 51	5 51	11 43	1 3	
28	Sa	2 11 54	5 53	5 49	morn.	6 20	5 53	5 49	morn.	3 6	28	Sa	5 53	5 49	morn.	5 52	5 50	morn.	2 6	
29	F	2 35 17	5 54	5 46	22	7 28	5 54	5 47	26	4 6	29	F	5 54	5 47	31	5 52	5 48	44	3 6	
30	M	2 58 39	5 55	5 45	1 32	8 18	5 55	5 45	1 35	5 4	30	M	5 55	5 45	1 38	5 53	5 47	1 47	4 4	

10th MONTH. # OCTOBER, 1861. **31 DAYS.**

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON. H. M.	NEW YORK. H. M.	WASH'TON. H. M.	CHARLES N. H. M.
New Moon	4	2 13 mo.	2 1 mo.	1 49 mo.	1 38 mo.	
First Quarter	10	5 25 ev.	5 13 ev.	5 1 ev.	4 50 ev.	
Full Moon	18	1 54 ev.	1 42 ev.	1 30 ev.	1 19 ev.	
Third Quarter	26	5 11 ev.	4 59 ev.	4 46 ev.	4 35 ev.	

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S. ° ′ ″	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	H. W. Boston H. M.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	H. W. N. York H. M.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Mary'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	H. W. Ch'ton H. M.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark. D.	H. M. S.
1	Tu	3 21 58	5 56	5 43	2 43	9 15	5 56	5 43	2 45	6 1	1	Tu	5 56	5 44	2 47	5 54	5 45	2 52	5 1	25	11 44 8
2	W	3 45 16	5 57	5 42	3 56	10 7	5 57	5 42	3 57	6 53	2	W	5 57	5 42	3 57	5 55	5 44	3 59	5 53		
3	Th	4 8 31	5 58	5 40	5 11	10 54	5 58	5 41	5 10	7 40	3	Th	5 58	5 41	5 9	5 55	5 43	5 6	6 40		
4	Fr	4 31 42	5 59	5 39	sets.	11 37	5 59	5 39	sets.	8 23	4	Fr	5 59	5 39	sets.	5 56	5 42	sets.	7 23		
5	Sa	4 54 51	6 1	5 38	6 4	morn.	6 0	5 37	6 8	9 15	5	Sa	6 0	5 38	6 12	5 56	5 41	6 24	8 15		
6	F	5 17 56	6 2	5 36	6 37	29	6 1	5 36	6 42	10 6	6	F	6 1	5 37	6 57	5 57	5 40	7 13	9 6		
7	M	5 40 57	6 3	5 34	7 39	1 20	6 2	5 34	7 44	10 57	7	M	6 2	5 35	7 50	5 58	5 38	8 8	9 57		
8	Tu	6 3 53	6 4	5 33	8 39	2 11	6 3	5 33	8 45	11 56	8	Tu	6 3	5 34	8 50	5 58	5 37	9 9	10 56		
9	W	6 26 44	6 5	5 31	9 45	3 10	6 4	5 31	9 51	morn.	9	W	6 4	5 32	9 56	5 59	5 36	10 13	11 57		
10	Th	6 49 31	6 6	5 29	10 54	4 11	6 5	5 29	10 58	57	10	Th	6 5	5 31	11 3	6 0	5 35	11 17	morn.		
11	Fr	7 12 11	6 8	5 28	morn	5 13	6 6	5 28	morn.	1 59	11	Fr	6 6	5 30	morn.	6 0	5 34	morn.	59		
12	Sa	7 34 46	6 9	5 26	2	6 16	6 7	5 26	6	3 2	12	Sa	6 7	5 29	10	6 1	5 33	21	2 2		
13	F	7 57 14	6 10	5 24	1 9	7 14	6 8	5 25	1 11	4 0	13	F	6 8	5 27	1 14	6 2	5 32	1 22	3 0		
14	M	8 19 36	6 11	5 22	2 12	8 5	6 9	5 23	2 13	4 51	14	M	6 9	5 25	2 15	6 2	5 31	2 20	3 51		
15	Tu	8 41 50	6 12	5 20	3 14	8 54	6 10	5 22	3 15	5 40	15	Tu	6 10	5 24	3 15	6 3	5 29	3 16	4 40		
16	W	9 3 57	6 13	5 19	4 15	9 39	6 11	5 20	4 15	6 25	16	W	6 11	5 22	4 13	6 4	5 28	4 11	5 25		
17	Th	9 25 56	6 14	5 17	5 15	10 19	6 12	5 19	5 13	7 5	17	Th	6 12	5 20	5 11	6 4	5 26	5 6	6 5		
18	Fr	9 47 47	6 15	5 16	rises.	10 56	6 13	5 17	rises.	7 42	18	Fr	6 13	5 19	rises.	6 5	5 25	rises.	6 42		
19	Sa	10 9 30	6 17	5 14	5 15	11 30	6 14	5 16	5 19	8 16	19	Sa	6 14	5 17	5 24	6 6	5 24	5 37	7 16		
20	F	10 31 4	6 18	5 13	5 50	ev. 12	6 15	5 15	5 55	8 58	20	F	6 15	5 16	6 1	6 7	5 23	6 16	7 58		
21	M	10 52 28	6 19	5 11	6 30	52	6 16	5 13	6 35	9 38	21	M	6 16	5 15	6 41	6 8	5 22	6 58	8 38		
22	Tu	11 13 43	6 21	5 10	7 16	1 34	6 18	5 12	7 22	10 20	22	Tu	6 17	5 14	7 28	6 8	5 21	7 46	9 20		
23	W	11 34 47	6 22	5 8	8 9	2 16	6 19	5 10	8 14	11 2	23	W	6 18	5 13	8 20	6 9	5 20	8 38	10 2		
24	Th	11 55 42	6 23	5 7	9 7	3 4	6 20	5 8	9 12	11 50	24	Th	6 19	5 12	9 17	6 10	5 19	9 34	10 50		
25	Fr	12 16 25	6 24	5 5	10 9	3 55	6 21	5 7	10 14	ev. 41	25	Fr	6 20	5 10	10 18	6 11	5 18	10 32	11 41		
26	Sa	12 36 57	6 25	5 4	11 15	4 49	6 22	5 5	11 19	1 35	26	Sa	6 21	5 9	11 22	6 11	5 17	11 32	ev. 35		
27	F	12 57 18	6 27	5 2	morn.	5 46	6 24	5 4	morn.	2 32	27	F	6 22	5 7	morn.	6 12	5 16	morn.	1 32		
28	M	13 17 26	6 28	5 1	22	6 43	6 25	5 3	25	3 29	28	M	6 23	5 5	27	6 13	5 15	34	2 29		
29	Tu	13 37 22	6 29	5 0	1 32	7 41	6 26	5 2	1 33	4 27	29	Tu	6 24	5 4	1 34	6 14	5 14	1 37	3 27		
30	W	13 57 5	6 31	4 58	2 44	8 40	6 27	5 0	2 44	5 26	30	W	6 25	5 3	2 44	6 14	5 13	2 43	4 26		
31	Th	14 16 35	6 32	4 57	3 59	9 34	6 28	4 59	3 58	6 20	31	Th	6 26	5 2	3 56	6 15	5 12	3 51	5 20		

11th MONTH. NOVEMBER, 1861. 30 DAYS.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.						CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'ia, Ohio Indiana, and Illinois.,						Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California.			CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.			
			SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON RISES.	H. W. BOSTON.	SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON RISES.	H. W. N. YORK.			SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. CH TON.
		° ′ ″	H.	M.	H.	M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H. M.	H. M.			H.	M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.	M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fr	14 35 51	6	33	4	55	5 16	10 28	6	29	4	59	5 13	7 14	1	Fr	6	27	5 1	5 10	6	16	5 11	5 1	6 14
2	Sa	14 54 53	6	34	4	54	sets.	11 18	6	30	4	58	sets.	8 4	2	Sa	6	28	5 0	sets.	6	17	5 10	sets.	7 4
3	**F**	15 13 40	6	35	4	53	5 24	morn.	6	31	4	57	5 29	8 59	3	**F**	6	29	4 59	5 35	6	18	5 9	5 51	7 59
4	M	15 32 12	6	36	4	52	6 22	13	6	32	4	56	6 28	9 55	4	M	6	30	4 58	6 34	6	19	5 8	6 52	8 55
5	Tu	15 50 29	6	37	4	50	7 28	1 9	6	33	4	55	7 33	10 46	5	Tu	6	31	4 57	7 39	6	20	5 8	7 57	9 46
6	W	16 8 30	6	39	4	49	8 39	2 0	6	35	4	53	8 44	11 42	6	W	6	32	4 56	8 49	6	21	5 7	9 4	10 42
7	Th	16 26 14	6	40	4	48	9 50	2 56	6	36	4	52	9 54	morn.	7	Th	6	33	4 55	9 58	6	22	5 6	10 11	11 38
8	Fr	16 43 42	6	41	4	47	10 58	3 52	6	38	4	50	11 1	38	8	Fr	6	35	4 54	11 4	6	23	5 5	11 13	morn.
9	Sa	17 0 53	6	43	4	45	morn.	4 46	6	39	4	49	morn.	1 32	9	Sa	6	36	4 53	morn.	6	24	5 4	morn.	32
10	**F**	17 17 46	6	44	4	44	5	5 40	6	40	4	48	7	2 26	10	**F**	6	37	4 52	9	6	25	5 3	14	1 26
11	M	17 34 21	6	45	4	43	1 7	6 32	6	41	4	47	1 7	3 18	11	M	6	39	4 51	1 9	6	26	5 3	1 11	2 18
12	Tu	17 50 38	6	47	4	42	2 9	7 21	6	43	4	46	2 8	4 10	12	Tu	6	40	4 50	2 8	6	27	5 2	2 7	3 10
13	W	18 6 37	6	48	4	41	3 9	8 11	6	44	4	45	3 8	4 57	13	W	6	41	4 49	3 6	6	28	5 1	3 1	3 57
14	Th	18 22 16	6	49	4	40	4 8	8 59	6	45	4	44	4 5	5 45	14	Th	6	42	4 48	4 3	6	29	5 1	3 55	4 45
15	Fr	18 37 36	6	51	4	39	5 7	9 44	6	47	4	43	5 4	6 30	15	Fr	6	43	4 47	5 0	6	30	5 0	4 50	5 30
16	Sa	18 52 37	6	52	4	38	6 7	10 26	6	48	4	42	6 2	7 12	16	Sa	6	44	4 46	5 58	6	31	4 59	5 44	6 12
17	**F**	19 7 17	6	53	4	37	rises.	11 5	6	49	4	41	rises.	7 51	17	**F**	6	45	4 46	rises.	6	32	4 59	rises.	6 51
18	M	19 21 36	6	54	4	36	5 14	11 47	6	50	4	40	5 20	8 33	18	M	6	46	4 45	5 26	6	33	4 58	5 44	7 33
19	Tu	19 35 35	6	55	4	35	6 4	ev. 33	6	51	4	40	6 10	9 19	19	Tu	6	47	4 44	6 16	6	34	4 58	6 34	8 19
20	W	19 49 12	6	56	4	35	7 1	1 14	6	52	4	39	7 6	10 0	20	W	6	48	4 44	7 12	6	35	4 57	7 28	9 0
21	Th	20 2 28	6	58	4	34	8 2	1 56	6	54	4	38	8 6	10 42	21	Th	6	49	4 43	8 11	6	36	4 57	8 28	9 42
22	Fr	20 15 22	6	59	4	33	9 6	2 40	6	55	4	38	9 9	11 26	22	Fr	6	50	4 42	9 13	6	37	4 56	9 25	10 26
23	Sa	20 27 53	7	0	4	33	10 11	3 29	6	56	4	37	10 14	ev. 15	23	Sa	6	51	4 42	10 16	6	38	4 56	10 26	11 15
24	**F**	20 40 2	7	1	4	32	11 18	4 18	6	57	4	36	11 19	1 4	24	**F**	6	52	4 41	11 21	6	39	4 56	11 26	ev. 4
25	M	20 51 48	7	3	4	31	morn.	5 10	6	58	4	36	morn.	1 56	25	M	6	53	4 41	morn.	6	39	4 55	morn.	56
26	Tu	21 3 10	7	4	4	31	26	6 6	6	59	4	35	26	2 56	26	Tu	6	54	4 41	26	6	40	4 55	27	1 56
27	W	21 14 8	7	5	4	30	1 36	7 4	7	0	4	34	1 35	3 50	27	W	6	55	4 41	1 34	6	41	4 55	1 31	2 50
28	Th	21 24 43	7	6	4	29	2 48	8 5	7	1	4	34	2 46	4 51	28	Th	6	56	4 40	2 44	6	42	4 55	2 38	3 51
29	Fr	21 34 53	7	7	4	29	4 6	9 7	7	2	4	33	4 3	5 53	29	Fr	6	57	4 40	3 59	6	43	4 55	3 49	4 53
30	Sa	21 44 38	7	9	4	29	5 25	10 8	7	4	4	33	5 20	6 54	30	Sa	6	58	4 40	5 16	6	44	4 55	5 1	5 54

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	BALTIMORE	CHARLES'N.
New Moon	2	11	20	mo.	11 8 mo.	10 55 mo.	10 45 mo.
First Quarter	9	6	0	mo.	5 48 mo.	5 36 mo.	5 25 mo.
Full Moon	17	8	23	mo.	8 11 mo.	7 59 mo.	7 47 mo.
Third Quarter	25	6	23	mo.	6 11 mo.	5 59 mo.	5 48 mo.

	D	H.	M.	S.
Sun on Merid. or noon mark.	1	11	43	42
	9	11	44	1
	17	11	45	13
	25	11	47	18

12th MONTH. DECEMBER, 1861. 31 DAYS.

Day of Month.	Day of Week	Sun's decl. S.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	H. W. Boston	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	H. W. N York	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	H. W. Ch'ton
		° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	F	21 53 58	7 10	4 29	sets.	11 3	7 5	4 34	sets.	7 49	1	F	6 59	4 40	sets.	6 44	4 55	sets.	6 49
2	M	22 2 53	7 11	4 29	5 5	12 0	7 6	4 34	5 10	8 46	2	M	7 0	4 39	5 16	6 45	4 55	5 34	7 46
3	Tu	22 11 23	7 12	4 28	6 14	morn.	7 7	4 34	6 19	9 41	3	Tu	7 1	4 39	6 25	6 45	4 55	6 41	8 41
4	W	22 19 27	7 13	4 28	7 28	55	7 8	4 33	7 33	10 31	4	W	7 2	4 39	7 37	6 46	4 55	7 51	9 31
5	Th	22 27 4	7 14	4 28	8 21	1 45	7 9	4 33	8 25	11 18	5	Th	7 3	4 38	8 28	6 47	4 55	8 39	10 18
6	Fr	22 34 15	7 15	4 28	9 50	2 32	7 10	4 33	9 52	morn.	6	Fr	7 4	4 38	9 54	6 48	4 55	10 2	11 8
7	Sa	22 41 0	7 16	4 28	10 56	3 22	7 11	4 33	10 57	8	7	Sa	7 5	4 38	10 58	6 48	4 55	11 1	11 55
8	F	22 47 18	7 17	4 28	11 59	4 9	7 12	4 33	11 59	55	8	F	7 6	4 38	11 59	6 49	4 55	11 59	morn.
9	M	22 53 9	7 18	4 28	morn.	4 58	7 13	4 33	morn.	1 44	9	M	7 7	4 38	morn.	6 50	4 55	morn.	44
10	Tu	22 58 33	7 19	4 28	1 0	5 47	7 14	4 33	59	2 33	10	Tu	7 8	4 38	58	6 51	4 56	55	1 33
11	W	23 3 30	7 20	4 28	2 1	6 36	7 15	4 33	1 58	3 22	11	W	7 9	4 38	1 53	6 52	4 56	1 40	2 22
12	Th	23 7 59	7 21	4 28	2 59	7 29	7 15	4 33	2 56	4 15	12	Th	7 10	4 39	2 53	6 52	4 56	2 43	3 15
13	Fr	23 12 0	7 22	4 28	3 58	8 17	7 16	4 33	3 54	5 3	13	Fr	7 10	4 39	3 50	6 53	4 56	3 38	4 3
14	Sa	23 15 34	7 22	4 28	4 57	9 8	7 17	4 31	4 52	5 54	14	Sa	7 11	4 39	4 47	6 54	4 56	4 32	4 54
15	F	23 18 40	7 23	4 28	5 55	9 58	7 17	4 34	5 49	6 44	15	F	7 11	4 39	5 44	6 54	4 56	5 27	5 44
16	M	23 21 18	7 24	4 28	rises.	10 44	7 18	4 34	rises.	7 30	16	M	7 12	4 39	rises.	6 55	4 57	rises.	6 30
17	Tu	23 23 28	7 24	4 29	4 55	11 27	7 18	4 34	5 0	8 13	17	Tu	7 12	4 40	5 6	6 55	4 57	5 23	7 13
18	W	23 25 10	7 25	4 29	5 55	ev. 12	7 19	4 35	6 0	8 58	18	W	7 13	4 40	6 5	6 56	4 57	6 20	7 58
19	Th	23 26 24	7 25	4 29	6 58	55	7 19	4 35	7 2	9 41	19	Th	7 13	4 40	7 6	6 56	4 58	7 18	8 41
20	Fr	23 27 10	7 26	4 30	8 4	1 36	7 20	4 36	8 7	10 22	20	Fr	7 14	4 41	8 10	6 57	4 58	8 19	9 22
21	Sa	23 27 27	7 26	4 30	9 9	2 17	7 20	4 36	9 11	11 3	21	Sa	7 14	4 41	9 13	6 57	4 58	9 19	10 3
22	F	23 27 15	7 27	4 31	10 16	3 1	7 21	4 37	10 17	11 47	22	F	7 15	4 42	10 18	6 58	4 59	10 20	10 47
23	M	23 26 36	7 27	4 31	11 23	3 47	7 21	4 37	11 23	ev. 33	23	M	7 15	4 42	11 22	6 58	4 59	11 21	11 33
24	Tu	23 25 28	7 28	4 32	morn.	4 38	7 22	4 38	morn.	1 24	24	Tu	7 16	4 43	morn.	6 59	5 0	morn.	ev. 24
25	W	23 23 52	7 28	4 32	33	5 32	7 22	4 38	31	2 18	25	W	7 16	4 43	29	6 59	5 0	24	1 18
26	Th	23 21 47	7 29	4 33	1 44	6 34	7 23	4 39	1 43	3 20	26	Th	7 17	4 44	1 40	7 0	5 1	1 31	2 20
27	Fr	23 19 14	7 29	4 34	3 0	7 41	7 23	4 39	2 56	4 7	27	Fr	7 17	4 45	2 52	7 0	5 2	2 40	3 27
28	Sa	23 16 14	7 29	4 34	4 16	8 49	7 24	4 40	4 11	5 35	28	Sa	7 18	4 45	4 6	7 1	5 2	3 50	4 35
29	F	23 12 45	7 29	4 35	5 29	9 55	7 24	4 40	5 23	6 41	29	F	7 18	4 46	5 18	7 1	5 3	5 0	5 41
30	M	23 8 48	7 30	4 36	6 35	10 53	7 25	4 41	6 29	7 39	30	M	7 19	4 47	6 23	7 2	5 4	6 5	6 39
31	Tu	23 4 23	7 30	4 37	sets.	11 45	7 25	4 42	sets.	8 31	31	Tu	7 19	4 48	sets.	7 2	5 5	sets.	7 31

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M. Boston.	New York.	Wash'ton.	Charles'n.
New Moon	1	9 33 ev.	9 21 ev.	9 9 ev.	8 58 ev.
First Quarter	8	10 26 ev.	10 14 ev.	10 2 ev.	9 50 ev.
Full Moon	17	3 24 mo.	3 12 mo.	3 0 mo.	2 48 mo.
Third Quarter	24	5 8 ev.	4 56 ev.	4 41 ev.	4 32 ev.
New Moon	31	9 10 mo.	8 58 mo.	8 46 mo.	8 35 mo.

Sun on Merid.

D.	H. M. S.
1	11 49 21
9	11 52 46
17	11 56 34
25	12 0 33

THE NEW YEAR.

Another year has vanished away
Like the rising mist of early day;
Minute by minute it rippled on,
Minute by minute the year has gone.

What report has it borne to heaven?
Earnest prayer for sins forgiven?
The meek resolve, and the secret sigh
For grace and inward purity?
Have hopes sprung up of immortal birth,
Our sandals freed from the dust of earth?
Are we farther on our pilgrim way,
Nearer the land of unclouded day?

We all have changed since the year was new;
Our heart-skies have lost their depth of blue;
We never can be as we have been;
We never can see as we have seen;
Yet, if the new year can ne'er restore
The loved and lost who have gone before,
We may reap the sheaves of holy trust,
Springing to life from the old year's dust,
And find in the good that crowns the new year
A love better than all our poor hearts fear.

THE TRUE AIM OF LIFE.

Perfection is being, not doing; it is not to effect an act, but to achieve a character. If the aim of life were to do something, then, as in an earthly business, except in doing this one thing the business would be at a stand-still. The student is not doing the one thing of student-life when he has ceased to think or read. The laborer leaves his work undone when the spade is not in his hand, and he sits beneath the hedge to rest. But in Christian life every moment and every act is an opportunity for doing the one thing—of *becoming* Christ-like. Every day is full of a most impressive experience. Every temptation to evil temper which can assail us to-day, will be an opportunity to decide the question whether we shall gain the calmness and the rest of Christ, or whether we shall be tossed by the restlessness and agitation of the world. Nay, the very vicissitudes of the seasons, day and night, heat and cold, affecting us variably, and producing exhilaration or depression, are so contrived as to conduce towards the being which we become, and decide whether we shall be masters of ourselves, or whether we shall be swept at the mercy of accident and circumstance, miserably susceptible of merely outward influences. Infinite as are the varieties of life, so manifold are the paths to Christian character; and he who has not found out

how, directly or indirectly, to make every thing converge towards his soul's sanctification, has as yet missed the meaning of this life.

Robertson.

TIME FOR PRAYER.

There is no hour for prayer like the first early hour of morning. There are noonday heats and nightly fatigues, and all day the world's hurried step and heavy pressure goads us on, on; head, heart, and hands are tasked with the endless details of life's unresting work. Keep, then, the early morning hour for the soul's business with its God. And as the servant goes first to his master to inquire, "What is thy pleasure to-day?" and the under-builders ask the master-builder, "What wilt thou have us to do this day?" so do thou begin the day with personal converse with thy Lord, craving to know his will, and praying for grace to do it humbly, faithfully, and bravely. There is a farmer I know who rises one hour earlier than his family, summer and winter, to have that hour with his God. And do we see the fruit of this holy intercourse? His farm and farm-work are consecrated; its avails beyond the ordinary supports of life are given into the Lord's treasury; and he, "he is the happiest man on God's earth!" said a neighbor, "he seems verily to tread on air."

Improving Company.—It is of great practical importance that young men have friends who will encourage and direct them. Union is strength. In the battle of life the want of a sympathizing companion may be the very point on which an otherwise brave combatant may at last give way. In this fight, as well as others, "shoulder to shoulder" is the most potent principle, both for the defence and the onset. Here and there in history you may read of some hero who, single-handed, has foiled an army; but, taking the common standard of humanity, even a brave man is easily overpowered by numbers when he stands alone. There are some points of analogy between that warfare and ours. To most men the sympathy of tried friends is a substantial support in the conflict with moral evil. Right-principled, true-hearted companions are often "the shields of the earth," which the all-ruling God has at his disposal, and throws around a youth to protect him from the fiery darts of the wicked one.

Arnot.

Keeping.—"Keep thy heart with all diligence;" keep it with all keepings; keep it from getting evil, as a garden is kept; keep it from doing evil, as the sea is kept at bay from reclaimed land; keep it with the keeping of heaven above, and of the earth beneath—God's keeping bespoken in prayer, and man's keeping applied in watchful effort. Keep it with all keepings, "for out of it are the issues of life."

Arnot.

"JUMP into my arms and I will catch you," said a minister, putting his little girl on the mantel-shelf. "Stretch out your hands, papa," said she, hesitating. "Trust me, dear child," answered he, putting his arms behind him, "jump and trust me; I will receive you." Gathering up all the love and confidence her little heart contained, she gave one leap and found herself safely folded to her father's bosom. Oh, it was so sweet, so very sweet to be there.

This is just what God invites us to do—to cast ourselves upon his precious promises of forgiveness and rest. It is a lesson of faith we all need in our distrust and unbelief of his love. Our hearts too often ask for some *sign* of his willingness, as the little girl longed to *see* her father's arms stretched out to receive her. But he gives none. His word is all-sufficient. His love is a guarantee for the fulfilling of all his largest promises. He wants us to walk here by faith, not by sight,

"Till we arrive at heaven, our home,
Make faith our guide, and faith our light."

ADOPTING.

Shall I take this homeless child into my family? is a question not infrequently forcing itself on family counsels. Ponder it prayerfully. Taking a little one, adopting it as your own, fills up a void in the hearts and homes of bereaved mothers and childless households which children alone can fill. There is a caressing affection, an unspent tenderness in every woman's heart which craves gratification, and which can only be reasonably lavished upon helpless infancy and innocent childhood. Perhaps this may be thought a merely selfish consideration; but it is not so: it is the rightful demand of our social nature, which it is proper to gratify, and the gratification of which not only becomes a source of the purest pleasure, but a motive for the most self-forgetting toil. In bringing up children, there is care and trouble and anxiety; but there is the exercise of powers as well as of affections, which give a deeper interest and a warmer glow to life, renewing our own youth with the youth that is springing up in our path.

Another consideration is the good done by thus receiving a friendless orphan to your family. Orphan asylums, houses of refuge, industrial schools, the growth of great practical benevolence, are no doubt admirable expedients for rescuing children from want and death, or a worse than death, and great praise is due to the excellent people who sustain them; but brick walls, clean cots, nourishing soups do not make up for the manifold duties, the kind charities, the mutual helpfulness, the still, small delights, the personal responsibleness and accountability, which make a *family* at once a place of the best moral culture and the truest social development. Boards of trustees, visiting committees, wardens, superintendents, and matrons, however faithful and vigilant, cannot supply the place of fathers and mothers, patient and painstaking, watchful, forbearing, forgiving, believing, and hoping all things, "provoking to love and good works."

We always look with peculiar interest upon the adopted child and adopted parents of a household. The voluntary assumption of parental duties, involving so much care and responsibility, begets in us a feeling of profound respect for those who do it, while we rejoice to think of the new fountains of affection thus unsealed in the hearts of both parents and child. And farther yet, what a privilege is it, what a noble purpose to have in view the rescue of a young immortal from a neglect that might ruin it, to train it for the service of God here and a glorious immortality hereafter.

'I REMEMBER having been told in my youth," says Talleyrand, "that the love of glory was a virtue. Strange must be that virtue which requires the aid of every vice."

THE young minister came to see old Job. As he came from the light and airiness of out-doors to his little dark bedroom, the change, quite likely, looked dismal enough.

"I am an old plank, sir," said Job, "but the Lord Jesus will find some spot in his temple where such as I fit in. The good book says He will in *no wise* cast out those that put faith in him. My mother used to make a great point of that. '*No wise*,' says she; and I have to bless God that I had a mother who knowed Jesus Christ. She took me on her knee and told me about him; she took me to prayer-meeting; she fetched me to God's house, and I used to like hearing the singers praise him. Afore she died she saw me fairly set in the way, the '*living way*,' says she. 'Job,' says she, 'you must be a live Christian; they don't have dead things to make up the living way.' So I've tried to pull foot, and

when I've been lame and discouraged, and sometimes wasn't so sure how the way went, I set to praying as my mother used to, and then such a shining as there was! There was shine on the track, and shine inside me, and these old rafters overhead sometimes have a look like his glorious temple. Oh, sir, God is a good God. Those who follow hard after him have good pay—good pay; not that they 'arn their wages, for we are poor, sinful, lazy creatures of ourselves, but we have a merciful God that is willing to try the refuse."

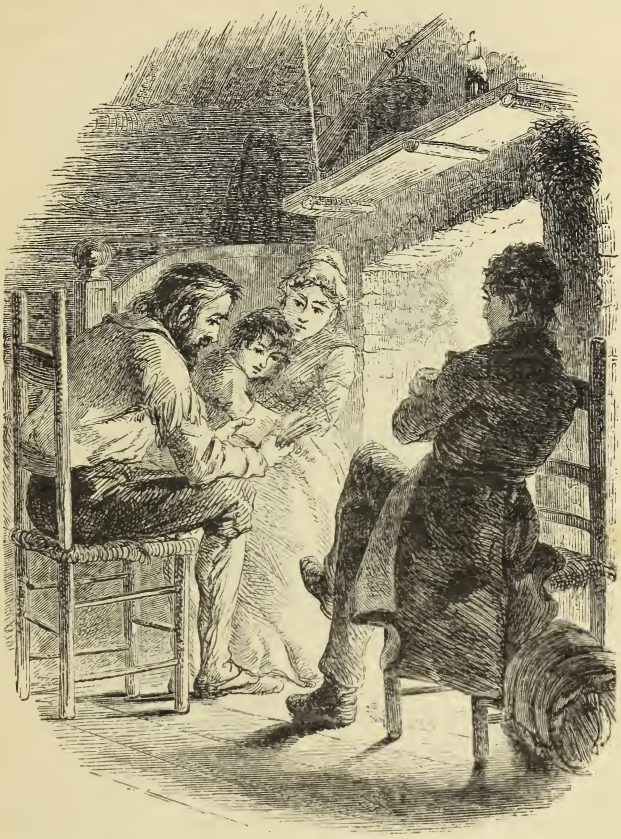
The young minister had a long sitting at old Job's bedside, and he thought within himself as he went away, "How can I ever be anxious about my house or salary, when my God can make a poor little back bedroom like that one of the brightest and happiest spots on earth?"

THE MEANING OF SORROW.

Let us look truth in the face. You cannot hide it from yourself. "Man is born to sorrow as the sparks fly upwards." Sorrow is not an accident, occurring now and then; it is the very woof which is woven into the warp of life. God has created the nerves to agonize, and the heart to bleed; and before a man dies, almost every nerve has thrilled with pain, and every affection has been wounded. The account of life which represents it as probation is inadequate; so is that which regards it chiefly as a system of rewards and punishments. The truest account of this mysterious existence seems to be, that it is intended for the development of the soul's life, for which sorrow is indispensable. Every son of man who would attain the true end of his being, must be baptized with fire. It is the law of our humanity, as of that of Christ, that we must be perfected through suffering; and he who has not discerned the divine sacredness of sorrow, and the profound meaning which is concealed in pain, has yet to learn what life is. The Cross, manifested as the necessity of the highest life, alone interprets it. **Robertson.**

Sabbath-schools.—"I desire to record my testimony as the result of my whole experience," says Dr. Tyng, "that, in my judgment, there is no department of Christian labor more vitally influential upon the triumphs of the gospel, more remunerative in its immediate results to the souls engaged in it, more effective in maintaining and enlarging the best interests of the Christian church and the most efficient operation of the Christian ministry, than faithful Sabbath-school labor."

Elijah's *apparent* success was in the shouts of mount Carmel; his *real* success in the unostentatious obedience of the seven thousand who had taken his God for their God.



In the earlier days of travel, a large sum of money in bank-bills were to be conveyed from a bank in Virginia to one in Kentucky. The precious deposit was intrusted to the charge of a young man of known courage, first clerk of the bank; for the journey had to be made through a rough and unfrequented part of the country, in bad repute from several robberies which had been perpetrated upon unsuspecting travellers.

The young man had a fleet horse, and was well armed. But through some intricacies of the road he missed the direct route, and at the close of daylight, instead of being at his journey's end, found himself entangled in a forest, whose gloom was deepened by a starless sky. At last the twinkling of a distant light gave hope of supper and shelter, and he

urged his jaded animal forward, until he reached a rude cabin, and found welcome from a poor woman, who with her children was awaiting the return of her husband, a hunter in those forest wilds. She gave him supper, and offered the best lodging which her rude home afforded. The young man felt himself in a most questionable spot. On no account would he trust himself to sleep. He examined his pistols, and resolved, worst coming to worst, to sell his life in defence of his charge.

At length the hunter himself came home, a rough fellow, dressed in skins, whose appearance was not fitted to allay fear. Wearied with his day's work, he said little, and after eating the food his wife set before him, invited the stranger to retire to rest.

The young man declined; he preferred taking his rest sitting by the fire. He was afraid of being caught in a trap, and falling a victim to robbery and murder. The poor fellow was in no enviable state of mind. He had abandoned the faith of his youth, and now the infidel principles which he had adopted abandoned him. Unmanned by the danger which seemed to stare him in the face, he was a prey to the most painful anxiety.

"Well," said the hunter at last, "if you wont go to bed, I will; but before doing so I always read a chapter in God's word;" and he arose to take his Bible from the shelf. A chapter was read aloud, and the man knelt down in prayer. The sight of the old Bible and the kneeling group put to flight all sense of danger in the young man's bosom. He instinctively felt it was a pledge of safety, and lay down to sleep as calmly as beneath his father's roof.

Nor was the Bible argument slept away. From that hour he ceased his hostility to the word of God, and a few years afterwards anchored his faith on its sure foundations.

Heathenism.—"I have been, during a nine weeks' tour, in closer contact with heathenism than ever before," says Dr. Livingstone, the great African explorer and missionary; "and though all, including the chief, were as kind and attentive to me as possible, yet to endure the dancing, roaring, and singing, the jesting, grumbling, quarrelling, and murdering of these children of nature, seemed more like a severe penance than any thing I had ever before met with in my missionary duties. I took thence a more intense disgust at heathenism than I had before, and formed a greatly elevated opinion of the latest efforts of missions at the South among tribes which are reported to have been as savage as the Makolols. The indirect benefits, which, to a casual observer, lie beneath the surface and are inappreciable, in reference to the probable wide diffusion of Christianity at some future day, are worth all the money and labor that have been expended to purchase them."

THE BIBLE-WOMAN.

A poor orphan in one of the most wretched districts of London is orphanage indeed. Marian's mother, dragged from a decent home by a drunken husband, died broken-hearted, and her father went to a drunkard's grave. The child, left to the cold charities of the street, picked up a scanty living in the miserable homes of St. Giles. From the shop windows she learned her letters. An old man taught her to write and read, cautioning her at the same time never to read a book called the Bible, for it was full of lies. Breathing the very air of vice, Marian remained virtuous; and often sat through the long, cold hours of night on the steps, rather than witness the corrupting scenes taking place within. By cutting fire-papers and making bags for a silversmith, she earned a precarious independence, until at 18 the poor girl united her humble fortunes with a kind-hearted man, scarcely richer than herself.

Passing through the streets one night, she took shelter from a drenching rain in an alley of a little mission chapel. Hearing a voice within, she followed it, and listened to the closing address of a missionary, who read from a book. That book must be the Bible, she thought—it spoke of God. At the close of the services, people were invited to come the next evening and borrow a book from a library recently opened for the poor. Marian accepted the invitation, and was the first to come. As she went something whispered to her, "Borrow a Bible." So she asked for a Bible. "A Bible!" said the good missionary, "we did not mean to lend Bibles from this library. Wait, and I will fetch you one. It is a token for good, surely, that the book of God, the best of books, should be the first book asked for and lent from this place." He brought one, and asked if he should call and read it to her.

"No, thank you, sir," said Marian, "we are quiet folks; my husband may not like it. I will take the book and read it for myself."

A year afterwards the missionary was sent to for a ticket of admission to the hospital. He visited the sick woman in need of it, and found it was Marian; he found also that the Bible had been her daily companion ever since he had placed it in her hands, and that through the power of the Holy Ghost she had become savingly acquainted with its precious truths. Sickness visited both husband and wife, and gradually almost every comfort which frugality had gathered around them vanished away. Just able to live, timely help now and then only saved them from pinching want. The missionary often visited them, and, poor as they were, his conversation was often more highly prized than his charities.

At last he thought, as Marian grew stronger and better, "Cannot this poor woman earn something at selling Bibles?" How did the plan strike Marian? "Indeed, sir," she said, on thinking it over, "my heart warms at it. It seems that God is graciously marking out a path in which alone I am fit to labor. I know nothing of the customs and manners of the rich; I could not undertake the most menial service in a gentleman's house, but I *can* talk to the poor outcasts among whom I dwell. I can help many a poor mother; I can have a word for the drunken and even infidel husband. It will be a privilege to go to these miserable homes; and on what an errand! With the word of God, I can cast myself on his help, and I will fear no evil." And so Marian became the "Bible-woman" to haunts and homes the most miserable and noxious in London. Some cried out in their wickedness, "Why bring the Bible here? It is not for us." Yet the many, yearning for a something to do them good, received her gladly. And when they said, "Oh, you know not what a struggle we have to live," she could reply, "I know it all; I am poor as you; but get this book, it has the balm for all your sorrow. I bring it you, because I have found it so myself."

At first Marian received some hard knocks; a pail of refuse was once emptied upon her, which turned out in making her many friends; for one woman took her in and wiped her bonnet, another washed her face, others gathered round in sympathy, and several new acquaintances were dated from this rough handling. A poor lettuce-woman always curtesied on meeting her, because of the book she carried. As the fruit of her first month's labor, Marian had 70 Bible subscribers. On the second month of her visits, she was anxious to try and put the people in a condition to profit by the book they were so willing to buy. As it was quite out of the question to sit down and read the Bible in the midst of their filth, she invited a few of the women to come and take tea with her; hoping thus to have a little talk with them on their ways, and how to mend them. At her first company she had eight; they had washed their poor caps and gowns, and came from their dens looking tidy, perhaps for the first time, each bringing a baby and her holy book, for God's word was the basis of all their talk. Could they read? Not all; but their children could, and each had some dim idea of Christ and his blessed redemption. Before they left, Marian read aloud the 15th chapter of Matthew, expounding it in her own simple way, and the little company knelt down in prayer, the first prayer-meeting they had ever attended.

This is the beginning of a female agency to the lost and degraded, recently begun, whose two distinctive features are these:

1. The women employed are *from among themselves:* as such, they can sympathize with the evils, the wants, the degradation of those whom they come to relieve. The class is *below* the decent poor, and therefore difficult to be reached; for with their poverty has grown up a recklessness and hardness which defy and forbid ordinary modes of improvement.

2. It is an agency *beginning its reforms with the word of God.* The Bible is the root of all effort at amelioration. These people feel, often keenly feel their wretched condition; and the "Bible-women" offer, first of all, a Saviour, an almighty Friend and Helper. They tell his love; they speak his words; they teach his teachings; they offer his blood; they carry his balm; and nothing, perhaps, shows so affectingly and wonderfully the power of the divine word, accompanied by the divine Spirit, and its fitness to meet the deepest needs of the depraved heart, as the readiness with which these poor pious women have been received, and the quiet reforms which they are effecting in many and many a home, if homes they can be called, scathed and defamed by sin in every form.

It is a mission of *women to women* and of *women to their own class, beginning with the Bible,* which promises to solve that most difficult of all

problems, how to reach and christianize the degraded population of our cities and towns and villages—that class that are every year falling into a lower and still lower level of life and morals.

The prosecution of this truly blessed work in London is portrayed in a most interesting manner in a little book called "The Missing Link." Its very name discloses the "missing link" in the chain of Christian instrumentalities to reach the lost, *found* in the employment of Bible-women to convey to sad homes the water and the bread of life, as the first and only true and permanent social reform; a saving knowledge of Jesus Christ being the beginning and the end of every thing we can do for the elevation of man.

God bless and multiply the Bible-women. H. C. K.

CHURCH-TIME.

In time of service seal up both thine eyes,
  And send them to thy heart; that, spying sin,
They may weep out the stains by them did rise;
  Those doors being shut, all by the ear comes in.
    Who marks in church-time others' symmetry,
    Makes all their beauty his deformity.

Let vain or busy thoughts have there no part;
  Bring not thy plots, thy plough, thy pleasures thither.
Christ purged his temple—so must thou thy heart—
  All worldly thoughts are but thieves met together
    To cozen thee. Look to thy actions well,
    For churches either are our heaven or hell. Herbert.

"PRAY WITHOUT CEASING."

Observe *fixed* seasons of religious retirement. Jesus "continued all night in prayer."

Never proceed to any business or engagement till you have first implored the Divine blessing.

Rest firmly on the *intercession* of Jesus Christ.

Humbly *depend* upon the aids of the Holy Spirit.

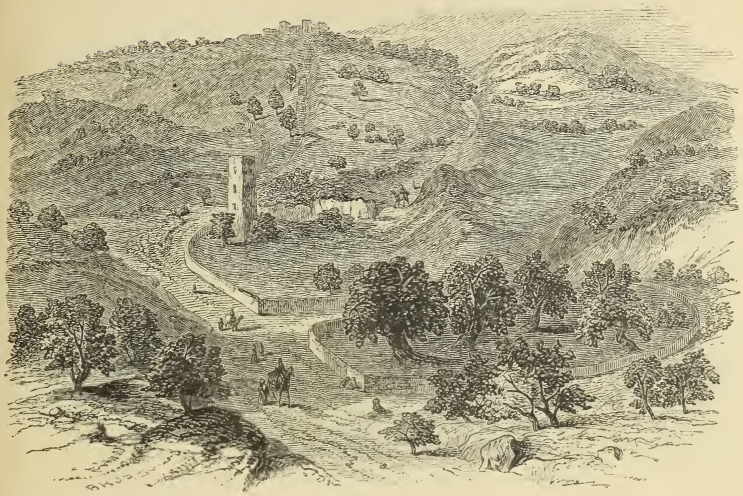
Use no expression with the lips which you do not *first* strive to *feel* at heart.

Beware of cold, formal, *abridged* seasons of prayer. *Prevailing* prayer is called "*wrestling*." Agonize to enter in at the strait gate.

Labor to preserve the *spirit* of prayer when not engaged in the act.

Let your prayers be engaged in as for the *last* time.

A BAD life deranges the judgment; and a deranged judgment makes a bad life worse.



GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE.

A garden! our garden! Is it not a sacred enclosure from the rough jostlings and the rude stare of the world? There is shade, shelter, greenness, beauty, retirement, rest. Hard and crooked as are other roads to our weary feet, the flower-fringed curves and soft quiet of our garden paths bring only peace and sweet refreshment. The harsh discords of life die away in the distance, and we open our hearts to the harmonies of bird and bee, of leaf and breeze, and the low, sweet undertone of God, who is all in all.

And yet the world's great sorrow began in Eden, fairest garden of all the world, and the bitterness of the world's redemption was tasted in the night hush of Gethsemane. So our Edens have their stings, our Gethsemanes their shame.

No path in the Holy Land does the pious traveller traverse with a more reverent step than the rugged foot-way leading from the eastern gate of Jerusalem down the hill-side Jehoshaphat, over the rocky bed of Kidron, on the rising steeps of Olivet, and into the sacred precincts of Gethsemane. He finds it enclosed by a broken wall, shaded by eight olive-trees, whose gnarled roots obtrude through the wasted soil, and whose outstretching arms have stood the storms of centuries.

Here stood the world's Saviour in his deepest agony, "his soul exceeding sorrowful, even unto death." In the deepest solitude of this spot he pressed the cold, damp earth, and prayed, "Oh, my Father, if it

be possible, let this cup pass from me." And in the importunate cry of his untold anguish his sweat was as it were great drops of blood. His disciples were with him, yet strangers to his agony. We shrink from the mournful scene of desertion and death which followed. But let us not fear this garden of sorrow. Though

> "More pangs than tongue or heart can frame
> Were suffered there without relief,"

yet if we come penitent, believing, loving, adoring, we shall learn there that only through Gethsemane comes pardon and peace, only through the Cross, the Crown.

THE PASTOR.

The roots of pastoral influence strike deep in the home-life of the people. The pastor has shared life's vicissitudes with them. In their great sorrows he has crossed their threshold, when other friends dared not intrude. To their sick he has brought the water of life, and when nurse and physician availed not, with what tearless agony has room been made for him to cheer the pathway to the tomb. He has been in the presence-chamber of their dead, with the hopes and healing of his Master's words. Hearts with their secret burdens, crushing doubts, and bleeding wounds, sealed before the world, have been laid open to him.

And as he has mingled with all forms of sorrow, so is joy uncrowned without his presence. His benediction hallows the wedding-feast. With loving heart is his seat kept at the family board. His step hushes the boisterous frolic of the children, while with reverent joy they gather around him for recognition and kind counsel. The poor needle-woman thinks of his friendly sympathy, and takes heart. The lonely widow breathes the balm of his prayers, and stays her tears. The sailor-boy, tossed in his hammock, anchors on his parting monition. Youth, stranded by the impetuous currents of passion, shrinks from and yet sighs for the befriending compassion of his pastor. And thus the roots of pastoral influence twist round and round and round the very fibres of our inmost life. The pastor and his people mingle their being together. He knows them all—their separate histories, characters, trials. "The shepherd *knows* his sheep, and *is known* of them." This indeed is the secret of his influence—that he has been with them in the familiar associations of their daily life. *Heart has touched heart.* That is it. Only a *settled* minister can reap, or has a right to reap all the fruits of pastoral labor. For ministerial success, says one well qualified to judge, does not lie in crowded churches, full aisles, attentive congregations, the approval of the religious world, much impression produced, but in active lives, obedient, broken hearts, unseen work to be recognized at the judgment day.

H. C. K.

THE POVERTY OF SPAIN.

The new world once poured all its gold into the lap of Spain. She was rich with the riches of Mexico and Peru; with the industries of skilful craftsmen; rich in statesmen and literature, in fame and influence. More than this, for these are not all a nation needs: a vessel came to her shores freighted with yet richer treasure; it was a smuggled treasure; the vigilance of custom-house officers did not detect the contents of bale or cask, as they lay upon the wharf.

What *did* they contain? Bibles. The word of God for Spain. Spain was rich in every other treasure but that. Spain was poor with every other treasure but that. Romanism had shut her from the truth. Juan Hernandez, a noble Christian Spaniard living in Geneva, where the light of the Reformation was then glowing, three hundred years ago determined to send the Bible to his countrymen. Many a Spaniard had tasted the sweets of God's word. Spanish soldiers in foreign armies had fought side by side with the pious followers of Luther, heard the Bible read around their camp-fires, and beheld its truths bringing peace to many a dying comrade. Nobles abroad became acquainted with the gospel of Christ, and carried home the saving knowledge of his grace. When, therefore, the Bible itself found its way to Spain, there were thousands in secret to welcome the hid treasure. It was read in convent and cottage, in the palace and on the mountain-side, and it proved that blessing of God which maketh rich, and he addeth no sorrow with it.

But Popery hating the Bible, laid deep plans to destroy this new mine of more than golden ore. With unrelenting severity it tracked, hunted, banished, and burned its readers, wherever found. No quarter was given, no favor or forgiveness shown. Nothing short of a complete rooting out of the truth as it is in Christ satisfied the papacy.

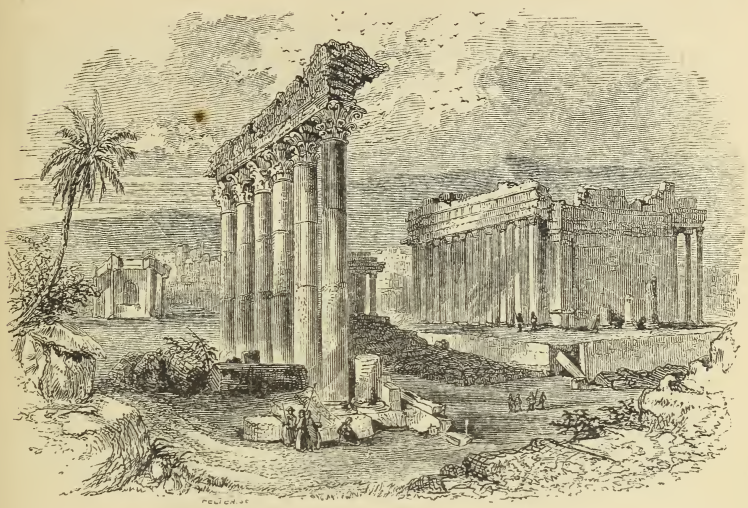
How it accomplished its deadly work, history records in letters of blood; and the bitter consequences to unhappy Spain are not less clearly traced. From that time all the other riches which were her pride and strength began to shrink and shrivel away. And she has gone down, down, down to moral, commercial, and material bankruptcy. Denied that treasure which can alone ennoble industry, exalt the arts, and give a free and healthy stimulus to mind, *the open Bible*, she has sunk into decrepitude and ruin.

AN OLD MAN'S PRAYERS.

I was once thrown among a circle of four or five families, all shoots from the same parent stock, where family piety blossomed with uncommon loveliness and bore fruits of uncommon richness. As one child after another reached the age of intelligent moral action, they acknowledged the claims of their Redeemer, and numbered themselves among his believing followers. Nowhere had it ever seemed so easy for children to enter the kingdom of heaven. What was the secret of all this? What modes of training led to this happy result? Was it by greater parental fidelity and prayer? Had the location of these homes a better spiritual climate than others?

Speaking of it some time after to an elder member of the family, as one after another grew up and began to fill various posts of Christian usefulness in the world, "Ah," replied she, "I trace this stream of holy influence back to the prayers of a pious ancestor. Grandfather was an eminent man of God, and he prayed much for his children's children—in the fields, in the woods, at morning, midday, and evening, he prayed for them, to the third and fourth generation. His last years were literally spent in prayer. After losing his mind upon all other subjects, he could still lead the family devotions as no one else could." Was not the old man on his knees wrestling for blessings which his descendants are now so richly and abundantly enjoying? How much the present owe to these wrestling Jacobs of old, eternity alone can reveal.

A Christian gentleman from America, studying at one of the German universities, became intimate with a distinguished German scholar who was a Pantheist. "I would give the world if I had it," said the Pantheist one day, "to be able to say *Thou* to my God as you do to yours."



RUINS OF BAALBEC.

These are among the most remarkable relics of an ancient barbaric civilization. They are in Syria, two days' journey northerly from Damascus, and so far from the caravan routes of more modern travel that for centuries their existence was only known by rumor, or scarcely known at all. We have minute accounts of them, dating back a little more than a hundred years, which, not corresponding to what the traveller now finds, show that earthquakes, Arab incursions, and Turkish ruthlessness have quickened the ravages of time upon these impressive monuments of the past.

They consist chiefly of two temples, one of which extended 1,000 feet from east to west. A magnificent portico 180 feet long, supported by 12 lofty columns, led to a large court. Some of the pillars still standing are seven feet in diameter and sixty-two feet high, besides the entablature of nearly fourteen feet. The rooms are highly decorated with niches and cornices, and were once probably with statues. Some of the foundation stones are immense; one being 64 feet in length and 13 in height, and the same in thickness. The columns were mostly formed of three pieces, fastened together by iron pins a foot long and a foot thick, and so solidly were they joined that even the fall of the columns has not separated them. In richness of plan, united with delicacy of finish, they surpass all others in Western Asia, Africa, or Europe.

These temples were consecrated to the worship of the sun, the an-

cient name of the city being "Heliopolis," or "City of the Sun." The sun was one of the chief divinities in the ancient Syrian worship, a form of idolatry most naturally springing up on the vast plains of Chaldea, where the tinted sky reflects with unwonted brilliancy the glorious pageantries of the king of day. Nor were the Chaldean "wise men," or the Syrian shepherd, unaware of the dawn of that more glorious SUN which arose "with healing in his wings.

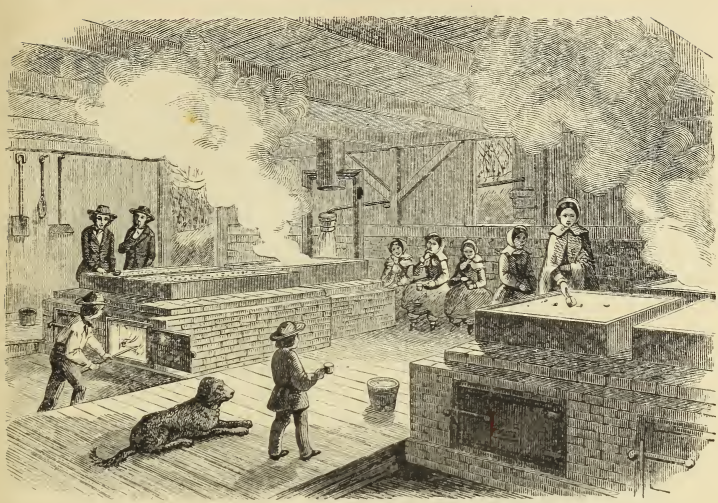
LESSONS OF LIFE.

Cross words are meant to make us gentle, and delays teach patience, and care teaches faith, and press of business makes us look out for moments to give to God, and disappointment is a special messenger to summon our thoughts to heaven. If, when they come, we did not try to run away from them, but learned God's lesson from them, we should soon leave off calling them trying.

Did we but view our daily path aright,
Work would seem pleasure, and our duties light;
Our daily burdens we should meekly take,
With this sweet motive—*for our Saviour's sake.*
For thy sake, dearest Lord, the constant round
Of common duties, oft so irksome found,
Would glow with love and faith and joy divine;
While the sweet consciousness that we are thine,
Would make us active workers, striving ever,
By word and deed, thy name to glorify;
Seeking thy aid in every weak endeavor,
Knowing that thou canst all our need supply,
And resting on thy faithfulness and love
Until we gain a perfect rest above.

AMUSEMENT is "the pursuit of pleasure for pleasure's sake," and therefore always more or less dangerous. A healthy mind does not need amusement, but recreation, whose proper end is not self-gratification merely, but the means of gaining greater health, vigor, and usefulness. It is to rest and refresh the jaded mind or tired body, and so renew it for the work of life which God has given us to do. And to this end, our recreations should be always such as we can ask God's blessing on, and invite his presence with us. In choosing them, we should be careful to avoid those which are liable to abuse, or which have been abused to the hurt of others. Privilege and blessings may indeed be abused and perverted; but knowingly to put ourselves on questionable courses, is to court temptations against which we have no promised help, and which enfeeble rather than invigorate our moral powers.

Prudence is the footprint of wisdom.



MAPLE-SUGAR MAKING--NEW STYLE.

What would our grandfathers say to the new farm-tools of our day—horse-rakes, steam-ploughs, reaping-machines? and now the primitive sugaring of the old Vermont farmer is giving way before the march of modern improvements. No more kindling the camp-fire between two big logs in the old forests; no huge kettle hung on the log-crane; no flashing up of the lurid light as night crept on, throwing ghostly shadows among the trees: no, no! instead—but we must not quarrel with the present; a man who has a thousand sugar-maples is not to be blamed for seizing upon the best and shortest mode of extracting their sweets.

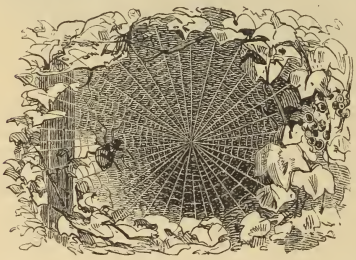
Here we have a regular sugar-house. You remember how the sap is drawn off; a small hole is bored in the trunk of the tree when the spring sap is rising, and a tin or wooden spout inserted, through which it runs into buckets hung to receive it. The bucketsful are poured into a large tub and drawn by oxen or horses to vats or "holders," from which it is drawn off through a spout into a strainer to the pans, where it is boiled. You see it, passing on as clear as water. Fires are kindled in these brick arches, the broad pans are filled with sap, and then the boiling begins. Evaporation in flat pans takes place more quickly than in the pots of the old time. The sap thickens, when the syrup is ladled into a large tub, and again strained. This is left to cool and settle, when it is again placed over a brisk fire; in half an hour—away, children, the men want room—off come the pans full of rich, hot sugar. It is a stirring time,

in more senses than one. Do the children now cool little cakes of sugar in the snow-banks, as they used to when we were boys? The boys have no better fun now, I dare say, than we did when all out-doors was our sugar-house; but the sugar itself is certainly a finer and nicer article; better made, because of better means of making it, and deservedly in demand in all our markets.

At the last census Vermont ranked next to Louisiana in sugar-making. Her maple groves form a rich feature of her scenery, and a staple of her wealth. If any one wishes to see the American forest in its full autumn glory, let him visit Vermont in September. Her hill-sides and hollows wear a surpassing beauty.

A SPIDER LESSON.

We always think of spiders with webs; but all spiders do not make webs. There are the trap-door spiders, for instance, which are found in the South of Europe and the West Indies. What do they do? The female digs a hole in the earth, about six inches deep and one inch in diameter, and lines it with silk of her own weaving; at the hole's mouth she makes a round door, fastened at the rim of the hole by a silk hinge. The spider opens the door, but the door shuts itself. This trap-door is full of needle-holes, so small are they, which nevertheless light and air the spider's home, for it generally lives at home, going abroad only to hunt and bringing back the spoil to dine on at its leisure or convenience.



There is another little spider, sometimes found in our ponds and rivers, which makes quite another sort of home. It lives in a little diving-bell under the water, which it builds very curiously. How? It comes to the top of the water, gets a bubble of air, and carries it down to the stalk of a plant below; having safely secured it, it mounts up for another and another and another, until there are air-bubbles enough to live in. Over these it weaves a covering in the form of a diving-bell, tight at the top and open below, and here this little water-spider sits and dives at the water-mites which swim around her cabin-door. "And God taught those spiders," said Jane; "Oh, mother, what an excellent teacher God is!"

Leisure.—Leisure is a very pleasant garment to look at, but a bad one to wear. The ruin of millions may be traced to it.

THE VINE.

Some of the most beautiful and varied imagery of Scripture owes its significance to the vine, trained in vineyards on the hill-sides of Judea, representing God's people "taking deep root and filling the land," or climbing in wild luxuriance over the garden-wall, emblem of that promised peace when every man "shall sit under his own vine and fig-tree, with none to make him afraid."

Judea is rich in the grape. In her best days the yield must have been immense. Trodden down as she now is by the iron heel of oppression, besides raising large quantities for the daily markets of Jerusalem and other neighboring places, Hebron alone, in the first half of the eighteenth century, annually sent 300,000 pounds weight of grape juice to Egypt. The general vintage, which is in September, is a season of great social enjoyment. The tasks of the laborers are lightened by jest and song. "There is joy and gladness in the plentiful field." It is this which gives such a marked isolation to the redemptive work of the Messiah, where it is figuratively said that "he trod the wine-press *alone*, and of the people there was none with him."

To the vine we owe a revelation of one of the clearest relationships between Christ and his followers. "I am the vine, ye are the branches. Abide in me, and I in you. As the branch cannot bear fruit of itself, except it abide in the vine; no more can ye, except ye abide in me. If a man abide not in me, he is cast forth as a branch and is withered; and men gather them, and cast them into the fire, and they are burned." "Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit; so shall ye be my disciples."

"Mother," said a dying child who loved Jesus, "shall you cry much when Jesus takes me?" "I am afraid I shall," replied the mother, tears filling her eyes. "Oh, please don't," entreated the child, with a distressed look, "please don't; for you know whatever may happen to Jessie and John in this naughty world, your little Effie will be safe. Sin and Satan can't snatch her from Jesus' arms; never, never. Wont that comfort you, mother? You never need worry about me."

GOD'S ANVIL.

Pain's furnace heat within me quivers,
  God's breath upon the flame doth blow,
And all my heart in anguish shivers,
  And trembles at the fiery glow;
And yet I whisper, As God will;
And in his hottest fire lie still.

He comes and lays my heart, all heated,
  On the hard anvil, minded so
Into his own fair shape to beat it
  With his great hammer, blow on blow;
And yet I whisper, As God will;
And at his hardest blows hold still.

He takes my softened heart and beats it;
  The sparks fly off at every blow;
He turns it o'er and o'er, and heats it,
  And lets it cool, and makes it glow;
And yet I whisper, As God will;
And in his mighty hand, hold still.

Why should I murmur? for the sorrow
  Thus only longer lived would be:
Its end may come, and will, to-morrow,
  When God has done his work in me;
So I say, trusting, As God will;
And trusting to the end, hold still.

He kindles for my profit, purely,
  Affliction's glowing, fiery brand,
And all his heaviest blows are surely
  Inflicted by a master-hand;
So I say, praying, As God will;
And hope in him, and suffer still.

LITTLE FAULTS.

If some religious people keep their faults to the last, it is because they have all their life imagined that religion was not intended to interfere with "little things;" that is, with small points of manner and character. We get from our religious principles what we use them for, and no more. If the power of a renewed will is not brought to bear directly upon our little faults, they will increase even while the religious character deepens and improves There is no fault so small that it will disappear of itself. I often wonder that believers should be content to carry with them to the grave the lesser evils of a fallen nature. If we shall one day be restored to the perfect likeness of our glorified Redeemer, shall we put a limit which God has not put to the degree in which, even in this world, the wonderful change shall be wrought upon us?

THE TWO STEW-PANS.

Mary was a young wife, a young housekeeper, a young mother, and a young friend of mine, and I was on my first visit at her house. She welcomed me with her own bright smile, and showed me baby, and I did not see that wifehood and motherhood had stripped her of a single bloom; they only deepened and brightened the graces of her character. Then came Mary's husband: a fine, sensible fellow, with a business head and a friendly heart. He was a man you could ask a favor of. We—a merry three—sat down to supper. The nice white cakes and delicious raspberry, the cookies and the aroma of tea, inviting to the cup "which cheers but not inebriates"—were these the fruit of Mary's skill? Mary laughed, and her husband glanced happy endorsing looks upon every thing around. Then we went to the little sociable piazza outside, and

took a turn in the garden, and explored the chambers, and made observations on this prospect and that, baby everywhere accompanying us in his father's arms. Every thing was neat and tasteful; every thing in keeping: and I retired to rest, grateful for another happy Eden in this strange, unhappy world of ours.

It was not many days, however, before I began to suspect a serpent lay secretly coiled under its pleasant foliage; for Mary was not as happy as she at first seemed, or as happy as she ought to be with so much material for happiness. "Where is it?" I anxiously asked myself.

We were going to ride. The chaise came. George jumped out, and running up the steps, "Mary," he asked, "is my coat mended? the one I showed you a week ago, and asked you about yesterday; I want to wear it."

"Oh, no," cried Mary, from up stairs, "it is not done; I will do it this minute; yet I'm not half dressed myself;" and she ran hurriedly from this drawer to that. "One finds so much to do in housekeeping," she said, in a pettish, apologizing tone.

One day Mary promised us an apple pudding, made in her new way—no matter how. It was a favorite dish of her husband.

"Your pudding, Mary," I suggested, as we sat together talking, the forenoon fast slipping away. "Oh, yes," she said, "in one minute." But a story followed, and the minutes too. "The pudding!" I ejaculated; "what will husband say?" Ah, I well knew what even good-tempered husbands thought and sometimes pronounced over half-cooked dinners. "The pudding, Mary." By this time the pudding forced itself a well-defined fact upon her mind, and she ran to set herself about it.

Dinner came: the meat, and then the pudding. It looked round and plump. She cut and laid a large slice on the plate. The crust, alas, was still dough. We took it in silence. There was hope of the apple. Ah, no, it was hard and uncooked. "This business you ought to look into, Mary," said the husband in a tone not to be gainsayed.

"I have no knack for puddings," rejoined Mary, blushing and mortified. "There are so many troublesome and contrary things in housekeeping," said she, as we became more confidential.

"Somehow or other I do not get along very well in housekeeping," she said, sadly, one day; "I know George is not satisfied. You know how notable his mother was. I have no *tact* for it. Nothing is *ever done*, George says." She seemed perplexed and sorrowful. "Can you give me a few ideas?" she asked.

"Perhaps I can. Will you listen and profit, Mary?" I asked earnestly, for I saw breakers ahead. "Mary, the time was when household duties were all new to me, and distasteful as new. Unused to them and unskilled in them, I shrank from them, dreading and avoiding them. My

servants left me—as every housekeeper knows how unceremoniously they sometimes do—and I was sole mistress of my kitchen, pantry, sink, cooking-stove, and all. 'What shall I do?' was the pitiful and bitter cry. I contrived to get along easy, so be it I could get early released from household duty. In a word, I was a shirk. My husband, punctual, exact, particular, did not relish my regime, as I too clearly saw. 'I hate' and 'I dread' premised every kitchen duty, until at length dishes, plates, pots, and pans, in a most untoward state, began to accumulate frightfully upon my hands. My husband was silent and cold; fretful and fault-finding. A sad pass.

"'This will never, *never* do!' I exclaimed one cold, gray morning, when every thing looked grayer and more cheerless than ever. My closets, store-room, drawers; ah, me, this wont do, I said, gazing on their perilous confusion. From beneath a small shelf I drew out two stew-pans, first one, then the other, with apple burnt and baked and crusted on them. I had stowed them away without courage to enforce the scraping and scrubbing necessary to their restoration to the upper shelf. Every day for a week they had peeped out, and every day had I tried to push them further under; but no, not they: and now they stood out as large as life, with a dozen plates in a similar condition. How I loathed the sight of those two stew-pans, with cold greasy water standing in their bottoms. What shall I do? At this point a sense of my cowardly inefficiency flashed across my mind. There was I, shrinking and shivering before two stew-pans.

"'This shall no longer be!' I instantly resolved. Taking off my rings—and rings are wonderfully in the way of washing up dishes—and tying on a checked apron, I heroically seized a stew-pan by the brim. Scrape, scrape, scrape, washing, rinsing, and the cleaning was achieved. Two round, nice, well-favored stew-pans stared me in the face. I turned them over; not a speck or flaw could be detected. It was done. I smiled complacently upon them, and they reflected my smiles.

"From that moment I took courage and resolved *to do;* then an inward strength rose up within me. From that moment, Mary, I never suffered myself to shrink from, or shun, or put off things. Whatever was to be done, was to be done in the *right time;* and from that time, too, difficulties began to vanish. If ever my courage flagged, away I ran to the stew-pans. The sight of them encouraged and strengthened me. Those dear old stew-pans, with faces so clean and round, from them I date all the housekeeping skill and efficiency I have. Yes, Mary, the secret of it is, after long misdoing, we must have a starting-point, a something on which to begin in good earnest, seriously and honestly. One thing faithfully done, and we take courage for the next. Now, Mary, what lesson do you learn from this?" "That I must instantly see

if——." The door closed after her, in her dispatchful haste to the kitchen.

Ah, yes, young housekeeper, *prompt achievement* is the very soul of housekeeping. If you have been a busy idler in your father's house during the years of maidenhood, you have lost much precious time; for, depend upon it, you have little prospect of usefulness, prosperity, or enjoyment, as a wife, a mother, or a housekeeper, unless you are willing to see with your own eyes, to work with your own hands, and to become the ubiquitous mistress of your own home. H. C. K.

THE BEE AND THE CUCKOO.

"Stop, Cuckoo," said the bee;
"With my labor interferes
That unpleasant voice of thine,
Always ringing in my ears.

"There is no bird in song
So monotonous as thou;
It is cuckoo all day long,
And nothing but cuckoo!"

"Wearies you my monotone?"
Cuckoo straight rejoined;
"So, too, one shape alone
In thy waxen cells I find.

"If in the self-same way
You make a hundred as each one:
If I nothing new can say,
Nothing new by you is done."

This was the bee's reply:
"A work of usefulness
May lack variety,
And be valued none the less.

"But in a work designed
To gratify the taste,
If we no invention find,
All else is tedious waste."

GIVING—SAVING.

Systematic giving must, in a great measure, come from *saving*. Lavish living, thoughtless purchases, selfish indulgences, must necessarily abridge the purse for religious charities. Where can we retrench? What purchase, what new style can we forego, for Christ's sake? We need not spend our time in vainly wishing for more to do with, or cheat ourselves out of present duty by thinking what could be done under more favoring circumstances, but may graduate what we have to give by this strictly personal question: "If I have been bought with a price, and redeemed from sin and death by the blood of the Son of God, how much shall I give, rather, how much shall I *not* give, to make known redeeming love to others?

Difficulty is the element, and resistance the true work of man. Self-culture never goes on so fast as when embarrassed circumstances, the opposition of the elements or man, unexpected changes of the times, or other forms of suffering, instead of disheartening, throw us on our inward resources, turn us for strength to God, clear up to us the great purposes of life, and inspire calm resolution.

A DIVERSION THAT NEVER TIRES.

"You ask me, my children," writes Margaret duchess of Alençon, the favorite sister of Francis I. of France, and a devoted Christian woman, "to do a very difficult thing—to invent a diversion that will drive away your *ennui*. I have been seeking all my life to effect this; but I have found only one remedy, which is *reading the holy Scriptures*. In perusing them my mind experiences its true and perfect joy, and from this pleasure of the mind proceed the repose and health of the body.

"If you desire me to tell you what I do, to be so gay and well at my advanced age, it is because as soon as I get up I read these sacred books. There I see and contemplate the will of God, who sent his Son to us on earth to preach that holy word, and to announce the sweet tidings that he promises to pardon our sins and extinguish our debts, by giving us his Son, who loved us, and who suffered and died for our sakes. This idea so delights me, that I take up the Psalms and sing them with my heart, and pronounce with my tongue as humbly as possible the fine hymns with which the Holy Spirit inspired David and the sacred authors. The pleasure I receive from this exercise so transports me, that I consider all the evils which may happen to me through the day to be real blessings; for I place Him in my heart by faith, who endured more misery for me. Before I sup, I retire in the same manner, to give my soul a congenial lesson. At night I review all that I have done in the day. I implore pardon for my faults; I thank my God for his favors; and I lie down in his love, in his fear, and in his peace, free from every worldly anxiety."

Conquered Winter.—A man dear to the Swedish heart has said, that "the grand natural feature of a northern life is a conquered winter;" and this equally applies to family, social, and individual life. It so readily freezes and grows stiff; snow is so apt to fall upon the heart, and winter may be felt as much within as without the house. In order to keep it warm within, it is necessary to keep the fire ever burning. *Love* must not turn to ashes and die out. It must be kept alive with heavenly fuel; then will house and heart be warm; life will bloom continually, and cares be turned to rich sources of joy. Then what matters snow without; winter may do its worst.

The Drama.—All great amusements are dangerous for the Christian life; but among all those that the world has invented, there is none more to be feared than the drama. It is a representation of the passions, so delicate and so natural, that it rouses them in the heart; and the more innocent they are made to appear to innocent minds, the more they are capable of being moved by them. Pascal.

FOOD IN THE DESERT.

How could a people so large as the Israelites were—for their armed men were 600,000—have been able to live for nearly forty years in a country so inhospitable as the wilderness of Sinai? is a question often asked by travellers visiting this dreary region.

Miracles supplied them with manna, water, quails. Apart from a miraculous supply, Stanley, an English traveller, suggests that they had flocks and herds of their own, and that they spread far and wide, seeking food from different and distant points. There are likewise indications that the wilderness through which they passed must have afforded more abundant resources than now. The vegetation of the valleys has evidently declined. This, in part, is owing to the violence of the winter torrents, which in earlier times produced great devastations; in part to the recklessness of the Bedouin Arabs, which destroy and never repair. A fire, a pipe lighted under a grove of the desert trees, may destroy the verdure of a whole valley. The acacia-trees have of late years been ruthlessly destroyed by them, in order to make charcoal.

How much may be done by the careful use of such water and soil as the desert supplies, may be seen at the only two spots where there is any thing like a careful cultivation of the land; one of these are the gardens at the wells of Moses, under the care of the French and English agents living at Suez; and the other under the charge of the convent of St. Catharine, at mount Sinai. These bear the fruits of the tropics in abundance; islands are they of the richest verdure in an ocean of sand and rocks. In ancient times there was a larger population to till the soil. The ruined cities of Edom and Petræa disclose a people and a traffic in those times almost inconceivable. Even in later times, in the fourth and fifth centuries of the Christian era, the writings of pious pilgrims on the rocks, the numerous remains of cells, gardens, houses, chapels, and churches, all show that the desert was not always the dreary waste it now is.

The conditions the easiest to live in according to the world, are the most difficult according to God; and vice versa. Nothing is so difficult, according to the world, as the religious life; nothing is easier, according to God. Nothing is more easy than to live in a high position, and to have great wealth, according to the world; nothing is more difficult than to live in them, according to God, without taking part and pleasure in them. **Pascal.**

We are not weary of eating and sleeping every day, for hunger and sleep revive; without this we should weary of them. Thus, without the hunger after spiritual things, we weary of them.

THE PATHWAYS OF THE HOLY LAND.

The pathways of thy land are little changed
Since thou wert there;
The busy world through other ways has ranged
And left these bare.

The rocky path still climbs the glowing steep
Of Olivet;
Though rains of two millenniums wear it deep,
Men tread it yet.

Still to the garden o'er the brook it leads,
Quiet and low;
Before his sheep the shepherd on it treads—
His voice they know.

The wild fig throws broad shadows o'er it still,
As once o'er thee;
Peasants go home at evening up that hill
To Bethany.

And as, when gazing, thou did'st weep o'er them,
From height to height
The white roofs of discrowned Jerusalem
Burst on our sight.

These ways were strewn with garments once, and palm
Which we tread thus;
Here through thy triumph on thou passedst, calm,
On to thy cross.

The waves have washed fresh sands upon the shore
Of Galilee;
But chiselled on the hill-sides ever more
Thy paths we see.

Man has not changed them in that slumb'ring land,
Nor time effaced;
Where thy feet trod to bless, we still may stand:
All can be traced.

Yet we have traces of thy footsteps far
Truer than these;
Where'er the poor and tried and suffering are,
Thy steps faith sees.

Nor with fond, sad regrets thy steps we trace;
Thou art not dead:
Our path is onward, till we see thy face
And hear thy tread.

And now, wherever meet thy lowliest band
In praise and prayer,
There is thy presence, there thy Holy Land;
Thou, thou art there.

QUIT.—"George Lincoln is among the converts!" "George Lincoln is reformed!" "What a change in George Lincoln; it is like life from the dead!" These were the kind of remarks uttered by surprised and thankful friends at the marked change which came over a young man in our community during a religious interest a few years ago. He was the son of pious parents, but drifting far from his privileges, became corrupt and the corrupter of others. There was a universal sigh over so much promise and so much beauty fallen; so that when we saw him arrested by the Spirit of God, heard his penitent confessions, beheld him in the place of prayer, read the grateful joy which beamed in every feature of his father's face, it seemed like a new revelation of the power and mercy of God. George united himself with the church, and for a time all things seemed "well" with the young man.

"There is one thing I do not quite like to see in George," said a gentleman.

"What?" asked a friend, jealous of the slightest suspicion cast upon his new life.

"I am afraid he is too much with his old associates; only to-day I met him with two of them—all smoking."

"He keeps their company to gain an influence over them, in order to do them good. I hear he always carries a Bible in his pocket, and is often heard arguing with them and reading to them."

"They are far more likely to regain their influence over him," said the gentleman, shaking his head. "A young Christian should never try to meet his foes single-handed. Associates he must have, but they must be such as will improve and back him up."

We thought the criticism harsh; but time proved its correctness. George went back. "My old associates were too strong for me," said the wretched young man, on the eve of flying from every reminder of what he had been. "If I had only quit, quit, quit—quit every sinful indulgence: it should have been all *quit*."

The quit-principle is a life-principle. "*Come out from among them, and be ye separate.*"

"THE *great want* of California," says a recent traveller, "is virtuous, educated, energetic women; one hundred thousand of these would find homes and be useful there. No woman should go without the protection of relatives or trusted friends; but women who can teach, manage a dairy, keep house, and do not think any useful work degrading, will find California a fine country to emigrate to."

OURS is an age neither of composure nor of faith. It urges speedy results; it desires effective, rather than simple, truthful work.

OUR CISTERN ALMOST FULL.

There is in our house a central cistern, supplied from a spring yonder. From that cistern go many pipes, leading to all parts of the house, carrying water to supply all the family wants. If it be nearly full, and yet not filled to the top so as to cover the mouth of the pipes, the pipes will remain dry, and none of the inmates will get any water. The cistern is almost full—a little more would make it overflow—but for all practical purposes *almost full* is as bad as having it empty. Almost full, yet the family get none of it. It is not full enough to flow into the branching pipes and gurgle along to the most distant extremities, ready at a touch to pour forth its liquid treasures.

In this image we see why many a Christian is useless in the world. He is almost full, but not overflowing. He is concerned about the great things of eternity; but he is not so completely filled by the Spirit of Christ, that it flows into all the little channels of his daily life. These, alas, are dry. And yet it is through these he chiefly touches others—through these that the currents of his influence overflow into the hands and hearts of those around him. Therefore, real Christian as he may be, he does very little good to others. Perhaps he does harm by thus misrepresenting Christ and himself likewise; for he seems more empty than he really is. Though not dry, for all practical results he is so. Others are not watered and blessed by his influence. Ah, Christian, *keep the cistern full.*

"Where the Devil cannot Come, he will Send"—A proverb of very serious import, which excellently sets out to us the *penetrative* character of temptations, and the certainty that they will follow and find men out in their strictest retreats. It rebukes the absurdity of supposing that by any outward arrangements, cloistered retirements, flights into the wilderness, sin can be kept at a distance. So far from this, temptations will inevitably overleap all these outward and merely artificial barriers which may be raised up against them; for our great enemy is as formidable from a seeming distance as in close combat: *where he cannot come, he will send.* Trench.

What strange *servants* some Christians are! always at work for themselves, and never doing any thing for him whom they call their Master. And what subjects! ever desiring to take the reins of government into their own hands.

The desire of showing little kindnesses proceeds often merely from an obliging disposition; but the *habit* of it must be formed on Christian motives, and on an habitual course of self-denial and thoughtfulness.

Limits of Denominationalism.—The late Rev. Dr. Johns of Baltimore said in a Colporteur meeting, "Whenever denominationalism goes beyond love for souls, something is wrong. So fearful am I of this spirit, that I have been accustomed for years, in passing a house of worship of some other denomination than my own, to lift my heart to God in prayer for the minister and his people."

The chief cause of insanity in Norway is not love, or licentiousness, or intemperance, or disappointment, but *solitude*. I did not understand this at first, but after being in those vast, melancholy solitudes, and seeing how utterly lonely on the great mountain-sides, and by the rock-bounded Fiords of the North thousands must live year after year in Norway, I could well believe that the soul might become sick or poisoned for want of its atmosphere—the society of other human beings.

Failure not Defeat.—If ever failure seemed to rest on a noble life, it was when the Son of man, deserted by his friends, heard the cry which proclaimed that the Pharisees had drawn the net around their Divine victim. Yet from that very hour of defeat and death, there went forth the world's life; from that very moment of apparent failure, there proceeded forth into the ages the spirit of the conquering Cross. Surely, if the Cross says any thing, it says that apparent defeat is often real victory, and that there is a heaven for those who have *nobly* and *truly* failed on earth. Robertson.

There are unseen elements which often frustrate our wisest calculations—which raise up the sufferers from the edge of the grave, contradicting the prophecies of the clear-sighted physician, and fulfilling the blind, clinging hopes of affection. Such unseen elements Mr. Tryon called the Divine will, filling up the margin of ignorance which surrounds all our knowledge with the feelings of trust and resignation. Perhaps the profoundest philosophy could hardly fill it up better.

Brunel.—Brunel one day expressed to Robert Stephenson great dissatisfaction at the treatment which he thought he had experienced from his contractors. "You are too suspicious," said Stephenson. "I suspect all men to be rogues until I find them to be honest men," said Brunel. "For my part," rejoined Stephenson, "I take all men to be honest till I find them to be rogues."

God, who disposes of all things sweetly, puts religion in the mind by reasons, and in the heart by grace. But to undertake to put it in the mind and heart by force or threats, is not to put religion there, but terror.

LIBERTY.

How false is the conception, how frantic the pursuit of that treacherous phantom which men call Liberty! There is no such thing in the universe. There can never be. The stars have it not; the earth has it not; the sea has it not; and we men have the mockery and semblance of it only for our heaviest punishment.

You would reply, that by liberty you mean the law of liberty. Then why use the single and misunderstood word? If by liberty you mean chastisement of the passions, discipline of the intellect, subjection of the will; if you mean the fear of inflicting, the shame of committing a wrong; if you mean respect for all who are in authority and consideration of all who are in dependence, veneration for the good, mercy to the evil, sympathy with the weak, why do you call it by the same name by which the luxurious mean license, and the reckless mean change—by which the rogue means rapine, and the malignant mean violence? Call it by any name rather than this; but its best and truest test is obedience: that principle to which polity owes its stability, life its happiness, faith its acceptance, creation its continuance, is obedience. Ruskin.

The Chinese are very fond of reading. Quotations from authors are put up everywhere, upon public and private buildings, and upon shops and temples. Enter the poorest house in the most miserable village, and though you will often find complete destitution and a want of the commonest necessaries of life, you will be sure to see some beautiful maxims written upon scrolls of red paper. China might in a sense be called one enormous library. These maxims are often admirable for sagacity of thought and felicity of expression. Here are some specimens:

"My books speak to my mind, my friends to my heart, heaven to my soul, and all the rest to my ears."

"He who finds pleasure in vice, and pain in virtue, is a novice in both."

"We can do without the world, but we need a friend."

"The dog in his kennel barks at his fleas; the dog which hunts does not feel them."

"Great minds have purposes; others have only wishes."

"One day is worth three to him who does every thing in order."

"I THINK the intimacy which is begotten over the wine-bottle," says Thackeray, "has no heart. I never knew a good feeling come from it, or an honest friendship made by it: it only entices men and ruins them; it is only a phantom of friendship and feeling, called up by the delirious blood and the wicked spells of the wine."

BOURDALOUE.

If you preach badly, or only tolerably, says Bourdaloue, people ease their consciences by criticizing you, and the consequence of this in their minds is, that there is no harm in not profiting by a poor sermon. If you preach well, they put themselves at ease by praising you; and in order not to give God the tribute claimed by him, they hasten to pay to the minister that which costs them the least and binds them to nothing. See, they seem to say, what enthusiasm I feel about a religious discourse, and for a man who speaks to me of God and my salvation; and content with feeling this enthusiasm, they *stop* there; their conscience is satisfied. Therefore, when one of my audience comes to inform me that *I have given him pleasure*, (for you know that is the expression,) there is another, I say to myself, to whom my sermon is lost.

INTERESTING TO WINE-DRINKERS.

Ten dollars a gallon will be given for any quantity of wine, now in the hands of the trade, proved by chemical test to be free from the following poisons: sugar of lead, logwood, green vitriol, capsicum, opium, tobacco, aloes, alum, essential oils, bitter oranges, India berry, poke-berries, elder-berries, Guinea pepper, Brazil wood, gum benzoin, burnt sugar, brandy, laurel water, lamb's blood, dragon's blood, red sanders, salt of tartar, cocculus indicus, poison hemlock, nux vomica, oil of vitriol, prussic acid, henbane, or any other foreign admixture.

"I thank God," says a commentator on the Scriptures, "for the spiritual profit I have derived from the revision of every book. I see, more clearly than ever before, that each book has its own particular place and office in 'all Scripture,' 'given by inspiration of God,' and 'profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness,' that the man of God may be perfect, *thoroughly furnished* unto all good works."

To be *awakened*, you need to know your own heart; to be *saved*, you need to know the heart of God and Christ.

It is one of the worst errors, that there is any other path of safety besides that of duty

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"Our expense is almost all for conformity," says a shrewd observer. "It is for cake that we run in debt; it is not intellect, or the heart, or culture, or our worship, that costs so much. We dare not trust our wit for making our houses pleasant to our friends, and so we buy ice-creams."

It is easier to do much mischief than to accomplish a little good.

STATISTICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Congress assembles on the first Monday of December, each year. The Senate consists of 65 members, two from each state. The House of Representatives consists at present of 237 members, and five non-voting delegates. Compensation $3,000 per annum, and $8 for each 20 miles' travel in going and returning.

The Supreme Court.—Chief Justice, Roger B. Taney of Maryland, salary $6,500. Associate Justices, John McLean, Ohio; James M. Wayne, Georgia; John Catron, Tennessee; Peter V. Daniel, Virginia; Samuel Nelson, New York; Robert C. Grier, Pennsylvania; John A. Campbell, Alabama; Nathan Clifford, Maine: salary $6,000. This Court is held in Washington, and has but one session annually, commencing on the first Monday in December.

Circuit Courts.—The United States are divided into *ten* judicial circuits, in each of which a Circuit Co irt is held at least twice a year for each state within the circuit, by a Justice of the Supreme Court, and the District Judge of the state or district in which the court sits.

District Courts.—The United States are also divided into fifty-one districts, in which District Courts are held by forty-two district judges. And in each of the territories, there is also a Judge and two Associate Judges, appointed by the Executive of the United States.

Intercourse with Foreign Nations.—The pay of Envoys Extraordinary, and Ministers Plenipotentiary, (from $10,000 to $17,500,) and so of Ministers Resident, Secretaries of Legation, and Chargés, varies with the country to which they are commissioned. The United States are represented by Ministers Plenipotentiary at the courts of Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, Prussia, Mexico, Brazil, Chili, Peru, and China; and by Chargés d'Affaires or Ministers Resident, at the courts of most of the other foreign powers with which this country is connected by commercial intercourse. There were also, in November, 1859, 224 consuls and commercial agents from the United States residing in foreign countries; and 23 ministers and chargés, and 517 consuls and commercial agents for foreign countries in the United States—though some of these are enumerated for several different countries.

The Army.—The authorized strength of the United States army is 18,165, officers and men; the actual strength, July 1, 1859, was 17,498; of whom only about 11,000 are available for active service in the field. This force is divided into 19 regiments, garrisoning 68 permanent forts, and 70 military posts in different parts of the country. The whole territory of the United States, embracing an area of three millions of square miles, is divided into 6 great departments, in which there are 25 arsenals and armories, besides the camps and forts abovementioned. The whole support of the army proper cost $13,998,726.

The militia force of the United States consists in all of about 2,700,000 men.

The Militia.—The militia force of the United States, as near as can be ascertained from official reports, consists of 53,589 commissioned officers, and 2,036,520 non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates; making a total of 2,727,486 men.

The Navy.—The navy of the United States has, (1860,) captains—active list 80, reserved list 20; commanders—active list 114, reserved list 16; lieutenants, 362; masters, 34; surgeons of various grades, 149; pursers, 64, chaplains, 23; teachers, etc., 11; midshipmen, engineers, and other subordinate officers, 601. Ten ships of the line, 10 frigates, 21 sloops of war, 3 brigs, 1 schooner, 30 screw-steamers and tenders, 9 sidewheel steamers, 3 store-vessels, 6 permanent store and receiving ships, (in all, 94 vessels,) a naval asylum, a naval academy, and 8 navy-yards.

United States Post-office for the year ending June 30, 1859.—Number of post-offices, 28,539; increase during the year, 562; there have been established, 1,455; discontinued, 893; mail routes, 8,723; aggregate length, 260,052 miles; annual transportation, 82,308,402 miles; of which by railroads, 26,010 miles—total, 27,268,384 miles, at 11.9 cents per mile; by steam-boats, 19,209 miles, total 4,569,962, at 25.3 cents per mile; by coaches, 63,041 miles, total 23,448,498 miles, at 13.3 cents per mile; by inferior modes, 151,792 miles; total 27,021,658, at 7.1 cents per mile. Expenditures of the department for 1859, $14,964,493; revenue, $7,968,481; deficiency, $6,996,009.

Dead Letters.—Nearly 2,000,000 annually of letters forwarded through the Post-office, fail to find the persons to whom they are directed, and go to the dead-letter office at Washington. More than half of these fail through misdirection. During the past year 9,726 letters, containing money to the amount of $45,718, were sent back addressed to their writers; 8,574 of these were claimed, containing $41,143. Of letters containing valuable enclosures other than money, 8,647 were returned from the office, containing $2,502,298; and of these, 7,738 reached their owners. To foreign lands 139,981 dead letters were returned unopened.

The Marine Corps.—The Marine corps has the organization of a brigade, and consists, (1860,) besides staff officers, of 1 lieutenant-colonel, 7 majors, 14 captains, 20 first and 20 second lieutenants, and about 1,500 non-commissioned officers, musicians, men, etc.

Revenue and Expenditures of the United States Government, for the year ending June 30, 1859.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
From Customs	$49,565,824	Civil List, Miscellaneous, and Foreign intercourse	$23,635,821
From Public Lands	1,756,688	Department of Interior	4,753,973
Miscellaneous sources	2,082,559	" of War	23,243,822
Loan of June 14, 1858	18,620.000	" of Navy	14,712,610
Treasury notes issued	9,667,400	Public Debt	17,405,285
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1858	6,398,316		
Total means	$88,090,787	Total	$83,751,511
Expenditures	83,751,511		
Balance in Treasury, July 1, 1859	$4,339,276		

United States Debt outstanding July 1, 1859, $45,155,977; exclusive of treasury notes unredeemed, $15,046,800.

Mint.—The mint establishment of the United States consists of the principal mint at Philadelphia and five branches. The following table gives the localities of the several mints, the dates of their establishment, and the coinage of each during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859:

MINTS.	Coinage commenced.	Gold coinage, 1858-9.	Silver coinage, 1858-9.	Copper coinage, 1858-9.	Total coinage, 1858-9.
Philadelphia	1793	$2,660,647	$3,009,241	$307,000	$5,976,888
New Orleans	1838	530,000	3,223,996	----------	3,753,996
Charlotte, N. C.	1838	202,735	----------	----------	202,735
Dahlonega, Ga.	1838	65,582	----------	----------	65,582
San Francisco, Cal.	1854	13,906,272	327,970	----------	14,234,242
New York, (Assay-office)	1854	13,044,718	272,424	----------	13,317,142
Total	----------	$30,409,954	$6,833,631	$307,000	$37,550,585

The aggregate coinage of the mints, from 1793 to June 30, 1859, has been $689,189,679 95. Of this amount, $470,341,478 46 of gold, and $3,290,368 33 of silver, was derived from mines of the United States.

The standard of fineness of the gold and silver coins of the United States is 900-1000ths, equivalent to 21 6-10ths carats. The new *cent* is composed of 88 per cent. copper and 12 per cent. nickel. The alloy of silver coins is copper, and of gold coins copper and silver.

A silver dollar weighs 412 1-2 grains, of which 371 1-4 grains are pure silver. A gold dollar weighs 25 8-10th grains, of which 23 22-100th grains are pure gold. A British sovereign of the legal standard weighs 123 1-2 grains, of which 113 grains are pure gold.

Foreign Coins.—The value of foreign coins depends upon the amount of pure gold or silver which they contain. As changes of weight and fineness are occasionally made by the different governments in their coins, it becomes necessary for the commercial world to be kept informed of what these changes are. In the United States, the Director of the Mint is required by law to cause assays to be made from time to time of foreign coins, and report their value annually to Congress. The following table is compiled from his report of November 5, 1859:

COUNTRY.	GOLD COINS.		SILVER COINS.	
	Denomination.	Value.	Denomination.	Value.
		$ cts. m		$ cts. m.
Austria	Ducat	2 28	Scudo	1 01 5
Belgium	25 Francs	4 72	5 Francs	96 8
Bolivia	Doubloon	15 58	Dollar	1 05 4
Brazil	20,000 Reis	10 90 5	2,000 Reis	1 01 3
Chili	10 Pesos	9 15 3	New Dollar	97
Denmark	10 Thaler	7 90	2 Rigsdaler	1 09 4
England	Sovereign, new	4 86 3	Shilling, new	22 7
"	" average	4 84 8	" average	22 2
France	20 Francs, average	3 84 5	5 Francs, average	96 8
Germany, north	10 Thaler	7 90	Thaler	71 7
" south	Ducat	2 28 3	Guilder or Florin	41 2
Mexico	Doubloon, average	15 53 4	Dollar, average	1 04 9
Netherlands	10 Guilders	3 99	2½ Guilders	1 02 3
New Granada	10 Pesos, new	9 67 5	Dollar, 1857	96 8
Peru	Doubloon, old	15 56	Dollar, 1855	93 6
Portugal	Crown	5 81 3	Crown	1 16 6
Rome	2½ Scudi, new	2 60	Scudo	1 04 7
Russia	5 Roubles	3 97 6	Rouble	78 4
Spain	100 Reals	4 96 3	Pistareen, new	20 1
Sweden	Ducat	2 26 7	Rix dollar	1 10 1
Turkey	100 Piastres	4 37 4	20 Piastres	86 5
Tuscany	Sequin	2 30	Florin	97 4

N. B. The above values are computed at the Mint rate of $18 60 per ounce standard (9-10 fine) for gold, and $1 21 per ounce standard for silver. If the gold coins are deposited for recoinage, however, at any of the United States mints, a deduction of ½ per cent. is made on the above values.

The Spanish and Mexican *quarters*, *eighths*, and *sixteenths* of a dollar, formerly in general circulation in the United States, are now seldom seen. The act of Congress of Feb. 21, 1857, has had the effect of driving them to our mints for recoinage. The amount received at the several mints, to June 30, 1859, was $1,620,997. It is to be hoped that the practice of stating prices in *shillings* and *sixpences*, *levies* and *fips*, *bits* and *picayunes*, or any other terms than *dollars* and *cents*, will soon cease.

United States Imports and Exports during the fiscal year 1859:

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
Dutiable goods	$259,047,014	Domestic produce	$278,392,080
Free goods	72,286,327	Foreign produce and merchandise	14,509,971
Specie and bullion	7,434,789	Domestic specie and bullion	57,502,305
		Foreign " " "	6,385,106
Total imports for the year	$338,768,130	Total exports for the year	$356,789,462
		Excess of exports	18,021,332

Items of Domestic Produce exported:

Cotton	$161,434,923	Animal products	$15,549,817
Manufactured articles	33,853,660	Products of the forest	14,489,406
Vegetable food	24,016,752	Products of the sea	4,462,971
Tobacco	21,074,038		

ITEMS OF IMPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES during 1859:

Wool and woollens	$37,966,910	Tin plates	5,331,147
Cottons	29,830,364	Molasses	5,002,850
Silks	29,487,513	Sugars, brown	30,471,302
Flax and linens	10,487,891	Tobacco and segars	6,267,855
Tea	7,388,741	Iron	9,088,239
Coffee	25,085,696	Steel	3,091,135
Raw hides	13,011,326	Brandy, wine, etc.	8,919,885

PUBLIC LANDS.—During the five quarters ending Sept. 30, 1859, 16,618,183 acres of the public lands were disposed of; 4,970,500 acres were sold for cash, yielding $2,107,476; 3,617,440 acres were located with bounty land-warrants; 1,712,040 acres were approved to the several states entitled to them, under the swamp grants of March 2, 1849, and Sept. 28, 1850; and 6,318,203 acres certified to states, as falling to them under the grants for railroad purposes; 13,817,221 acres were surveyed and prepared for market, and 16,783,553 acres proclaimed and offered at public sale.

PENSIONERS.—The whole number of pensioners of all classes now on the rolls is 11,585; and the aggregate amount required per annum for their payment is $1,183,141. Of revolutionary soldiers, 165 only are now on the rolls.

EFFECTIVE NAVAL FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES compared with that of five European nations:

NATIONS.	Steam liners, 60 to 131 guns.	Sailing liners, 60 to 120 guns.	Steam frigates, 20 to 54 guns.	Sailing frigates, 32 to 54 guns.	Steam corvettes, etc., 5 to 20 guns.	Sailing corvettes, etc., 10 to 20 guns.	Gun-boats.	NATIONS.	Steam liners, 60 to 131 guns.	Sailing liners, 60 to 120 guns.	Steam frigates, 20 to 54 guns.	Sailing frigates, 32 to 54 guns.	Steam corvettes, etc., 5 to 20 guns.	Sailing corvettes, etc., 10 to 20 guns.	Gun-boats.
United States	—	6	6	12	12	21	—	Holland	1	9	3	12	7	21	36
Spain	—	6	2	10	15	23	—	France	33	23	28	54	129	138	200
Austria	1	—	—	10	5	12	20	England	52	44	19	91	156	105	200

According to this estimate, the United States have but 18 available *steam* vessels of war of all sorts; while Spain has 17, Holland 47, France 390, and England 427. Sir John Pakington declared in Parliament that the French naval force existing or in construction, was actually superior to that of England.

SHIPPING AND SHIP BUILDING IN THE UNITED STATES.—The total tonnage of the United States, June 30, 1859, was 5,145,037 tons; of which registered for foreign trade, 2,507,401; enrolled and licensed, 2,637,635; steam navigation, 768,752. Increase for the year, 95,229 tons.

There have been built during the year 89 ships and barks, 28 brigs, 172 steamers; schooners, 297; sloops, etc., 284; making in all 870 vessels, of 192,520 tons.

POPULATION OF THE GLOBE.—Professor C. F. W. Dietrich of the University of Berlin has furnished the Academy of Sciences in that city with the most recent and reliable tables on this subject, giving the following results, with his grounds for them:

Population of Europe	272,000,000	Population of Australia, etc.	2,000,000
" " Asia	755,000,000		
" " America	200,000,000	Total	1,288,000,000
" " Africa	59,000,000		

or more than twelve hundred millions. Reckoning the average death as about one in every forty inhabitants, 32,000,000 die in a year; 87,671 in a day; 3,653 in an hour; and 61 in a minute. Thus one human being dies on an average every second, and more than one is born.

The entire population is thus divided in point of *religion:*

Christians—Protestants	89,000,000	Jews	5,000,000
Romish church	170,000,000	Mohammedans	160,000,000
Greek church	76,000,000	Heathen	788,000,000
Total	335,000,000		

Dietrich thus distributes the population of the globe according to *races*.

Caucasian race	369,000,000	Malay race	200,000,000
Mongolian "	522,000,000		
Ethiopian "	196,000,000	Total	1,288,000,000
American "	1,000,000		

M. D'Halloy, in the Proceedings of the Belgian Academy, reckoning the population of the globe at 1,000,000,000, thus divides them as to races:

White Race,	European branch	289,586,000	
	Aramean "	50,390,000	
	Scythian "	30,747,000	
			370,723,000
Yellow Race,	Hyperborean branch	160,000	
	Mongolian "	7,000,000	
	Sinic—Chinese "	338,300,000	
			345,460,000
Brown Race,	Hindoo branch	171,100,000	
	Ethiopian "	8,300,000	
	Malay "	25,600,000	
			205,000,000
Red Race,	Southern branch	9,200,000	
	Northern "	400,000	
			9,600,000
Black Race,	Western branch	56,000,000	
	Eastern "	1,000,000	
			57,000,000
Hybrids—Mulattoes, Zambos, etc.			12,217,000
Total			1,000,000,000

Crime in New York.—During the year 1859, fifteen murders were committed in the city of New York, forty-four homicides, and seventy-seven suicides: total 136, being 29 more than in 1858.

Victoria Tubular Bridge.—This bridge, across the St. Lawrence near Montreal, for the use of the Grand Trunk railroad from Portland to Canada, is one of the greatest engineering works of the day. The river here is wide and rapid; and in spring its waters sometimes rise 20 feet, and are full of ice from 3 to 5 feet thick. To meet this tremendous pressure, the massive stone piers on which the bridge rests have large and solid stone cut-waters, like the snow-ploughs on our engines. These sloping and wedge-like cut-waters break up the masses of ice which are forced against and upon them. The entire bridge with its approaches is two miles long, less 60 yards, being five and one-half times longer than the Britannia bridge over the Menai straits. It consists of 24 spans of 242 feet each, and one in the centre of the river of 300 feet, an immense bridge in itself. The iron tubes through which the road runs, are 60 feet above high water. The iron employed weighs over 100,000 tons.

Fires in the United States.—During the year 1859, 208 fires were reported, at each of which the loss was $20,000 or more; total loss, $16,058,000. By smaller fires, an additional loss of perhaps five millions was incurred. Lives were lost at 51 fires, 112 in all.

Telegraphic Weather-reports are daily sent to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, from almost all parts of the Union; and the state of the weather being indicated on a large map in the public hall, by cards of different colors, the spectator can observe where storms are occurring, and trace their progress usually towards the east. Thus, from the Cincinnati and St. Louis reports, the state of the weather at Washington may be foretold twelve hours in advance.

Railway Accidents, 79 in number, occurred in the United States, during the year 1859, at which 129 persons were killed and 411 injured. Total in 7 years, 903 accidents, 1,109 killed, 3,611 injured.

By 21 inland Steam-boat accidents during the year, 242 lives were lost and 146 persons injured. Total in 7 years, 213 accidents, 2,304 killed, 956 injured. It thus appears that while the accidents and injuries by railroads are about four times as numerous as those by steam-boat, the deaths are but half as many.

Centenarians.—Twenty-six persons are known to have died in the United States during 1859, 100 years old or more. Of these, 9 were colored persons, and one is said to have been 138 years old, another 129.

Artesian Wells.—The well at *Louisville*, Ky., is 2,086 feet deep; diameter, 3 inches; flow of water per minute, 230 gallons; rise above the surface of the ground, 170 feet. The boring occupied 16 months. The temperature of the water is invariably 76½°, both summer and winter.

The well at *Columbus*, Ohio, had reached the depth of 1,858 feet, in January, 1859, and has since been carried several hundred feet further, making it the deepest well in existence.

Fever and Ague.—Lieut. Maury maintains that the miasma occasioning this disease may be rendered harmless, by cultivating, between the marsh and the dwelling, a belt of sunflowers, hops, or any other high plant which will be growing vigorously at the season when the vegetable decay in the low grounds commences, and thus absorb and utilize the poison.

Amount of Rain-fall.—The registrar-general of England reported, in June 1859, "The deficiency of rain from the beginning of the year is an inch and three-fourths. The deficiency in the years 1854–8 amounting to the average fall of one year, 25 inches. From a careful examination of the fall of rain year by year from 1815, it would seem that the annual fall is becoming smaller, and that there is little probability that the large deficiency will be made up by excess in future years." This concurs with a popular belief in England, that springs of water are drying up or diminishing. In the United States, near New York, the average annual fall of rain for 33 years was 43½ inches; the lowest amounts were in 1845 and 1849, when it was 32.14 and 32.47 inches.

Explorers in Africa and Asia.—At least fourteen different expeditions, of single travellers or more than one, are now exploring the interior of Africa from many points. Kriel has been sent into Asiatic Turkey by the Vienna Academy, and Rey is exploring some neglected portions of Syria and Palestine.

Planet between Mercury and the Sun.—Within a century and a half, twenty-one reliable observations have been had of transits of Mercury over the sun's disk. In these a progressive error of small amount was noted, which led astronomers to conclude there must be some small planetary body within the orbit of Mercury. Studying therefore attentively the small spots upon the sun, an observer fifty miles from Paris, named Lescarbault, has discovered the planet in question

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Time and Photography.—Sun-pictures may be taken in various modes some requiring several minutes, and others only an instant. Photographs of rapidly-moving objects, as race-horses, the waves of the sea, etc., are taken in the hundredth part of a second. In English experiments an image was taken in the ten-thousandth part of a second; and a rapidly revolving wheel was taken in so brief a space that it seemed perfectly well-defined and stationary, being illuminated by a single discharge of an electric battery, occupying, according to Wheatstone, only the millionth part of a second.

ANNIVERSARIES AND OFFICERS OF CHARITABLE SOCIETIES, ETC.

BOSTON.—Am. Board for For. Missions, 1st Tues. in Oct.; Rev. Rufus Anderson, D. D., Rev. Selah B. Treat, Sec's; J. M. Gordon, Treas., Miss.-house, 33 Pemberton-square; Rev. Geo. W. Wood, Sec., A. Merwin, Agent in New York, Bible-house. Am. Bap. Miss. Union, 4th Tues. in May; Rev. Jos. G. Warren, D. D., Sec., 33 Somerset-st. Am. Educa. Soc., in May; Rev. I. N. Tarbox, Sec.; S. T. Farwell, Treas., 15 Cornhill. Am. Tract Soc. (national) N. E. Branch, G. Punchard, Sec., C. E. Converse, Treas., 78 Washington-st. Am. Tract Soc. at Boston, last Wed. in May; Rev. J. W. Alvord, Rev. J. P. Warren, Sec's; Henry Hill, Treas., 28 Cornhill. Mass. Home Miss. Soc., Rev. H. B. Hooker, D. D., Sec., Cong'l Lib. Mass. S.-S. Soc., Rev. A. Bullard, Sec., M. H. Sargent, Treas., 13 Cornhill. Am. S.-S. Union, N. P. Kemp, Agt., 141 Washington-st. South. Aid Soc., Rev. L. H. Farnham, Sec. and Treas.

NEW YORK.—Am. Bible Soc., 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. John C. Brigham, D. D., Rev. Jos. Holdich, D. D., Rev. Jas. H. McNeill, Sec's; Caleb T. Rowe, Esq., Gen. Agt., Henry Fisher, Esq., Assist. Treas., Bible-house, Astor-place. Am. and For. Bib. Soc., Rev. D. C. Haynes, Cor. Sec. Geo. Gault, Treas., U. D. Ward, Dep. Agt., 115 Nassau-st. Am. Bible Union, Wm. H. Wyckoff, LL. D., Cor. Sec., Rev. C. A. Buckbee, Assist. Treas., 350 Broome-st. Am. Tract Soc., Wed. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Wm. A. Hallock, D. D., Rev. O. Eastman, Rev. J. M. Stevenson, D. D., Cor. Sec's; O. R. Kingsbury, Assist. Sec. and Treas., 150 Nassau-st. Am. Home Miss. Soc., Wed. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Milton Badger, D. D., Rev. David B. Coe, D. D., Rev. Daniel P. Noyes, Sec's; C. R. Robert, Treas., Benj. G. Talbert, Assist. Treas., Bible-house, Astor-place. Am. Bap. Home Miss. Soc., Rev. Benj. M. Hill, D. D., Sec., 115 Nassau-st. Board of For. Miss. of Pres. Church, Hon. Walter Lowrie, Rev. John C. Lowrie, D. D., Rev. J. L. Wilson, D. D., Cor. Sec's; Wm. Rankin, Jr., Treas., 23 Centre-st. Am. and For. Chris. Union, Tues. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. E. R. Fairchild, D. D., Rev. A. E. Campbell, D. D., Cor. Sec's, Edward Vernon, Gen. Ag. and Assist. Treas., 156 Chambers-st. Am. Seamen's Friend Soc., Mond. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. H. Loomis, Rev. S. B. S. Bissell, Sec's. S. Brown, Assist. Treas, 80 Wall-st. Am. Temp. Union, 2d Thurs. in May, evening; Rev. J. Marsh, D. D., Cor. Sec., No. 10 Park bank. Prot. Epis. Church Miss.—Domestic Com., Rev. R. B. Van Kleeck, D. D., Sec. and Gen. Ag., 17 Bible-house; For. Com., Rev. S. D. Denison, Sec., No. 19 Bible-house. Evan. Knowledge Soc., Rev. H. Dyer, D. D., 11 Bible-house. Meth.—Book Concern, Rev. T. Carlton and Rev. J. Porter, Agents, 200 Mulberry; Mission. Soc., Rev. J. P. Durbin, Cor. Sec., Rev. T. Carlton, Treas., 200 Mulberry-st.; S.-S. Union, Rev. D. Wise, Cor. Sec.; Tract Soc., M. E. Ch., J. B. Edwards, Treas.; Rev. J. Floy, D. D., Cor. Sec., 200 Mulberry-st. Ref. Dutch—Dom. Mission, Rev. A. Du Bois, Cor. Sec.; Board of pub., Wm. Ferris, Agent, 61 Franklin-st., Jno. I. Brower, Treas.; Foreign Mission, Rev. Philip Peltz, Paterson, N. J., Cor. Sec.; E. A. Hayt, 363 Broadway, Treas. Soc. for Coll. and Theol. Educ. at West, Rev. T. Baldwin, Sec., 80 Wall-st. Am. Miss. Asso., Rev. George Whipple, and Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, Sec's; L. Tappan, Treas., 48 Beekman-st. Am. and For. Anti-Slavery Soc., L. Tappan, Cor. Sec., 48 Beekman-st. N. Y. State Colon. Soc., Rev. J. B. Pinney, LL. D., Cor. Sec., 27 Bible-house, Astor-place. South. Aid Soc., Rev. Robert Baird, D. D., Cor. Sec.; G. Hallock, Treas., 91 Wall-st. N. Y. S.-S. Union, R. G. Pardee, Agt., 599 Broadway; and Am. S.-S. Union, Rev. J. H. Burtis, Sec., G. S. Scofield, Agent, 599 Broadway. New York Sab. Com., Rev. R. S. Cook, 21 Bible-house.

PHILADELPHIA.—Penn. Branch Am. Tract Soc., 929 Chestnut-st., Rev. H. N. Thissell, Agt. and Supt. Colp.; Am. S.-S. Union, F. A. Packard, Esq., Rec. Sec., 1122 Chestnut-st. Gen. Assem. Boards—Domestic Missions, 910 Arch-st., Rev. G. W. Musgrave, D. D., Cor. Sec.; Rev. R. Happersett, D. D., Coörd. Sec., S. D. Powel, Esq., Treas. Board of Education, 821 Chestnut-st., Rev. C. VanRensselaer, D. D., Cor. Sec.; Wm. Chester, D. D., Asso. Sec.; William Main, Treas. Board of Publica., 821 Chestnut-st., Rev. Wm. E. Schenck, Cor. Sec.; Rev. W. M. Engles, D. D., Editor; Jos. P. Engles, Publish. Agt.; Jas. Dunlap, Esq., Treas. Am. Bap. Publica. Soc., 530 Arch-st.; Rev. B. Griffiths, Sec., Rev. J. N. Brown, Ed. Sec., Jas. S. Dickinson, Dep. Agt. and Assis. Treas. Penn. Bible Soc., 701 Walnut-st., Jos. H. Dulles, Sec. Phila. Educa. Soc., 3d Tuesday in March; Chas. Brown, Sec.; Wm. Purves, Treas., 1334 Chestnut-st. Phila. Home Miss. Soc., 4th Tues. in April; Rev. Robert Adair, Sec., H. Perkins, Treas., 1334 Chestnut-st. Luth. Board of Pub., first Tues. each month, 42 North ninth-st. Pres. Pub. Com., 1364 Chestnut-st., Rev. John W. Dulles, Sec.; William Purves, Treas.

PITTSBURGH.—Gen. Synod of Luth. Church. in United States, 3d Thurs. in May. General Lutheran Societies at the same time and place: Parent Educa., Home Miss., For. Miss., Church Extension, Histor., and Publication Soc's.

WASHINGTON.—American Colonization Society, 3d Tues. in Jan.; Rev. R. R. Gurley, Cor. Sec.; Rev. Wm. McLain, Fin. Sec.

RICHMOND.—Sou. Bap. Conv.—For. Miss. Board, Rev. J. B. Taylor, Rev. A. M. Poindexter, Sec's; Dom. Miss. Board, Rev. J. Walker, Sec.; Bible Board, W. C. Buck, Sec., Nashville.

CHARLESTON.—Southern Baptist Publication Soc. Rev. I. P. Tustin, Sec.

MINISTERS' MEETINGS.—Gen. Conference in Maine, 3d Tues. in June. Gen. Asso., New Hampshire, 4th Tues. in Aug. Gen. Conven. in Vermont, 3d Tues. in June. Gen. Associa., Mass., 4th Tues. in June. Evan. Conso., R. I., 2d Tues. in June. Gen. Asso., Conn., 3d Tues. in June. Gen. Asso., N. Y., 3d Tues. in Sept. Gen. Conven. Prot. Epis. Ch., 1st Wed. in Oct. Gen. Assembly Pres. Church, 3d Thurs. in May. Gen. Confer. M. E. Church, May every 4th year from 1860. Gen. Synod Ref. Dutch Church, on the 1st Wed. in June.

YEARLY MEETINGS OF FRIENDS.—New Eng., Newport, R. I. Second day after 2d Sixth day in Sixth mo. New York, Sixth day after 4th First day in Fifth mo. Phil., third Second day in Fourth mo. Balti., last Second day but one in Tenth mo. North Carolina, New Garden, Guilford Co., Second day after first First day in Eleventh mo. Ohio, Mt. Pleasant, Second day after first First day in Ninth mo. Indiana, Whitewater, on Fifth day preced. first First day in Tenth mo.

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Cents 10	0	0	0	0	0	6	Dolls. 6	0	3	0	0	36	0	Dolls. 40	0	20	0	2	40	0
" 50	0	0	2	0	3	0	" 7	0	3	5	0	42	0	" 50	0	25	0	3	00	0
Dolls. 1	0	0	5	0	6	0	" 8	0	4	0	0	48	0	" 60	0	30	0	3	60	0
" 2	0	1	0	0	12	0	" 9	0	4	5	0	54	0	" 70	0	35	0	4	20	0
" 3	0	1	5	0	18	0	" 10	0	5	0	0	60	0	" 80	0	40	0	4	80	0
" 4	0	2	0	0	24	0	" 21	0	10	0	1	20	0	" 90	0	45	0	5	40	0
" 5	0	3	5	0	30	0	" 30	0	15	0	1	80	0	" 100	0	50	0	6	00	0

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EXPLANATION.

Look at the top for the century; then to the right or the left for the odd year; and in a line with that, directly under the century, is the Dominical Letter for the year.

Under the given Dominical Letter in the lower part of the table, find the day of the week, and in a line with it, in the calendar, you have the day of the month.

ODD YEARS.

	6		17	23	28	34		45
1	7	12	18		29	35	40	46
2		13	19	24	30		41	47
3	8	14		25	31	36	42	
	9	15	20	26		37	43	48
1	10		21	27	32	38		49
5	11	16	22		33	39	44	50

CENTURIES.

2000		2100		2200		2300
1600		1700		1800		1900
A	B	C	D	**E**	F	G
G	A	B	C	D	E	F
F	G	A	B	C	D	E
E	F	G	A	B	C	D
D	E	F	G	A	B	C
C	D	E	F	G	A	B
B	C	D	E	F	G	A

ODD YEARS.

51	56	62		73	79	84	90	
	57	63	68	74		85	91	96
52	58		69	75	80	86		97
53	59	64	70		81	87	92	98
54		65	71	76	82		93	99
55	60	66		77	83	88	94	
	61	67	72	78		89	95	

EXPLANATION.

N. B. Every Leap-Year has two Dominical Letters; the latter only is designated in this table, as the first serves only till the close of February: e. g., 1848 has B and A. At the beginning of every century Leap-Year is omitted, except every fourth century—1600, 2000 etc., being Leap-Years, and the intervening three centuries exempt from the common rule.

DOMINICAL LETTERS.

JANUARY 31. OCTOBER 31.					FEBRUA'Y 28. MARCH 31. NOVEMB'R 30.					APRIL 30.					MAY 31.					A	B	C	D	E	F	G	JUNE 30.					JULY 31.					AUGUST 31.					SEPTEM'R 30. DECEM'R.				
1	8	15	22	29		5	12	19	26		2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	S	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	Wed.	Tu.	Mon.		4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30		6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31
2	9	16	23	30		6	13	20	27		3	10	17	24		1	8	15	22	29	Mon.	S	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	Wed.	Tu.		5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31		7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	
3	10	17	24	31		7	14	21	28		4	11	18	25		2	9	16	23	30	Tu.	Mon.	S	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	Wed.		6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25		1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	
4	11	18	25		1	8	15	22	29		5	12	19	26		3	10	17	24	31	Wed.	Tu.	Mon.	S	Sa.	Fr.	Th.		7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26		2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	
5	12	19	26		2	9	16	23	0		6	13	20	27		4	11	18	25		Th.	Wed.	Tu.	Mon.	S	Sa.	Fr.	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27		3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	
6	13	20	27		3	10	17	24	31		7	14	21	28		5	12	19	26		Fr.	Th.	Wed.	Tu.	Mon.	S	Sa.	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28		4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29
7	14	21	28		4	11	18	25		1	8	15	22	29		6	13	20	27		Sa.	Fr	Th.	Wed.	Tu.	Mon.	S		3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29		5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30

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THE UNITED STATES,

FOR

THE YEAR OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST

1862,

BEING THE SECOND AFTER BISSEXTILE, AND UNTIL JULY 4TH, THE 86TH YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

CALCULATED FOR

BOSTON, NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, AND CHARLESTON,

AND

FOUR PARALLELS OF LATITUDE.

ADAPTED FOR USE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

WITH

VALUABLE STATISTICAL INFORMATION CHIEFLY FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS IN EQUAL, OR CLOCK TIME,

BY SAMUEL H. WRIGHT,

DUNDEE, YATES COUNTY, NEW YORK.

BOSTON, Lat 42° 21′ N.; Long. 71° 4′ W.
NEW YORK, Lat. 40° 42′ 40″ N.; Long. 74° 1′ W.
WASHINGTON, Lat. 38° 53′ N.; Long. 77° W.
CHARLESTON, Lat. 32° 47′ N.; Long. 79° 57′ W.

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ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1862.

There will be five Eclipses this year, as follows:

I. A total Eclipse of the Moon just before and after midnight of June 11. Size, 14.4 digits. See the table below.

II. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, June 27, in the morning. Invisible in America, but visible in the Indian ocean.

III. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, November 21. Invisible in America, but seen in the great Southern ocean.

IV. A total Eclipse of the Moon early in the morning of December 6. Visible. Size 16.98 digits. See the table below.

V. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, December 20. Invisible in America, but visible in Asia generally.

TABLE OF THE ECLIPSES OF THE MOON.

PRINCIPAL PLACES.	Eclipse of June 11-12.		Eclipse of December 6.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Halifax, N. S.	0 28m	3 46	1 31	4 12
Augusta, Me.	0 3	3 21	1 6	4 56
Brunswick, Me.				
Portland, Me.	0 1	3 19	1 4	4 54
Boston, Mass.	11 58ev	3 16	1 1	4 51
Cambridge, Mass.				
Quebec, C. E.				
Providence, R. I.	11 57	3 15	1 0	4 50
Lowell, Mass.				
Newport, R. I.				
Concord, N. H.	11 56	3 14	0 59	4 49
Montpelier, Vt.				
Hartford, Conn.	11 52	3 10	0 55	4 45
Springfield, Mass.				
New Haven, Conn.	11 50	3 8	0 53	4 43
Montreal, C. E.	11 48	3 6	0 51	4 41
Troy, N. Y.				
Albany, N. Y.	11 47	3 5	0 50	4 40
Hudson, N. Y.				
New York, N. Y.				
Schenectady, N. Y.	11 46	3 4	0 49	4 39
Newburg, N. Y.				
Po'keepsie, N. Y.				
Trenton, N. J.	11 44	3 2	0 47	4 37
Philadelphia, Pa.	11 42	3 0	0 45	4 35
Utica, N. Y.				
Baltimore, Md.				
Auburn, N. Y.	11 36	2 54	0 39	4 29
Annapolis, Md.				
Harrisburg, Pa.	11 35	2 53	0 38	4 28
Kingston, C. W.				
Washington, D. C.				
Dundee, N. Y.	11 34	2 52	0 37	4 27
Geneva, N. Y.				
Canandaigua, N. Y.				
Frederickton, Va.	11 33	2 50	0 36	4 25
Petersburg, Va.				
Richmond, Va.	11 32	2 49	0 35	4 24
Rochester, N. Y.	11 31	2 48	0 34	4 23
Buffalo, N. Y.	11 27	2 44	0 30	4 19
Raleigh, N. C.				
Toronto, C. W.	11 25	2 42	0 28	4 17
Georgetown, S. C.	11 25	2 42	0 28	4 17

PRINCIPAL PLACES.	Eclipse of June 11-12.		Eclipse of December 6.	
	Begins.	Ends.	Begins.	Ends.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Panama, N. G.	11 25ev	2 42	0 28	4 17
Pittsburg, Pa.				
Charleston, S. C.	11 22	2 39	0 25	4 14
Chagres, N. G.				
Savannah, Ga.	11 18	2 35	0 21	4 10
Columbia, S. C.				
St. Augustine, Fa.	11 16	2 33	0 19	4 8
Havana, Cuba	11 13	2 30	0 16	4 5
Detroit, Mich.	11 10	2 27	0 13	4 2
Columbus, Ohio				
Cincinnati, Ohio				
Lansing, Mich.	11 5	2 22	0 8	3 57
Lexington, Ky.				
Tallahassee, Fa.	11 4	2 21	0 7	3 56
Frankfort, Ky.				
Louisville, Ky.	11 0	2 17	0 3	3 52
Indianapolis, Ind.	10 58	2 15	0 1	3 50
			eve 5th	
Nashville, Tenn.	10 55	2 12	11 58	3 47
Chicago, Ill.	10 52	2 9	11 55	3 44
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	10 51	2 8	11 54	3 43
Mobile, Ala.	10 49	2 6	11 52	3 41
Madison, Wis.	10 44	2 1	11 47	3 36
Springfield, Wis.				
New Orleans, La.	10 42	1 59	11 45	3 34
Jackson, Miss.				
St. Louis, Mo.	10 40	1 57	11 43	3 32
Galena, Ill.				
Natchez, Miss.	10 37	1 54	11 40	3 29
Baton Rouge, La.				
Iowa City, Iowa	10 35	1 52	11 38	3 27
Jefferson City, Mo.	10 34	1 51	11 37	3 26
Little Rock, Ark.				
Vera Cruz, Texas	10 28	1 45	11 31	3 20
Metamoros, Tex.	10 21	1 38	11 24	3 13
Austin, Texas				
Mexico	10 16	1 33	11 19	3 8
Santa Fé, N. M.	9 48	1 5	10 51	2 40
Oregon City, Oregon	8 48	0 5	9 51	1 40
Monterey, Cal.	8 45	0 2	9 48	1 37
		11th.		
San Francisco, Cal.	8 42	11 59	9 45	1 34
Astoria, Oregon	8 37	11 54	9 40	1 29

Total Eclipse begins 1 hour and 7 minutes after beginning, and lasts 1h. 3m. Total duration, 3h. 17m.

The Eclipse of December 6 becomes total 1h. 9m. after the beginning, and lasts 1h. 32m. Total duration, 3h. 49m.

529.5
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1862

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter, E; Golden Number, 1; Jewish Lunar Cycle, 17; Epact —; Solar Cycle, 23; Roman Indiction, 5; Julian Period, 6,575.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

Venus will be Evening Star until February 25, then Morning Star until December 10. Mars will be Morning Star until October 5. Jupiter will be Morning Star until March 13, then Evening Star until October 1. Saturn will be Morning Star until March 9, then Evening Star until September 18, then Morning Star.

MERCURY.

This Planet will be visible in the west soon after sunset, about February 7, June 3, and September 30; and in the east before sunrise, about March 29, July 29, and November 15.

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES FOR 1862.

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.
Vernal Equinox	March 20	3	37 ev.	Autumnal Equinox	Sept. 23	2	20 mo.
Summer Solstice	June 21	0	12 ev.	Winter Solstice	Dec. 21	8	12 ev.

PHENOMENA FOR 1862.

January 2, ♄ stationary; 10, ☽ apogee; 11, ☿ sup. ☌ ☉; 13, ☽ high; 21, ♀ brightest; 25, ☽ perigee and lowest. Feb. 1, ♄'s rings reappear; 6, ☽ apogee; ☽ high; 11, ☿ gr. elong. E.; 12, ♀ ☌ ☿; 17, ☿ stat.; 19, ☽ perigee; 22, ☽ lowest; 25, ♀ inf. conj.; 26, ☿ inf. ☌ ☉. March 6, ☽ apogee; 8, ☽ highest; 9, ♂ ☍ ☉; 11, ☿ stationary; 13, ♃ ☍ ☉; 18, ☽ perigee; 20, Spring begins; 21, ☽ lowest; 25, ☿ gr. elong. W. April 2, ♀ brightest; 3, ☽ apogee; 4, ☽ highest; 16, ☽ perigee; 17, ☽ lowest. May 1, ☽ apogee; 6, ♀ gr. elong. W; 13, ☽ perigee; 14, ♃ stat.; 15, ☽ lowest; 27, ♂ □ ☉; 28, ☽ apogee; 30, ☽ high. June 6, ☿ gr. elong. E.; 7, ♄ □ ☉; 9, ♃ □ ☉; 11, ☽ perigee; 19, ☿ stat.; 21, Summer begins; 24, ☽ apogee; 25, ☽ highest. July 1, ☉ in apogee; 3, ☿ inf. ☌ ☉; 9, ☽ perigee; 14, ☿ stat.; 21, ☽ apogee; 22, ☽ highest; 24, ☿ gr. elong. W. Aug. 5, ☽ lowest; 6, ☽ perigee; 13, reappearance of ♄'s ring; 18, ☽ apogee and highest; 19, ☿ sup. ☌ ☉. Sept. 1, ☽ perigee and lowest; 2, ♃ stat.; 3, ♄ ☌ ☿; 9, ♃ ☌ ☿; 15, ☽ in apogee and highest; 18, ♄ ☌ ☉; 23, Autumn begins; 27, ☽ perigee; 25, ☽ lowest. Oct. 1, ♃ ☌ ☉; 3, ☿ gr. elong. E.; 5, ♂ ☍ ☉; 7, ♄ ☌ ♀; 13, ☽ apogee; 15, ☿ stat.; 18, ♃ ☌ ♀; 24, ☽ perigee; 25, ☽ low; 27, ☿ inf. ☌ ☉; 31, ♀ ☌ ☿. Nov. 4, ☿ stat; 7, ♃ stat.; 8, ☽ highest; 10, ☽ apogee; 12, gr. elong. W.; 22, ☽ perigee and lowest. Dec. 5, ☽ high; 7, ☽ apogee; 9, ♃ in aphelion; 10, ♀ sup. ☌ ☉; 16, ☿ aphelion; 19, ☽ perigee and lowest; 22, ☿ sup. ☌ ☉; 26, ♄ □ ☉; 30, ♀ ☌ ☿.

CHARACTERS.

☉ Sun; ☽ Moon; ☿ Mercury; ♀ Venus; ⊕ Earth; ♂ Mars; ♃ Jupiter; ♄ Saturn; ♅ Uranus; ☌ same longitude, or near each other; □ 90° apart; ☍ opposition, or 180° apart.

Signs of the Zodiac.—♈ Aries; ♉ Taurus; ♊ Gemini; ♋ Cancer; ♌ Leo; ♍ Virgo; ♎ Libra; ♏ Scorpio; ♐ Sagittarius; ♑ Capricorn; ♒ Aquarius; ♓ Pisces.

Aspects and Nodes.—☌ Conjunction; ⚹ Sextile, 60 degrees; □ Quartile, 90 degrees; △ Trine, 120 degrees; ☍ Opposition; ☊ Ascending Node; ☋ Descending Node.

Note.—The Sun's declination in the tables for each month, for the instant his centre is on the meridian of Washington.

DURATION OF THE SEASONS, ETC.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Sun in Winter Signs.....	89	1	10	Tropical Year.....	365	5	45
Sun in Spring Signs.....	92	20	35	Sun north of Equator	186	10	43
Sun in Summer Signs	93	14	8	Sun south of Equator	178	19	2
Sun in Autumnal Signs	89	17	52	Difference	7	15	41

TRUE TIME.

Two kinds of time are used in Almanacs; *clock* or *mean-time* in some, and *apparent* or *sun-time* in others. *Clock*-time is always *right*, while *sun*-time *varies* every day. People generally suppose it is twelve o'clock when the sun is due south, or at a properly made noon-mark. But this is a mistake. The sun is seldom on the meridian *at twelve o'clock;* indeed, this is the case only on four days of the year: namely, April 15, June 15, September 1, and December 24. In this Almanac, as in most other Almanacs, the time used is *clock-time.* The time when the sun is on the meridian or at the noon-mark, is also given for the 1st, 9th, 17th, and 25th days of each month, at the right hand of the top of each calendar page. This affords a ready means of obtaining correct time and for setting a clock by using a noon-mark, adding or subtracting as the sun is slow or fast.

Old-fashioned Almanacs, which use *apparent* time, give the rising and setting of the sun's *centre*, and make no allowance for the effect of the refraction of the sun's rays by the atmosphere. The more modern and improved Almanacs, which use *clock*-time, give the rising and setting of the sun's *upper limb*, and duly allow for refraction.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

The *Sun* is the source of light and heat to our system. Its true diameter is upwards of 887,000 miles; its bulk is 1,384,000 times greater than the Earth, and 700 times greater than that of all the planets and satellites together. It revolves on its axis in about 25 days 7 hours and 48 minutes.

Mercury is the nearest planet to the Sun, being about 36,890,000 miles from it. It performs its revolution round the Sun in 87 days 23 hours, which is the length of its year. The diameter of Mercury is about 2,950 miles; its bulk 1-16th of the Earth.

Venus.—Distance from the Sun 68,000,000 miles; the length of its year is 224 days 16 hours; the rotation on its axis is 23 hours 21 minutes. Its diameter is about 7,800 miles; its bulk is about 9-10ths that of the Earth.

The *Earth* is also one of the planets that revolve about the Sun. Its mean distance is about 95,000,000 miles, and its diameter about 7,912 miles.

Mars.—Distance from the Sun 145,205,000 miles; the length of its year is 686 days 23½ hours; its true diameter is about 4,500 miles, which is rather more than half the diameter of the Earth.

The Asteroids.—Very small planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Up to this time 62 have been discovered, of which Vesta, Juno, Ceres, and Pallas are the largest; but all are invisible to the naked eye. They revolve at the distance of two or three hundred millions of miles from the Sun, and in periods of from three to five years.

Jupiter.—Mean distance from the Sun 495,917,000 miles; performs its revolution in 4,334 days 15 hours; its true diameter is 88,000 miles, and its bulk is 1,281 times that of the Earth. Length of its day, 9 hours and 56 minutes. Jupiter has four satellites or moons.

Saturn.—Distance from the Sun above 909,000,000 miles; the length of its year is 10,755 days; its true diameter is 73,000 miles; its bulk is 995 times that of the Earth. Saturn has eight satellites, and is also surrounded with a double ring.

Uranus.—Mean distance from the Sun about 1,829,000,000 miles; it performs its revolution in about 84 years. This planet has six satellites.

Neptune, the most remote and latest discovered planet, is 2,864,000,000 of miles from the Sun. It is 35,000 miles in diameter; revolves around the Sun in 164 years; and has at least one satellite.

1st MONTH. JANUARY, 1862. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASH'TON.	CHARLES'N.
First Quarter	7	6 2 ev.	5 50 ev.	5 39 ev.	5 28 ev.
Full Moon	15	9 12 ev.	8 59 ev.	8 47 ev.	8 36 ev.
Third Quarter	23	1 53 mo.	1 41 mo.	1 29 mo.	1 18 mo.
New Moon	29	10 7 ev.	9 55 ev.	9 43 ev.	9 32 ev.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S. ° ′ ″	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun risks.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun risks.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. N York	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun risks.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun risks.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Ch'ton	Sun on Merid. or noon mark. D.	H. M. S.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	W	22 59 30	7 30	4 38	6 16	morn.	7 25	4 43	6 19	9 24	1	W	7 19	4 49	6 24	7 3	5 5	6 36	8 24		1	12 3 58
2	Th	22 54 10	7 30	4 39	7 28	0 38	7 25	4 44	7 31	10 9	2	Th	7 19	4 50	7 34	7 3	5 6	7 43	9 9		9	12 7 31
3	Fr	22 48 23	7 30	4 40	8 38	1 23	7 25	4 45	8 40	10 48	3	Fr	7 19	4 51	8 41	7 3	5 7	8 46	9 48		17	12 10 28
4	Sa	22 42 9	7 30	4 41	9 44	2 12	7 25	4 46	9 44	11 31	4	Sa	7 19	4 52	9 45	7 3	5 8	9 46	10 31		25	12 12 40
5	E	22 35 27	7 30	4 41	10 47	2 45	7 25	4 46	10 47	morn.	5	E	7 19	4 52	10 46	7 3	5 8	10 44	11 15			
6	M	22 28 19	7 30	4 42	11 48	3 29	7 25	4 47	11 46	0 15	6	M	7 19	4 53	11 44	7 3	5 9	11 39	11 58			
7	Tu	22 20 44	7 30	4 43	morn.	4 12	7 25	4 48	morn.	0 58	7	Tu	7 19	4 54	morn.	7 3	5 10	morn.	morn.			
8	W	22 12 43	7 30	4 44	0 49	5 0	7 25	4 49	0 46	1 46	8	W	7 19	4 55	0 43	7 3	5 11	0 35	0 46			
9	Th	22 4 16	7 30	4 45	1 48	5 50	7 25	4 50	1 45	2 36	9	Th	7 19	4 56	1 41	7 3	5 12	1 29	1 36			
10	Fr	21 55 23	7 29	4 46	2 47	6 44	7 24	4 51	2 42	3 30	10	Fr	7 19	4 57	2 38	7 3	5 13	2 23	2 30			
11	Sa	21 46 5	7 29	4 47	3 45	7 40	7 24	4 52	3 40	4 26	11	Sa	7 18	4 58	3 35	7 2	5 14	3 19	3 26			
12	E	21 36 21	7 29	4 48	4 41	8 38	7 24	4 53	4 36	5 24	12	E	7 18	4 59	4 30	7 2	5 15	4 12	4 24			
13	M	21 26 12	7 28	4 49	5 32	9 30	7 23	4 54	5 26	6 16	13	M	7 18	5 0	5 20	7 2	5 15	5 2	5 16			
14	Tu	21 15 39	7 28	4 50	6 18	10 22	7 23	4 55	6 13	7 8	14	Tu	7 17	5 1	6 7	7 2	5 16	5 51	6 8			
15	W	21 4 41	7 27	4 52	rises.	11 4	7 22	4 57	rises.	7 50	15	W	7 17	5 2	rises.	7 2	5 17	rises.	6 50			
16	Th	20 53 18	7 27	4 53	5 53	11 48	7 22	4 58	5 57	8 34	16	Th	7 16	5 3	6 10	7 2	5 18	6 11	7 34			
17	Fr	20 41 32	7 26	4 54	7 0	ev. 33	7 21	4 59	7 2	9 19	17	Fr	7 16	5 4	7 5	7 2	5 19	7 11	8 19			
18	Sa	20 20 23	7 25	4 56	8 8	1 13	7 20	5 1	8 9	9 59	18	Sa	7 16	5 6	8 10	7 1	5 19	8 13	8 58			
19	E	20 16 50	7 25	4 57	9 15	1 51	7 20	5 2	9 15	10 37	19	E	7 15	5 7	9 15	7 1	5 20	9 14	9 37			
20	M	20 3 54	7 24	4 58	10 24	2 32	7 19	5 3	10 23	11 18	20	M	7 14	5 8	10 21	7 1	5 21	10 17	10 18			
21	Tu	19 50 36	7 23	4 59	11 35	3 20	7 18	5 4	11 32	ev. 6	21	Tu	7 14	5 9	11 30	7 1	5 21	11 24	11 6			
22	W	19 36 55	7 22	5 1	morn.	4 11	7 18	5 5	morn.	0 57	22	W	7 13	5 10	morn.	7 1	5 22	morn.	11 57			
23	Th	19 22 53	7 22	5 2	0 48	5 10	7 17	5 6	0 44	1 56	23	Th	7 12	5 11	0 34	7 0	5 23	0 29	ev. 56			
24	Fr	19 8 29	7 21	5 3	2 2	6 19	7 16	5 7	1 57	3 5	24	Fr	7 12	5 12	1 45	7 0	5 24	1 38	2 5			
25	Sa	18 53 44	7 20	5 4	3 13	7 30	7 16	5 8	3 7	4 16	25	Sa	7 11	5 13	3 2	6 59	5 25	2 45	3 16			
26	E	18 38 38	7 19	5 5	4 18	8 40	7 15	5 9	4 12	5 26	26	E	7 10	5 14	4 6	6 59	5 26	3 48	4 26			
27	M	18 23 12	7 19	5 7	5 16	9 44	7 14	5 11	5 11	6 30	27	M	7 9	5 15	5 5	6 58	5 27	4 48	5 30			
28	Tu	18 7 26	7 18	5 8	6 4	10 39	7 13	5 12	5 59	7 25	28	Tu	7 9	5 16	5 54	6 58	5 28	5 39	6 25			
29	W	17 51 20	7 17	5 9	sets.	11 26	7 13	5 13	sets.	8 12	29	W	7 8	5 17	sets.	6 58	5 29	sets.	7 12			
30	Th	17 34 55	7 16	5 11	6 16	morn.	7 12	5 15	6 19	8 58	30	Th	7 7	5 19	6 21	6 57	5 30	6 27	7 58			
31	Fr	17 18 12	7 15	5 12	7 24	0 12	7 11	5 16	7 25	9 39	31	Fr	7 7	5 20	7 26	6 57	5 31	7 29	8 39			

2d MONTH. FEBRUARY, 1862. 28 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	BOSTON. H. M.	NEW YORK. H. M.	WASH'TON. H. M.	CHARLES'N. H. M.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark. D	H.	M.	S.
First Quarter	6	3 27 ev.	3 15 ev.	3 3 ev.	2 52 ev.	1	12	13	55
Full Moon	14	0 22 ev.	0 10 ev.	11 58 mo.	11 47 mo.	9	12	14	30
Third Quarter	21	9 27 mo.	9 15 mo.	9 3 mo.	8 52 mo.	17	12	14	15
New Moon	28	0 5 ev.	11 53 mo.	11 41 mo.	11 30 mo.	25	12	13	16

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S. ° ' "	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON SETS. H. M.	H. W. BOSTON. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'ia, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON SETS. H. M.	H. W. N. YORK. H. M.	Day of Month.	Day of Week	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M	MOON SETS. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON SETS. H. M.	H. W. CH'TON. H. M.
1	Sa	17 1 10	7 14	5 14	8 29	0 53	7 10	5 18	8 29	10 17	1	Sa	7 6	5 22	8 29	6 56	5 32	8 29	9 17
2	E	16 43 51	7 12	5 15	9 32	1 31	7 9	5 19	9 31	10 53	2	E	7 5	5 23	9 30	6 55	5 33	9 26	9 53
3	M	16 26 14	7 11	5 17	10 33	1 57	7 8	5 20	10 31	11 33	3	M	7 4	5 24	10 29	6 54	5 34	10 22	10 33
4	Tu	16 8 20	7 10	5 18	11 35	2 47	7 7	5 21	11 32	morn.	4	Tu	7 3	5 25	11 29	6 54	5 35	11 18	11 17
5	W	15 50 10	7 9	5 19	morn.	3 31	7 6	5 22	morn.	0 17	5	W	7 2	5 26	morn.	6 53	5 36	morn.	morn.
6	Th	15 31 43	7 8	5 21	0 36	4 18	7 5	5 24	0 32	1 4	6	Th	7 1	5 27	0 27	6 52	5 37	0 14	0 4
7	Fr	15 13 1	7 7	5 22	1 34	5 8	7 4	5 25	1 29	1 54	7	Fr	7 0	5 28	1 23	6 51	5 38	1 8	0 54
8	Sa	14 54 3	7 6	5 24	2 30	6 8	7 3	5 26	2 25	2 54	8	Sa	6 59	5 29	2 19	6 50	5 39	2 5	1 54
9	E	14 34 51	7 5	5 25	3 23	7 4	7 2	5 28	3 17	3 50	9	E	6 58	5 30	3 11	6 49	5 40	2 53	2 50
10	M	14 15 24	7 3	5 26	4 12	8 5	7 0	5 29	4 6	4 51	10	M	6 57	5 31	4 0	6 48	5 41	3 43	3 51
11	Tu	13 55 43	7 2	5 27	4 49	9 52	6 59	5 30	4 44	5 48	11	Tu	6 56	5 32	4 39	6 47	5 42	4 23	4 48
12	W	13 35 48	7 1	5 29	5 32	9 55	6 58	5 32	5 28	6 41	12	W	6 55	5 34	5 23	6 46	5 43	5 10	5 41
13	Th	13 15 40	7 0	5 30	6 5	10 41	6 56	5 33	6 2	7 27	13	Th	6 54	5 35	5 59	6 45	5 44	5 48	6 27
14	Fr	12 55 19	6 58	5 31	rises.	11 21	6 55	5 34	rises.	8 7	14	Fr	6 53	5 36	rises.	6 44	5 45	rises.	7 7
15	Sa	12 34 46	6 57	5 32	7 3	ev. 5	6 54	5 35	7 3	8 51	15	Sa	6 51	5 37	7 4	6 43	5 46	7 4	7 51
16	E	12 14 0	6 55	5 33	8 14	0 47	6 53	5 36	8 13	9 33	16	E	6 50	5 38	8 12	6 42	5 47	8 9	8 33
17	M	11 53 3	6 54	5 34	9 25	1 28	6 51	5 37	9 22	10 14	17	M	6 49	5 39	9 20	6 41	5 47	9 14	9 14
18	Tu	11 31 54	6 52	5 36	10 37	2 10	6 50	5 38	10 34	10 56	18	Tu	6 48	5 40	10 31	6 40	5 48	10 20	9 56
19	W	11 10 35	6 51	5 37	11 50	3 0	6 49	5 39	11 46	11 46	19	W	6 47	5 41	11 42	6 39	5 49	11 28	10 46
20	Th	10 49 5	6 49	5 39	morn.	3 56	6 47	5 41	morn.	ev. 42	20	Th	6 45	5 42	morn.	6 38	5 50	morn.	11 42
21	Fr	10 27 24	6 48	5 40	1 3	5 10	6 46	5 42	0 58	1 56	21	Fr	6 44	5 43	0 53	6 37	5 51	0 36	ev. 56
22	Sa	10 5 34	6 47	5 41	2 10	6 11	6 44	5 43	2 4	2 57	22	Sa	6 43	5 44	1 59	6 36	5 51	1 41	1 57
23	E	9 43 35	6 45	5 43	3 9	7 22	6 43	5 45	3 4	4 8	23	E	6 42	5 46	2 58	6 35	5 52	2 40	3 8
24	M	9 21 27	6 43	5 44	3 59	8 29	6 41	5 46	3 54	5 15	24	M	6 40	5 47	3 49	6 34	5 53	3 33	4 15
25	Tu	8 59 10	6 42	5 45	4 40	9 28	6 39	5 47	4 36	6 14	25	Tu	6 39	5 48	4 31	6 33	5 54	4 18	5 14
26	W	8 36 45	6 41	5 46	5 15	10 20	6 38	5 48	5 12	7 6	26	W	6 38	5 49	5 8	6 32	5 55	4 58	6 6
27	Th	8 14 13	6 39	5 47	5 43	11 0	6 37	5 49	5 41	7 46	27	Th	6 36	5 50	5 39	6 31	5 56	5 33	6 46
28	Fr	7 51 33	6 37	5 48	sets.	11 40	6 36	5 49	sets.	8 26	28	Fr	6 34	5 51	sets.	6 30	5 56	sets.	7 26

3d MONTH. MARCH, 1862. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON. H. M.	NEW YORK. H. M.	WASH'TON. H. M.	CHARLES'N. H. M.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark. D.	H.	M.	S.
First Quarter	8	0	37 ev.	0 25 ev.	0 13 ev.	0 2 ev.	1	12	12	32
Full Moon	16	0	33 mo.	0 21 mo.	0 9 mo.	11 58 ev.	9	12	10	42
Third Quarter	22	5	5 ev.	4 53 ev.	4 41 ev.	4 30 ev.	17	12	8	28
New Moon	30	3	1 mo.	2 49 mo.	2 37 mo.	2 26 mo.	25	12	6	2

Day of Month.	Day of Week	Sun's decl. S. °	′	″	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	H. W. Boston H. M.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	H. W. N York H. M.
1	Sa	7	28	47	6 35	5 50	7 16	morn.	6 35	5 50	7 15	9 6
2	E	7	5	54	6 33	5 51	8 19	0 20	6 33	5 51	8 17	9 45
3	M	6	42	55	6 32	5 53	9 22	0 59	6 32	5 53	9 19	10 21
4	Tu	6	19	51	6 30	5 54	10 22	1 35	6 30	5 54	10 18	10 58
5	W	5	56	42	6 29	5 55	11 22	2 12	6 29	5 55	11 17	11 41
6	Th	5	33	28	6 27	5 56	morn.	2 55	6 27	5 56	morn.	morn.
7	Fr	5	10	10	6 26	5 58	0 15	3 52	6 26	5 58	0 10	0 38
8	Sa	4	46	48	6 24	5 59	1 13	4 31	6 24	5 59	1 7	1 20
9	E	4	23	22	6 23	6 0	2 3	5 31	6 23	6 0	1 57	2 17
10	M	3	59	53	6 21	6 1	2 47	6 30	6 21	6 1	2 42	3 16
11	Tu	3	36	21	6 19	6 2	3 27	7 32	6 19	6 2	3 23	4 18
12	W	3	12	47	6 17	6 3	4 2	8 29	6 17	6 3	3 59	5 15
13	Th	2	49	10	6 15	6 5	4 33	9 22	6 15	6 4	4 30	6 8
14	Fr	2	25	32	6 14	6 6	6 2	10 10	6 14	6 5	6 0	6 56
15	Sa	2	1	52	6 12	6 7	rises.	10 54	6 12	6 6	rises.	7 40
16	E	1	38	12	6 10	6 8	7 5	11 35	6 10	6 7	7 3	8 21
17	M	1	14	30	6 9	6 9	8 22	ev. 21	6 9	6 8	8 19	9 7
18	Tu	0	50	48	6 7	6 10	9 38	1 8	6 7	6 9	9 34	9 54
19	W	0	27	6	6 5	6 11	10 50	1 54	6 5	6 10	10 46	10 40
20	Th	0	3	25	6 3	6 13	morn.	2 47	6 3	6 12	11 57	11 33
21	Fr	N.	20	16	6 2	6 14	0 2	3 48	6 2	6 13	morn.	ev. 34
22	Sa	0	43	56	6 0	6 15	1 4	4 54	6 0	6 14	58	1 40
23	E	1	7	35	5 59	6 17	1 56	6 3	5 59	6 15	1 51	2 49
24	M	1	31	12	5 57	6 18	2 41	7 7	5 58	6 16	2 36	3 53
25	Tu	1	54	47	5 55	6 19	3 16	8 9	5 56	6 17	3 12	4 55
26	W	2	18	19	5 53	6 20	3 47	9 4	5 55	6 18	3 44	5 50
27	Th	2	41	49	5 52	6 21	4 12	9 52	5 54	6 19	4 12	6 38
28	Fr	3	5	15	5 51	6 22	4 38	10 34	5 52	6 20	4 37	7 20
29	Sa	3	28	38	5 49	6 23	5 24	11 26	5 51	6 21	5 25	8 12
30	E	3	51	56	5 47	6 24	sets.	11 47	5 49	6 22	sets.	8 33
31	M	4	15	11	5 45	6 25	8 9	morn.	5 47	6 23	8 6	9 13

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	H. W. Ch'ton H. M.
1	Sa	6 33	5 52	7 15	6 28	5 57	7 12	8 6
2	E	6 31	5 53	8 15	6 27	5 58	8 10	8 45
3	M	6 30	5 54	9 16	6 26	5 59	9 8	9 21
4	Tu	6 29	5 55	10 14	6 25	5 59	10 2	9 58
5	W	6 27	5 56	11 12	6 24	6 0	10 57	10 41
6	Th	6 26	5 57	morn.	6 23	6 1	11 51	11 38
7	Fr	6 25	5 58	0 5	6 22	6 1	morn.	morn.
8	Sa	6 24	5 59	1 2	6 21	6 2	0 44	0 20
9	E	6 22	6 0	1 52	6 20	6 3	1 34	1 17
10	M	6 20	6 1	2 37	6 18	6 4	2 21	2 16
11	Tu	6 18	6 2	3 18	6 17	6 4	3 3	3 18
12	W	6 17	6 3	3 55	6 16	6 5	3 43	4 15
13	Th	6 15	6 4	4 28	6 14	6 6	4 19	5 8
14	Fr	6 14	6 5	5 58	6 13	6 7	5 53	5 56
15	Sa	6 13	6 6	rises.	6 11	6 8	rises.	6 40
16	E	6 11	6 7	7 2	6 10	6 9	6 57	7 21
17	M	6 10	6 8	8 16	6 9	6 10	8 7	8 7
18	Tu	6 8	6 9	9 30	6 8	6 11	9 17	8 54
19	W	6 6	6 10	10 41	6 6	6 11	10 26	9 40
20	Th	6 5	6 11	11 51	6 5	6 12	11 34	10 33
21	Fr	6 3	6 12	morn.	6 3	6 13	morn.	11 34
22	Sa	6 2	6 13	0 53	6 2	6 14	0 35	ev. 40
23	E	6 1	6 14	1 46	6 1	6 14	1 29	1 49
24	M	5 59	6 15	2 31	5 59	6 15	2 17	2 53
25	Tu	5 57	6 16	3 9	5 58	6 16	2 58	3 55
26	W	5 56	6 17	3 42	5 56	6 16	3 34	4 50
27	Th	5 54	6 18	4 10	5 55	6 17	4 6	5 38
28	Fr	5 53	6 19	4 37	5 54	6 17	4 36	6 20
29	Sa	5 52	6 20	5 26	5 53	6 18	5 29	7 12
30	E	5 50	6 21	sets.	5 52	6 18	sets.	7 33
31	M	5 48	6 22	8 2	5 51	6 19	7 46	8 13

4th MONTH. APRIL, 1862. 30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHTON.	CHARLES'N.
First Quarter	7	7 28	mo.	7 16	mo.	7 4	mo.	6 53	mo.
Full Moon	14	10 18	mo.	10 6	mo.	9 54	mo.	9 43	mo.
Third Quarter	21	1 19	mo.	1 7	mo.	0 55	mo.	0 44	mo.
New Moon	28	6 42	ev.	6 30	ev.	6 19	ev.	6 8	ev.

Sun on Merid. or noon mark.

D.	H.	M.	S.
1	12	3	54
9	12	1	34
17	11	59	29
25	11	57	30

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. N York	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Ch'ton
		° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	4 38 21	5 43	6 26	9 15	0 27	5 45	6 24	9 11	9 51	1	Tu	5 46	6 22	9 6	5 49	6 20	8 53	8 51
2	W	5 1 25	5 41	6 27	10 8	1 5	5 42	6 25	10 3	10 30	2	W	5 44	6 23	9 57	5 47	6 21	9 42	9 30
3	Th	5 24 25	5 40	6 28	11 3	1 44	5 41	6 26	10 57	11 12	3	Th	5 43	6 24	10 52	5 46	6 22	10 35	10 12
4	Fr	5 47 18	5 38	6 29	11 54	2 26	5 39	6 27	11 49	11 59	4	Fr	5 41	6 25	11 43	5 45	6 22	11 26	10 59
5	Sa	6 10 5	5 36	6 30	morn.	3 13	5 37	6 28	morn.	morn.	5	Sa	5 39	6 25	morn.	5 43	6 23	morn.	11 50
6	E	6 32 46	5 34	6 31	0 41	4 4	5 35	6 29	0 36	0 50	6	E	5 38	6 26	0 30	5 42	6 24	0 14	morn.
7	M	6 55 20	5 32	6 32	1 22	4 56	5 33	6 30	1 17	1 42	7	M	5 37	6 27	1 12	5 40	6 24	0 57	0 42
8	Tu	7 17 47	5 30	6 33	2 7	5 54	5 31	6 31	2 3	2 40	8	Tu	5 35	6 28	1 58	5 39	6 25	1 46	1 40
9	W	7 40 7	5 29	6 34	2 30	6 53	5 30	6 32	2 27	3 39	9	W	5 33	6 29	2 24	5 38	6 26	2 14	2 39
10	Th	8 2 19	5 27	6 35	3 0	7 48	5 28	6 33	2 58	4 35	10	Th	5 31	6 30	2 56	5 36	6 26	2 49	3 35
11	Fr	8 24 22	5 25	6 36	3 28	8 45	5 26	6 34	3 27	5 31	11	Fr	5 29	6 31	3 26	5 35	6 27	3 23	4 31
12	Sa	8 46 17	5 24	6 37	3 54	9 36	5 25	6 35	3 54	6 22	12	Sa	5 28	6 32	3 55	5 34	6 28	3 55	5 22
13	E	9 8 4	5 22	6 38	4 24	10 24	5 24	6 36	4 25	7 10	13	E	5 27	6 33	4 27	5 33	6 28	4 32	6 10
14	M	9 29 41	5 21	6 39	rises.	11 9	5 22	6 37	rises.	7 55	14	M	5 25	6 34	rises.	5 32	6 29	rises.	6 55
15	Tu	9 51 9	5 19	6 40	8 30	11 59	5 21	6 38	8 25	8 45	15	Tu	5 24	6 35	8 21	5 31	6 30	8 7	7 45
16	W	10 12 27	5 17	6 41	9 44	ev. 51	5 20	6 39	9 39	9 37	16	W	5 23	6 36	9 34	5 30	6 31	9 18	8 37
17	Th	10 33 35	5 16	6 42	10 53	1 43	5 18	6 40	10 48	10 29	17	Th	5 21	6 37	10 42	5 29	6 31	10 25	9 29
18	Fr	10 54 33	5 15	6 43	11 52	2 38	5 16	6 41	11 47	11 24	18	Fr	5 20	6 38	11 41	5 28	6 32	11 25	10 24
19	Sa	11 15 21	5 13	6 44	morn.	3 40	5 15	6 42	morn.	ev. 26	19	Sa	5 19	6 39	morn.	5 26	6 33	morn.	11 26
20	E	11 35 57	5 12	6 46	0 39	4 41	5 13	6 44	0 34	1 27	20	E	5 17	6 40	0 29	5 25	6 33	0 15	ev. 27
21	M	11 56 22	5 10	6 47	1 16	5 44	5 11	6 45	1 13	2 30	21	M	5 15	6 41	1 9	5 24	6 34	0 57	1 36
22	Tu	12 16 35	5 8	6 48	1 49	6 43	5 10	6 46	1 47	3 29	22	Tu	5 14	6 42	1 44	5 23	6 35	1 36	2 29
23	W	12 36 37	5 6	6 49	2 16	7 38	5 9	6 47	2 14	4 24	23	W	5 13	6 43	2 13	5 22	6 35	2 8	3 24
24	Th	12 56 26	5 4	6 51	2 40	8 29	5 7	6 48	2 40	5 15	24	Th	5 11	6 44	2 39	5 21	6 36	2 38	4 15
25	Fr	13 16 2	5 3	6 52	3 6	9 17	5 6	6 49	3 7	6 3	25	Fr	5 10	6 45	3 7	5 20	6 37	3 9	5 3
26	Sa	13 35 26	5 2	6 53	3 31	10 1	5 5	6 50	3 33	6 47	26	Sa	5 9	6 46	3 34	5 19	6 37	3 35	5 47
27	E	13 54 36	5 1	6 54	3 57	10 40	5 3	6 51	3 59	7 26	27	E	5 7	6 47	4 2	5 18	6 38	4 10	6 26
28	M	14 13 32	4 59	6 56	sets.	11 18	5 2	6 52	sets.	8 4	28	M	5 6	6 48	sets.	5 16	6 39	sets.	7 4
29	Tu	14 32 14	4 57	6 57	8 1	11 58	5 1	6 53	7 56	8 44	29	Tu	5 4	6 49	7 51	5 15	6 39	7 36	7 44
30	W	14 50 42	4 56	6 58	8 56	morn.	5 0	6 54	8 51	9 26	30	W	5 3	6 50	8 46	5 14	6 40	8 30	8 26

5th MONTH. MAY, 1862. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASH'TON.	CHARLES'N.
First Quarter	6	10 40 ev.	10 28 ev.	10 16 ev.	10 5 ev.	
Full Moon	13	6 16 ev.	6 4 ev.	5 52 ev.	5 41 ev.	
Third Quarter	20	10 54 mo.	10 42 mo.	10 31 mo.	10 20 mo.	
New Moon	28	10 42 mo.	10 30 mo.	10 18 mo.	10 7 mo.	

Sun on Merid. or noon mark.	D.	H. M. S.
	1	11 56 56
	9	11 56 14
	17	11 56 8
	25	11 56 38

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N.			CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.						CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.						Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'ly, Missouri, and California.						CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.					
		°	′	″	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. BOSTON	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N YORK					SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. CH'TON						
					H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.					H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.						
1	Th	15	8	55	4 54	6 59	9 49	0 40	4 59	6 55	9 44	10 9	1	Th	5 2	6 52	9 38		5 13	6 41	9 21	9 9								
2	Fr	15	26	53	4 53	7 0	10 37	1 23	4 58	6 56	10 31	10 46	2	Fr	5 1	6 53	10 26		5 12	6 42	10 19	9 46								
3	Sa	15	44	36	4 51	7 1	11 19	2 0	4 57	6 57	11 14	11 33	3	Sa	5 0	6 54	11 9		5 11	6 43	10 53	10 33								
4	E	16	2	3	4 50	7 2	11 58	2 47	4 56	6 58	11 53	morn.	4	E	4 59	6 55	11 49		5 10	6 44	11 35	11 22								
5	M	16	19	14	4 49	7 3	morn.	3 36	4 55	6 59	morn.	0 22	5	M	4 58	6 56	morn.		5 10	6 45	morn.	morn.								
6	Tu	16	36	9	4 48	7 4	0 31	4 25	4 54	7 0	0 27	1 11	6	Tu	4 57	6 56	0 24		5 9	6 45	0 13	0 11								
7	W	16	52	48	4 47	7 5	1 0	5 16	4 53	7 1	0 57	2 22	7	W	4 56	6 57	0 55		5 8	6 46	0 47	1 22								
8	Th	17	9	9	4 46	7 6	1 27	6 10	4 52	7 2	1 26	2 56	8	Th	4 55	6 58	1 25		5 7	6 46	1 20	1 56								
9	Fr	17	25	13	4 45	7 7	1 54	7 8	4 51	7 3	1 53	3 54	9	Fr	4 54	6 59	1 53		5 6	6 47	1 52	2 54								
10	Sa	17	41	0	4 44	7 8	2 21	8 5	4 50	7 4	2 22	4 51	10	Sa	4 53	7 0	2 22		5 5	6 48	2 25	3 51								
11	E	17	56	29	4 43	7 9	2 50	9 2	4 49	7 5	2 53	5 48	11	E	4 52	7 1	2 55		5 4	6 48	3 1	4 48								
12	M	18	11	40	4 42	7 10	3 24	9 58	4 48	7 6	3 28	6 44	12	M	4 51	7 2	3 31		5 3	6 49	3 42	5 44								
13	Tu	18	26	33	4 41	7 11	rises.	10 52	4 47	7 7	rises.	7 38	13	Tu	4 50	7 3	rises.		5 2	6 50	rises.	6 38								
14	W	18	41	7	4 40	7 12	8 33	11 43	4 45	7 8	8 27	8 29	14	W	4 49	7 4	8 22		5 2	6 50	8 5	7 29								
15	Th	18	55	23	4 39	7 13	9 37	ev. 41	4 44	7 9	9 32	9 27	15	Th	4 48	7 5	9 26		5 1	6 51	9 9	8 27								
16	Fr	19	9	19	4 38	7 14	10 33	1 35	4 43	7 10	10 28	10 21	16	Fr	4 47	7 6	10 23		5 0	6 52	10 7	9 21								
17	Sa	19	22	56	4 37	7 15	11 15	2 27	4 42	7 11	11 11	11 13	17	Sa	4 46	7 7	11 6		5 0	6 52	10 54	10 13								
18	E	19	36	14	4 36	7 16	11 51	3 23	4 41	7 12	11 48	ev. 9	18	E	4 45	7 7	11 45		4 59	6 53	11 35	11 9								
19	M	19	49	11	4 35	7 17	morn.	4 18	4 40	7 13	morn.	1 4	19	M	4 44	7 8	morn.		4 58	6 54	morn.	ev. 4								
20	Tu	20	1	49	4 35	7 18	0 20	5 11	4 39	7 14	0 19	1 57	20	Tu	4 44	7 9	0 17		4 58	6 54	0 10	0 57								
21	W	20	14	6	4 34	7 19	0 46	6 7	4 38	7 15	0 45	2 53	21	W	4 43	7 10	0 44		4 57	6 55	0 41	1 53								
22	Th	20	26	2	4 33	7 20	1 12	6 59	4 37	7 16	1 12	3 45	22	Th	4 42	7 10	1 12		4 57	6 55	1 13	2 45								
23	Fr	20	37	37	4 32	7 21	1 35	7 49	4 36	7 17	1 36	4 35	23	Fr	4 42	7 11	1 38		4 56	6 56	1 42	3 35								
24	Sa	20	48	51	4 31	7 22	2 0	8 40	4 35	7 18	2 2	5 26	24	Sa	4 41	7 12	2 5		4 56	6 56	2 12	4 26								
25	E	20	59	44	4 30	7 23	2 29	9 26	4 35	7 19	2 32	6 12	25	E	4 40	7 13	2 36		4 55	6 57	2 46	5 12								
26	M	21	10	15	4 29	7 24	2 59	10 11	4 34	7 20	3 3	6 57	26	M	4 40	7 14	3 7		4 55	6 57	3 20	5 57								
27	Tu	21	20	24	4 28	7 25	3 35	10 56	4 33	7 21	3 40	7 42	27	Tu	4 39	7 14	3 45		4 54	6 58	4 0	6 42								
28	W	21	30	11	4 28	7 26	sets.	11 33	4 33	7 22	sets.	8 19	28	W	4 38	7 15	sets.		4 54	6 58	sets.	7 19								
29	Th	21	39	36	4 27	7 27	8 35	morn.	4 32	7 23	8 30	9 5	29	Th	4 38	7 16	8 24		4 53	6 59	8 7	8 5								
30	Fr	21	48	38	4 26	7 28	9 18	0 19	4 31	7 24	9 13	9 47	30	Fr	4 37	7 16	9 7		4 53	6 59	8 51	8 47								
31	Sa	21	57	17	4 26	7 28	9 57	1 1	4 31	7 25	9 52	10 26	31	Sa	4 37	7 17	9 48		4 53	7 0	9 33	9 26								

6th MONTH. JUNE, 1862. 30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

		BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHTON.	CHARLES'N.
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
First Quarter . . .	5	9 59 mo.	9 47 mo.	9 35 mo.	9 21 mo.
Full Moon	12	1 33 mo.	1 21 mo.	1 9 mo.	0 58 mo.
Third Quarter	18	10 28 ev.	10 16 ev.	10 4 ev.	9 53 ev.
New Moon	27	2 10 mo.	1 58 mo.	1 46 mo.	1 35 mo.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California.			CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.				Sun on Merid. or noon mark.
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. BOSTON	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N.YORK			SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. CH'TON	
		° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. s.
1	E	22 5 34	4 25	7 29	10 31	1 40	4 31	7 24	10 28	11 8	1	E	4 36	7 18	10 24	4 53	7 1	10 12	10 8	1 11 57 31
2	M	22 13 27	4 24	7 30	11 3	2 12	4 30	7 25	10 59	11 52	2	M	4 36	7 19	10 56	4 53	7 1	10 48	10 52	2 11 58 54
3	Tu	22 20 57	4 24	7 30	11 30	3 6	4 30	7 25	11 28	morn.	3	Tu	4 35	7 19	11 27	4 53	7 2	11 21	11 38	3 12 0 33
4	W	22 28 4	4 23	7 31	11 55	3 52	4 29	7 26	11 55	0 38	4	W	4 35	7 20	11 54	4 52	7 2	11 52	morn	
5	Th	22 34 47	4 23	7 32	morn.	4 41	4 29	7 27	morn.	1 27	5	Th	4 35	7 20	morn.	4 52	7 3	morn.	0 27	
6	Fr	22 41 7	4 23	7 33	0 22	5 33	4 28	7 27	0 22	2 19	6	Fr	4 34	7 21	0 23	4 52	7 3	0 24	1 19	
7	Sa	22 47 3	4 22	7 33	0 49	6 29	4 28	7 28	0 51	3 15	7	Sa	4 34	7 21	0 52	4 52	7 4	0 57	2 15	
8	E	22 52 34	4 22	7 34	1 19	7 32	4 28	7 28	1 22	4 18	8	E	4 34	7 22	1 25	4 52	7 4	1 33	3 18	
9	M	22 57 42	4 22	7 35	1 55	8 34	4 28	7 29	1 58	5 20	9	M	4 34	7 22	2 3	4 52	7 5	2 15	4 20	
10	Tu	23 2 26	4 22	7 35	2 38	9 36	4 28	7 29	2 43	6 22	10	Tu	4 34	7 23	2 48	4 52	7 5	3 3	5 22	
11	W	23 6 45	4 22	7 36	3 31	10 36	4 28	7 30	3 37	7 22	11	W	4 34	7 24	3 40	4 52	7 6	3 59	6 22	
12	Th	23 10 40	4 22	7 37	rises.	11 30	4 28	7 30	rises.	8 16	12	Th	4 34	7 25	rises.	4 52	7 6	rises.	7 16	
13	Fr	23 14 10	4 22	7 37	9 7	ev. 29	4 28	7 31	9 2	9 15	13	Fr	4 34	7 25	8 58	4 52	7 7	8 43	8 15	
14	Sa	23 17 16	4 22	7 38	9 47	1 12	4 28	7 31	9 43	10 8	14	Sa	4 34	7 26	9 40	4 52	7 7	9 29	9 8	
15	E	23 19 57	4 22	7 38	10 20	2 8	4 28	7 32	10 18	10 54	15	E	4 33	7 27	10 15	4 52	7 8	10 8	9 54	
16	M	23 22 13	4 22	7 38	10 48	2 57	4 28	7 32	10 47	11 43	16	M	4 33	7 27	10 46	4 52	7 8	10 42	10 43	
17	Tu	23 24 5	4 22	7 39	11 14	3 46	4 28	7 33	11 14	ev. 32	17	Tu	4 33	7 28	11 14	4 52	7 9	11 13	11 32	
18	W	23 25 32	4 22	7 39	11 39	4 34	4 28	7 33	11 40	1 20	18	W	4 33	7 28	11 40	4 52	7 9	11 43	ev. 20	
19	Th	23 26 34	4 23	7 39	morn.	5 21	4 29	7 34	morn.	2 7	19	Th	4 33	7 28	morn.	4 52	7 10	morn.	1 7	
20	Fr	23 27 12	4 23	7 39	0 4	6 16	4 29	7 34	0 6	3 2	20	Fr	4 34	7 28	0 8	4 52	7 10	0 15	2 2	
21	Sa	23 27 24	4 23	7 39	0 32	7 8	4 29	7 34	0 35	3 54	21	Sa	4 34	7 28	0 38	4 52	7 10	0 47	2 54	
22	E	23 27 12	4 23	7 40	1 1	8 1	4 29	7 34	1 4	4 47	22	E	4 34	7 29	1 9	4 52	7 11	1 21	3 47	
23	M	23 26 35	4 23	7 40	1 35	8 54	4 29	7 35	1 40	5 40	23	M	4 34	7 29	1 45	4 52	7 11	2 0	4 40	
24	Tu	23 25 33	4 24	7 40	2 15	9 45	4 30	7 35	2 20	6 31	24	Tu	4 35	7 29	2 25	4 53	7 11	2 42	5 31	
25	W	23 24 6	4 24	7 40	2 59	10 32	4 30	7 35	3 4	7 18	25	W	4 35	7 29	3 10	4 53	7 11	3 27	6 18	
26	Th	23 22 15	4 24	7 40	3.49	11 13	4 30	7 35	3 55	7 59	26	Th	4 35	7 29	4 0	4 53	7 11	4 7	6 59	
27	Fr	23 19 59	4 25	7 40	sets.	11 56	4 30	7 35	sets.	8 42	27	Fr	4 35	7 29	sets.	4 53	7 11	sets.	7 42	
28	Sa	23 17 18	4 25	7 40	8 33	morn.	4 31	7 35	8 29	9 25	28	Sa	4 36	7 29	8 24	4 54	7 11	8 12	8 25	
29	E	23 14 13	4 25	7 40	9 6	0 39	4 31	7 35	9 3	10 5	29	E	4 36	7 29	9 0	4 54	7 11	8 50	9 5	
30	M	23 10 43	4 25	7 40	9 35	1 19	4 31	7 35	9 32	10 43	30	M	4 36	7 29	9 30	4 54	7 11	9 24	9 43	

7.h MONTH. JULY, 1862. 31 DAYS.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N. ° ′ ″	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Sets. H. M.	H. W. Boston H. M.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Sets. H. M.	H. W. N York H. M.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Mary'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Sets. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Sets. H. M.	H. W. Ch'ton H. M.
1	Tu	23 6 49	4 26	7 40	10 0	1 57	4 31	7 35	9 59	11 21	1	Tu	4 37	7 29	9 58	4 55	7 11	9 55	10 21
2	W	23 2 31	4 26	7 40	10 25	2 35	4 32	7 35	10 25	morn.	2	W	4 37	7 29	10 26	4 55	7 11	10 26	11 6
3	Th	22 57 48	4 27	7 40	10 52	3 20	4 32	7 35	10 53	0 6	3	Th	4 38	7 29	10 54	4 56	7 11	10 58	11 53
4	Fr	22 52 42	4 27	7 39	11 20	4 7	4 33	7 34	11 22	0 53	4	Fr	4 38	7 28	11 25	4 56	7 11	11 32	morn.
5	Sa	22 47 12	4 28	7 39	11 52	5 0	4 33	7 34	11 55	1 46	5	Sa	4 39	7 28	11 59	4 57	7 11	morn.	0 46
6	E	22 41 18	4 29	7 39	morn.	5 59	4 34	7 34	morn.	2 45	6	E	4 40	7 28	morn.	4 57	7 11	0 10	1 45
7	M	22 35 1	4 29	7 39	0 31	7 5	4 34	7 34	0 35	3 51	7	M	4 40	7 28	0 40	4 58	7 11	0 54	2 51
8	Tu	22 28 20	4 30	7 38	1 17	8 14	4 35	7 33	1 22	5 0	8	Tu	4 41	7 27	1 27	4 58	7 10	1 44	4 0
9	W	22 21 16	4 31	7 38	2 16	9 24	4 36	7 33	2 21	6 10	9	W	4 42	7 27	2 27	4 59	7 10	2 44	5 10
10	Th	22 13 49	4 31	7 38	3 24	10 27	4 37	7 33	3 29	7 13	10	Th	4 42	7 27	3 34	5 0	7 10	3 50	6 13
11	Fr	22 51 59	4 32	7 37	rises.	11 19	4 38	7 32	rises.	8 5	11	Fr	4 43	7 26	rises.	5 0	7 10	rises.	7 5
12	Sa	21 37 46	4 33	7 37	8 16	ev. 12	4 39	7 32	8 13	8 58	12	Sa	4 44	7 26	8 10	5 1	7 9	8 1	7 58
13	E	21 49 10	4 34	7 36	8 48	1 0	4 39	7 31	8 46	9 46	13	E	4 45	7 25	8 45	5 1	7 9	8 39	8 46
14	M	21 40 12	4 35	7 36	9 15	1 43	4 40	7 31	9 15	10 29	14	M	4 45	7 25	9 14	5 2	7 9	9 12	9 29
15	Tu	21 30 52	4 36	7 35	9 42	2 25	4 41	7 30	9 43	11 11	15	Tu	4 46	7 24	9 43	5 3	7 8	9 44	10 11
16	W	21 21 10	4 37	7 34	10 7	3 9	4 42	7 29	10 9	11 55	16	W	4 47	7 24	10 10	5 3	7 8	10 16	10 55
17	Th	21 11 6	4 38	7 34	10 35	3 54	4 43	7 29	10 37	ev. 40	17	Th	4 48	7 23	10 40	5 4	7 8	10 48	11 40
18	Fr	21 0 40	4 39	7 33	11 3	4 42	4 43	7 28	11 7	1 28	18	Fr	4 49	7 23	11 10	5 4	7 7	11 21	ev. 28
19	Sa	21 49 53	4 39	7 32	11 34	5 33	4 44	7 27	11 39	2 19	19	Sa	4 50	7 22	11 43	5 5	7 7	11 57	1 19
20	E	20 38 44	4 40	7 32	morn.	6 28	4 45	7 27	morn.	3 14	20	E	4 50	7 22	morn.	5 5	7 6	morn.	2 14
21	M	20 27 15	4 41	7 31	0 12	7 27	4 46	7 26	0 17	4 13	21	M	4 51	7 21	0 22	5 6	7 6	0 38	3 13
22	Tu	20 15 25	4 42	7 30	0 56	8 23	4 47	7 25	1 1	5 9	22	Tu	4 52	7 20	1 7	5 7	7 5	1 23	4 9
23	W	20 3 15	4 43	7 29	1 43	9 17	4 48	7 24	1 48	6 3	23	W	4 53	7 19	1 54	5 7	7 5	2 11	5 3
24	Th	19 50 45	4 44	7 28	2 38	10 7	4 49	7 23	2 43	6 53	24	Th	4 53	7 18	2 48	5 8	7 4	3 4	5 53
25	Fr	19 37 54	4 45	7 27	3 35	10 52	4 49	7 22	3 40	7 38	25	Fr	4 54	7 17	3 45	5 8	7 3	4 0	6 38
26	Sa	19 24 44	4 46	7 26	sets.	11 29	4 50	7 22	sets.	8 15	26	Sa	4 55	7 16	sets.	5 9	7 3	sets.	7 15
27	E	19 11 15	4 47	7 25	7 38	morn.	4 51	7 21	7 35	8 58	27	E	4 56	7 15	7 33	5 10	7 2	7 25	7 58
28	M	18 57 27	4 48	7 24	8 5	0 12	4 52	7 20	8 4	9 38	28	M	4 56	7 14	8 2	5 11	7 1	7 58	8 38
29	Tu	18 43 20	4 49	7 23	8 31	0 52	4 53	7 19	8 31	10 16	29	Tu	4 57	7 14	8 31	5 11	7 0	8 30	9 16
30	W	18 28 55	4 50	7 22	8 57	1 30	4 54	7 18	8 58	10 54	30	W	4 58	7 14	8 59	5 12	7 0	9 2	9 54
31	Th	18 14 11	4 51	7 21	9 24	2 8	4 55	7 17	9 26	11 38	31	Th	4 59	7 13	9 28	5 13	6 59	9 35	10 38

MOON'S PHASES.

		Boston. H. M.	New York. H. M.	Washington. H. M.	Charles'n. H. M.
First Quarter	D. 4	6 6 ev.	5 54 ev.	5 42 ev.	5 31 ev.
Full Moon	11	8 54 mo.	8 42 mo.	8 30 mo.	8 19 mo.
Third Quarter	18	0 29 ev.	0 17 ev.	0 5 ev.	11 54 mo.
New Moon	26	4 21 ev.	4 9 ev.	3 57 ev.	3 46 ev.

Sun on Merid. or noon mark.

D.	H. M. S.
1	12 3 30
9	12 4 53
17	12 5 49
25	12 6 12

8th MONTH. AUGUST, 1862. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

		BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASH'TON.	CHARLES'N
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
First Quarter	2	0 12 mo.	12 0 ev.	11 48 ev.	11 37 ev.
Full Moon	9	5 19 ev.	4 57 ev.	4 45 ev.	4 34 ev.
Third Quarter	17	5 13 mo.	4 51 mo.	4 39 mo.	4 28 mo.
New Moon	25	4 56 mo.	4 44 mo.	4 32 mo.	4 21 mo.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.							CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.							CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Mary'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California.							CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.							Sun on Merid. or noon mark.
		° ″ ′	SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON SETS.		H. W. BOSTON	SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON SETS.		H. W. N YORK	SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON SETS.		H. W. WASH'TON.	SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON SETS.		H. W. CH'TON.	D.	H. M.	S.
			H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.		H. M.			
1	Fr	17 59 10	4 52	7	20	9	54	2	52	4 56	7	16	9	57	morn.	5	5 0	7	12	10	0	5 13	6	58	10	10	11	27	1	12	6	3
2	Sa	17 43 51	4 53	7	19	10	30	3	41	4 57	7	15	10	34	0	27	5 1	7	11	10	39	5 14	6	57	10	51	morn.		9	12	5	15
3	E	17 28 15	4 54	7	18	11	13	4	38	4 58	7	14	11	18	1	24	5 2	7	10	11	23	5 14	6	56	11	38	0	24	17	12	3	50
4	M	17 12 22	4 55	7	16	morn.		5	43	4 59	7	13	morn.		2	29	4	2 7	9	morn.		5 15	6	55	morn.		1	29	25	12	1	53
5	Tu	16 56 12	4 56	7	15	0	4	6	53	5 0	7	12	0	9	3	39	5	3 7	8	0	15	5 16	6	54	0	31	2	39				
6	W	16 39 46	4 57	7	14	1	6	8	5	5 1	7	11	1	11	4	51	6	W	5	4 7	7	1 17	5	16	6	53	1	33	3	51				
7	Th	16 23 4	4 58	7	13	2	14	9	14	5 2	7	10	2	19	6	0	7	Th	5	5 7	6	2 25	5	17	6	52	2	40	5	0				
8	Fr	16 6 6	4 59	7	11	3	28	10	14	5 3	7	9	3	32	7	0	8	Fr	5	6 7	4	3 37	5	18	6	51	3	50	6	0				
9	Sa	15 48 53	5 0	7	10	rises.		11	1	5 4	7	8	rises.		7	47	9	Sa	5	7 7	3	rises.	5	18	6	50	rises.		6	47				
10	E	15 31 24	5 1	7	9	7	14	11	49	5 5	7	6	7	13	8	35	10	E	5	8 7	1	7 12	5	19	6	49	7	8	7	35				
11	M	15 13 41	5 2	7	8	7	42	ev.	35	5 6	7	5	7	41	9	21	11	M	5	9 7	0	7 41	5	20	6	48	7	41	8	21				
12	Tu	14 55 42	5 3	7	7	8	9	1	34	5 7	7	3	8	10	10	0	12	Tu	5	10 6	59	8 11	5	20	6	47	8	14	9	0				
13	W	14 37 29	5 4	7	5	8	35	1	53	5 8	7	2	8	37	10	39	13	W	5	11 6	58	8 39	5	21	6	46	8	45	9	39				
14	Th	14 19 3	5 5	7	4	9	4	2	32	5 9	7	0	9	7	11	18	14	Th	5	12 6	57	9 10	5	22	6	45	9	20	10	18				
15	Fr	14 0 22	5 6	7	2	9	35	3	17	5 10	6	59	9	39	ev.	3	15	Fr	5	13 6	55	9 43	5	22	6	44	9	56	11	3				
16	Sa	13 41 28	5 7	7	1	10	11	4	4	5 11	6	58	10	16	0	50	16	Sa	5	14 6	54	10 21	5	23	6	43	10	35	11	50				
17	E	13 22 21	5 8	7	0	10	51	4	57	5 12	6	57	10	56	1	43	17	E	5	15 6	53	11 1	5	24	6	42	11	18	ev.	43				
18	M	13 3 1	5 9	6	58	11	37	5	52	5 13	6	55	11	42	2	38	18	M	5	16 6	52	11 48	5	24	6	41	morn.		1	38				
19	Tu	12 43 28	5 10	6	56	morn.		6	52	5 14	6	54	morn.		3	38	19	Tu	5	17 6	50	morn.	5	25	6	40	0	5	2	38				
20	W	12 23 43	5 11	6	55	0	28	7	51	5 15	6	53	0	33	4	37	20	W	5	18 6	49	0 39	5	26	6	39	0	55	3	37				
21	Th	12 3 47	5 12	6	54	1	24	8	47	5 16	6	51	1	29	5	33	21	Th	5	19 6	48	1 34	5	27	6	38	1	49	4	33				
22	Fr	11 43 38	5 14	6	52	2	24	9	37	5 17	6	50	2	28	6	23	22	Fr	5	20 6	46	2 33	5	27	6	37	2	45	5	23				
23	Sa	11 23 19	5 15	6	51	3	27	10	15	5 18	6	49	3	30	7	11	23	Sa	5	21 6	45	3 33	5	28	6	36	3	44	6	11				
24	E	11 2 49	5 16	6	49	4	30	10	53	5 19	6	47	4	33	7	49	24	E	5	21 6	43	4 35	5	29	6	35	4	42	6	49				
25	M	10 42 8	5 17	6	48	sets.		11	43	5 20	6	45	sets.		8	29	25	M	5	22 6	42	sets.	5	29	6	34	sets.		7	29				
26	Tu	10 21 17	5 18	6	46	7	1	morn.		5 21	6	43	7	1	9	11	26	Tu	5	23 6	41	7 2	5	30	6	33	7	3	8	11				
27	W	10 0 16	5 19	6	44	7	28	0	25	5 22	6	41	7	30	9	50	27	W	5	24 6	39	7 21	5	31	6	33	7	31	8	50				
28	Th	9 39 6	5 20	6	42	7	59	1	4	5 23	6	40	8	1	10	33	28	Th	5	25 6	38	8 4	5	32	6	31	8	13	9	33				
29	Fr	9 17 47	5 21	6	41	8	33	1	47	5 24	6	38	8	36	11	17	29	Fr	5	26 6	36	8 40	5	32	6	29	8	52	10	17				
30	Sa	8 56 18	5 22	6	39	9	13	2	31	5 25	6	36	9	18	morn.		30	Sa	5	27 6	34	9 23	5	33	6	28	9	38	11	12				
31	E	8 34 42	5 23	6	37	10	3	3	26	5 26	6	34	10	8	0	12	31	E	5	28 6	33	10 13	5	34	6	26	10	29	morn.					

9th MONTH. SEPTEMBER, 1862. 30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHT'N.	CHARLES'N.
First Quarter	1	5	33	mo.	21	9	58
Full Moon	8	3	13	mo.	1	50	39
Third Quarter	15	11	38	ev.	11	14	3
New Moon	23	4	13	ev.	4	1	49
First Quarter	30	11	26	mo.	11	14	2

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N. °	′	″	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	H. W. Boston H. M.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	H. W. N. York H. M.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Missis'sippi, and Louisiana. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	H. W. Ch'ton H. M.	Sun on Merid. D.	H.	M.	S.
1	M	8	12	57	5 24	6 36	10 57	4 27	5 27	6 33	11 3	1 13	1	M	5 29	6 31	11 9	5 35	6 25	11 25	0 13	1	11	59	50
2	Tu	7	51	4	5 26	6 35	morn.	5 33	5 28	6 32	morn.	2 19	2	Tu	5 30	6 30	morn.	5 35	6 24	morn.	1 19	9	11	57	12
3	W	7	29	4	5 27	6 33	0 3	6 45	5 29	6 30	0 8	3 31	3	W	5 31	6 28	0 13	5 36	6 22	0 29	2 31	17	11	54	24
4	Th	7	6	57	5 28	6 31	1 13	7 55	5 30	6 29	1 18	4 41	4	Th	5 32	6 27	1 22	5 37	6 21	1 36	3 41	25	11	51	37
5	Fr	6	44	42	5 29	6 30	2 26	8 59	5 31	6 27	2 30	5 45	5	Fr	5 33	6 25	2 33	5 37	6 20	2 43	4 45				
6	Sa	6	22	21	5 30	6 28	3 38	9 55	5 32	6 26	3 40	6 41	6	Sa	5 34	6 24	3 43	5 38	6 19	3 50	5 41				
7	E	5	59	54	5 31	6 26	4 47	10 41	5 33	6 24	4 49	7 27	7	E	5 35	6 23	4 50	5 38	6 18	4 54	6 27				
8	M	5	37	21	5 32	6 25	rises.	11 20	5 34	6 23	rises.	8 6	8	M	5 35	6 21	rises.	5 39	6 16	rises.	7 6				
9	Tu	5	14	42	5 33	6 23	6 36	ev. 3	5 35	6 21	6 38	8 49	9	Tu	5 36	6 20	6 39	5 40	6 15	6 44	7 49				
10	W	4	51	58	5 34	6 21	7 4	0 44	5 36	6 19	7 7	9 30	10	W	5 37	6 18	7 10	5 40	6 14	7 18	8 30				
11	Th	4	29	9	5 35	6 19	7 35	1 23	5 36	6 18	7 38	10 9	11	Th	5 38	6 17	7 42	5 41	6 12	7 53	9 9				
12	Fr	4	6	15	5 36	6 17	8 9	2 0	5 37	6 16	8 14	10 46	12	Fr	5 39	6 15	8 18	5 42	6 11	8 32	9 46				
13	Sa	3	43	16	5 37	6 16	8 48	2 43	5 38	6 14	8 53	11 29	13	Sa	5 40	6 13	8 59	5 42	6 9	9 14	10 29				
14	E	3	20	13	5 38	6 14	9 31	3 32	5 39	6 12	9 36	ev. 18	14	E	5 40	6 12	9 42	5 43	6 8	9 58	11 18				
15	M	2	57	7	5 39	6 12	10 20	4 25	5 40	6 10	10 25	1 11	15	M	5 41	6 10	10 31	5 43	6 7	10 47	ev. 11				
16	Tu	2	33	57	5 40	6 11	11 14	5 23	5 41	6 8	11 19	2 9	16	Tu	5 42	6 9	11 24	5 44	6 6	11 40	1 9				
17	W	2	10	44	5 41	6 9	morn.	6 18	5 42	6 7	morn.	3 4	17	W	5 43	6 7	morn.	5 45	6 5	morn.	2 4				
18	Th	1	47	28	5 42	6 7	0 12	7 16	5 43	6 5	0 16	4 2	18	Th	5 44	6 5	0 21	5 45	6 4	0 35	3 2				
19	Fr	1	24	10	5 43	6 5	1 11	8 9	5 44	6 4	1 15	4 55	19	Fr	5 44	6 4	1 19	5 46	6 3	1 30	3 55				
20	Sa	1	0	49	5 44	6 4	2 15	9 2	5 45	6 2	2 17	5 48	20	Sa	5 45	6 2	2 20	5 47	6 2	2 29	4 48				
21	E	0	37	27	5 45	6 2	3 17	9 50	5 46	6 1	3 19	6 36	21	E	5 46	6 1	3 21	5 47	6 0	3 26	5 36				
22	M	0	14	4	5 46	6 0	4 26	10 31	5 47	5 59	4 26	7 20	22	M	5 47	5 59	4 26	5 48	5 59	4 28	6 20				
23	Tu	S.	9	21	5 47	5 58	sets.	11 15	5 48	5 57	sets.	8 1	23	Tu	5 48	5 57	sets.	5 48	5 57	sets.	7 1				
24	W	0	32	46	5 48	5 56	6 0	11 58	5 49	5 55	6 2	8 44	24	W	5 49	5 55	6 4	5 49	5 55	6 11	7 44				
25	Th	0	56	12	5 49	5 54	6 32	morn.	5 50	5 53	6 35	9 30	25	Th	5 50	5 53	6 39	5 50	5 54	6 49	8 30				
26	Fr	1	19	37	5 50	5 52	7 13	0 44	5 51	5 52	7 17	10 17	26	Fr	5 51	5 52	7 22	5 50	5 53	7 35	9 17				
27	Sa	1	43	1	5 51	5 50	7 59	1 31	5 52	5 50	8 4	11 6	27	Sa	5 52	5 51	8 9	5 51	5 51	8 25	10 6				
28	E	2	6	25	5 53	5 49	8 54	2 20	5 53	5 49	8 59	morn.	28	E	5 53	5 49	9 5	5 52	5 50	9 21	11 4				
29	M	2	29	48	5 54	5 46	9 57	3 18	5 54	5 47	10 2	0 4	29	M	5 54	5 47	10 8	5 52	5 48	10 24	morn.				
30	Tu	2	53	9	5 55	5 45	11 4	4 20	5 55	5 45	11 9	1 6	30	Tu	5 55	5 45	11 14	5 53	5 47	11 29	0 6				

10th MONTH. OCTOBER, 1862. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHTON.	CHARLES'N.
Full Moon	7	4 3 ev.	5 58 ev.	3 51 ev.	3 39 ev.	3 28 ev.
Third Quarter	15	6 58 ev.	6 46 ev.	6 34 ev.	6 23 ev.
New Moon	23	2 52 mo.	2 40 mo.	2 29 mo.	2 18 mo.
First Quarter	29	7 0 ev.	6 48 ev.	6 36 ev.	6 25 ev.

Sun on Merid. or noon mark.	D.	H. M. S.
	1	11 49 38
	9	11 47 17
	17	11 45 24
	25	11 44 11

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S. ° ′ ″	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	H. W. Boston H. M.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	H. W. N York H. M.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	H. W. Ch'ton H. M.
1	W	3 16 29	5 56	5 43	morn.	5 26	5 56	5 43	morn.	2 12	1	W	5 56	5 44	morn.	5 54	5 45	morn.	1 12
2	Th	3 39 46	5 57	5 42	0 16	6 33	5 57	5 42	0 19	3 19	2	Th	5 57	5 42	0 23	5 55	5 44	0 35	2 19
3	Fr	4 3 0	5 58	5 40	1 26	7 37	5 58	5 41	1 29	4 23	3	Fr	5 58	5 41	1 31	5 55	5 43	1 40	3 23
4	Sa	4 26 12	5 59	5 39	2 36	8 36	5 59	5 39	2 38	5 22	4	Sa	5 59	5 39	2 39	5 56	5 42	2 44	4 22
5	E	4 49 20	6 1	5 38	3 42	9 26	6 0	5 37	3 43	6 12	5	E	6 0	5 38	3 43	5 56	5 41	3 45	5 12
6	M	5 12 25	6 2	5 36	4 49	10 13	6 1	5 36	4 49	6 59	6	M	6 1	5 37	4 48	5 57	5 40	4 46	5 59
7	Tu	5 35 26	6 3	5 34	rises.	10 54	6 2	5 34	rises.	7 40	7	Tu	6 2	5 35	rises.	5 58	5 38	rises.	6 40
8	W	5 58 23	6 4	5 33	5 35	11 30	6 3	5 33	5 38	8 16	8	W	6 3	5 34	5 41	5 58	5 37	5 51	7 16
9	Th	6 21 14	6 5	5 31	6 8	ev. 14	6 4	5 31	6 12	9 0	9	Th	6 4	5 32	6 16	5 59	5 36	6 28	8 0
10	Fr	6 44 1	6 6	5 29	6 43	0 54	6 5	5 29	6 48	9 40	10	Fr	6 5	5 31	6 53	6 0	5 35	7 8	8 40
11	Sa	7 6 43	6 8	5 28	7 26	1 35	6 6	5 28	7 31	10 21	11	Sa	6 6	5 30	7 37	6 0	5 34	7 53	9 21
12	E	7 29 19	6 9	5 26	8 13	2 16	6 7	5 26	8 18	11 2	12	E	6 7	5 29	8 24	6 1	5 33	8 40	10 2
13	M	7 51 49	6 10	5 24	9 5	3 2	6 8	5 25	9 10	11 48	13	M	6 8	5 27	9 15	6 2	5 32	9 31	10 48
14	Tu	8 14 12	6 11	5 22	10 0	3 51	6 9	5 23	10 5	ev. 37	14	Tu	6 9	5 25	10 10	6 2	5 31	10 25	11 37
15	W	8 36 29	6 12	5 20	10 59	4 43	6 10	5 22	11 3	1 29	15	W	6 10	5 24	11 7	6 3	5 29	11 20	ev. 29
16	Th	8 58 38	6 13	5 19	11 59	5 38	6 11	5 20	morn.	2 24	16	Th	6 11	5 22	morn.	6 4	5 28	morn.	1 24
17	Fr	9 20 40	6 14	5 17	morn.	6 31	6 12	5 19	0 2	3 17	17	Fr	6 12	5 20	0 5	6 4	5 26	0 15	2 17
18	Sa	9 42 33	6 15	5 16	1 2	7 29	6 13	5 17	1 4	4 15	18	Sa	6 13	5 19	1 6	6 5	5 25	1 12	3 15
19	E	10 4 19	6 17	5 14	2 6	8 19	6 14	5 16	2 8	5 5	19	E	6 14	5 17	2 9	6 6	5 24	2 12	4 5
20	M	10 25 55	6 18	5 13	3 12	9 13	6 15	5 15	3 12	5 59	20	M	6 15	5 16	3 12	6 7	5 23	3 12	4 59
21	Tu	10 47 22	6 19	5 11	4 21	10 2	6 16	5 13	4 20	6 48	21	Tu	6 16	5 15	4 19	6 8	5 22	4 15	5 48
22	W	11 8 40	6 21	5 10	sets.	10 50	6 18	5 12	sets.	7 36	22	W	6 17	5 14	sets.	6 8	5 21	sets.	6 36
23	Th	11 29 48	6 22	5 8	5 8	11 36	6 19	5 10	5 11	8 22	23	Th	6 18	5 13	5 16	6 9	5 20	5 28	7 22
24	Fr	11 50 45	6 23	5 7	5 51	morn.	6 20	5 8	5 55	9 14	24	Fr	6 19	5 12	6 0	6 10	5 19	6 15	8 14
25	Sa	12 11 31	6 24	5 5	6 45	0 28	6 21	5 7	6 50	10 7	25	Sa	6 20	5 10	6 55	6 11	5 18	7 12	9 7
26	E	12 32 6	6 25	5 4	7 48	1 21	6 22	5 5	7 53	10 59	26	E	6 21	5 9	7 58	6 11	5 17	8 15	9 59
27	M	12 52 29	6 27	5 2	8 57	2 13	6 24	5 4	9 1	11 57	27	M	6 22	5 7	9 6	6 12	5 16	9 21	10 57
28	Tu	13 12 40	6 28	5 1	10 7	3 11	6 25	5 3	10 11	morn.	28	Tu	6 23	5 5	10 15	6 13	5 15	10 28	11 56
29	W	13 32 39	6 29	5 0	11 18	4 10	6 26	5 2	11 21	0 56	29	W	6 24	5 4	11 24	6 14	5 14	11 33	morn.
30	Th	13 52 24	6 31	4 58	morn.	5 10	6 27	5 0	morn.	1 56	30	Th	6 25	5 3	morn.	6 14	5 13	morn.	0 56
31	Fr	14 11 57	6 32	4 57	0 28	6 10	6 28	4 59	0 30	2 56	31	Fr	6 26	5 2	0 32	6 15	5 12	0 38	1 56

11th MONTH. NOVEMBER, 1862. 30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHTON.	CHARLES'N.
Full Moon	6	8 4	mo.	7 52	mo.	7 41 mo.	7 30 mo.
Third Quarter	14	1 26	ev.	1 14	ev.	1 2 ev.	0 51 ev.
New Moon	21	1 30	ev.	1 18	ev.	1 6 ev.	0 55 ev.
First Quarter ...	28	5 18	mo.	5 6	mo.	4 51 mo.	4 43 mo.

Sun on Merid. or noon mark.	D.	H. M. S.
	1	11 43 44
	9	11 44 0
	17	11 45 11
	25	11 47 15

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S. ° ′ ″	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	H. W. Boston H. M.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	H. W. N. York H. M.
1	Sa	14 31 15	6 33	4 55	1 34	7 7	6 29	4 59	1 35	3 53
2	E	14 50 20	6 34	4 54	2 40	8 2	6 30	4 58	2 40	4 48
3	M	15 9 10	6 35	4 53	3 43	8 53	6 31	4 57	3 41	5 39
4	Tu	15 27 45	6 36	4 52	4 16	9 41	6 32	4 56	4 43	6 27
5	W	15 46 4	6 37	4 50	5 43	10 25	6 33	4 55	5 44	7 11
6	Th	16 4 8	6 39	4 49	rises.	11 3	6 35	4 53	rises.	7 49
7	Fr	16 21 57	6 40	4 48	5 22	11 45	6 36	4 52	5 27	8 31
8	Sa	16 39 28	6 41	4 47	6 8	ev. 30	6 38	4 50	6 13	9 16
9	E	16 56 42	6 43	4 45	6 58	1 1	6 39	4 49	7 3	9 57
10	M	17 13 40	6 44	4 44	7 52	1 51	6 40	4 48	7 57	10 37
11	Tu	17 30 20	6 45	4 43	8 48	2 33	6 41	4 47	8 53	11 19
12	W	17 46 41	6 47	4 42	9 48	3 20	6 43	4 46	9 51	ev. 6
13	Th	18 2 44	6 48	4 41	10 47	4 7	6 44	4 45	10 50	0 53
14	Fr	18 18 29	6 49	4 40	11 50	4 55	6 45	4 44	11 51	1 41
15	Sa	18 33 54	6 51	4 39	morn.	5 48	6 47	4 43	morn.	2 34
16	E	18 48 59	6 52	4 38	0 53	6 42	6 48	4 42	0 54	3 28
17	M	19 3 44	6 53	4 37	1 58	7 37	6 49	4 41	1 58	4 23
18	Tu	19 18 9	6 54	4 36	3 8	8 35	6 50	4 40	3 6	5 21
19	W	19 32 13	6 55	4 36	4 19	9 31	6 51	4 40	4 16	6 17
20	Th	19 45 56	6 56	4 35	5 34	10 28	6 52	4 39	5 31	7 14
21	Fr	19 59 17	6 58	4 34	sets.	11 19	6 54	4 38	sets.	8 5
22	Sa	20 12 16	6 59	4 33	5 29	morn.	6 55	4 38	5 34	9 2
23	E	20 24 53	7 0	4 33	6 37	0 16	6 56	4 37	6 42	9 56
24	M	20 37 7	7 1	4 32	7 50	1 10	6 57	4 36	7 54	10 46
25	Tu	20 48 58	7 3	4 31	9 6	2 0	6 58	4 36	9 9	11 42
26	W	21 0 26	7 4	4 31	10 17	2 56	6 59	4 35	10 19	morn.
27	Th	21 11 30	7 5	4 30	11 26	3 49	7 0	4 34	11 27	0 35
28	Fr	21 22 10	7 6	4 29	morn.	4 43	7 1	4 34	morn.	1 29
29	Sa	21 32 26	7 7	4 29	0 32	5 38	7 2	4 33	0 32	2 24
30	E	21 42 17	7 9	4 29	1 27	6 31	7 4	4 33	1 26	3 17

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	H. W. Ch'ton H. M.
1	Sa	6 27	5 1	1 36	6 16	5 11	1 39	2 53
2	E	6 28	5 0	2 39	6 17	5 10	2 38	3 48
3	M	6 29	4 59	3 40	6 18	5 9	3 36	4 39
4	Tu	6 30	4 58	4 41	6 19	5 8	4 34	5 27
5	W	6 31	4 57	5 40	6 20	5 8	5 30	6 11
6	Th	6 32	4 56	rises.	6 21	5 7	rises.	6 49
7	Fr	6 33	4 55	5 32	6 22	5 6	5 48	7 31
8	Sa	6 35	4 54	6 18	6 23	5 5	6 34	8 16
9	E	6 36	4 53	7 9	6 24	5 4	7 25	8 57
10	M	6 37	4 52	8 2	6 25	5 3	8 17	9 37
11	Tu	6 39	4 51	8 57	6 26	5 3	9 10	10 19
12	W	6 40	4 50	9 55	6 27	5 2	10 6	11 6
13	Th	6 41	4 49	10 52	6 28	5 1	11 0	11 53
14	Fr	6 42	4 48	11 53	6 29	5 1	11 58	ev. 41
15	Sa	6 43	4 47	morn.	6 30	5 0	morn.	1 34
16	E	6 44	4 46	0 55	6 31	4 59	0 55	2 28
17	M	6 45	4 46	1 57	6 32	4 59	1 55	3 23
18	Tu	6 46	4 45	3 4	6 33	4 58	2 59	4 21
19	W	6 47	4 44	4 13	6 34	4 58	4 5	5 17
20	Th	6 48	4 44	5 26	6 35	4 57	5 14	6 14
21	Fr	6 49	4 43	sets.	6 36	4 57	sets.	7 5
22	Sa	6 50	4 42	5 39	6 37	4 56	5 55	8 2
23	E	6 51	4 42	6 48	6 38	4 56	7 3	8 56
24	M	6 52	4 41	7 59	6 39	4 56	8 12	9 46
25	Tu	6 53	4 41	9 12	6 39	4 55	9 23	10 42
26	W	6 54	4 41	10 21	6 40	4 55	10 28	11 35
27	Th	6 55	4 41	11 28	6 41	4 55	11 32	morn.
28	Fr	6 56	4 40	morn.	6 42	4 55	morn.	0 29
29	Sa	6 57	4 40	0 33	6 43	4 55	0 33	1 24
30	E	6 58	4 40	1 25	6 44	4 55	1 22	2 17

12th MONTH. DECEMBER, 1862. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	H. M.	NEW YORK.	H. M.	WASHTON.	H. M.	CHARLES'N.	H. M.
Full Moon	6	14	2	53 mo.	2	41 mo.	2	29 mo.	2	18 mo.
Third Quarter ...	14	21	5	49 mo.	5	37 mo.	5	25 mo.	5	14 mo.
New Moon	21	27	0	20 mo.	0	8 mo.	11	56 ev.	11	45 ev.
First Quarter	27	7	0	ev.	6	48 ev.	6	36 ev.	6	25 ev.

Sun on Merid. or moon mark.	D.	H. M. S.	D.	H. M. S.
	1	11 49 19	17	11 52 27
	9	11 52 39	25	11 56 27
	17	12 0 27		

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S. °	″	′	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. BOSTON	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N YORK
					H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	21	51	43	7 10	4 29	2 40	7 28	7 5	4 34	2 38	4 14
2	Tu	22	0	43	7 11	4 29	3 41	8 18	7 6	4 34	3 38	5 4
3	W	22	9	19	7 12	4 28	4 42	9 10	7 7	4 34	4 39	5 56
4	Th	22	17	29	7 13	4 28	5 40	9 58	7 8	4 33	5 35	6 44
5	Fr	22	25	12	7 14	4 28	rises.	10 42	7 9	4 33	rises.	7 28
6	Sa	22	32	30	7 15	4 28	4 52	11 24	7 10	4 33	4 57	8 10
7	E	22	39	21	7 16	4 28	5 45	ev. 6	7 11	4 33	5 50	8 52
8	M	22	45	46	7 17	4 28	6 42	0 46	7 12	4 33	6 46	9 32
9	Tu	22	51	43	7 18	4 28	7 39	1 29	7 13	4 33	7 42	10 15
10	W	22	57	14	7 19	4 28	8 39	2 5	7 14	4 33	8 42	10 51
11	Th	23	2	17	7 20	4 28	9 39	2 47	7 15	4 33	9 41	11 33
12	Fr	23	6	53	7 21	4 28	10 40	3 31	7 15	4 33	10 41	ev. 17
13	Sa	23	11	1	7 22	4 28	11 43	4 13	7 16	4 33	11 43	1 1
14	E	23	14	42	7 22	4 28	morn.	5 6	7 17	4 34	morn.	1 52
15	M	23	17	54	7 23	4 28	0 47	5 59	7 17	4 34	0 47	2 45
16	Tu	23	20	39	7 24	4 28	1 56	6 59	7 18	4 34	1 53	3 45
17	W	23	22	56	7 24	4 29	3 7	8 1	7 18	4 34	3 3	4 47
18	Th	23	24	44	7 25	4 29	4 20	9 7	7 19	4 35	4 16	5 53
19	Fr	23	26	5	7 25	4 29	5 34	10 9	7 19	4 35	5 29	6 55
20	Sa	23	26	57	7 26	4 30	sets.	11 5	7 20	4 36	sets.	7 51
21	E	23	27	20	7 26	4 30	5 23	morn.	7 20	4 36	5 28	8 49
22	M	23	27	16	7 27	4 31	6 41	0 3	7 21	4 37	6 44	9 43
23	Tu	23	26	43	7 27	4 31	7 57	0 57	7 21	4 37	7 59	10 31
24	W	23	25	41	7 28	4 32	9 10	1 45	7 22	4 38	9 12	11 17
25	Th	23	24	12	7 28	4 32	10 21	2 31	7 22	4 38	10 21	morn.
26	Fr	23	22	14	7 29	4 33	11 26	3 21	7 23	4 39	11 26	0 7
27	Sa	23	19	48	7 29	4 34	morn.	4 9	7 23	4 39	morn.	0 55
28	E	23	16	51	7 29	4 34	0 31	5 0	7 24	4 40	0 29	1 46
29	M	23	13	32	7 29	4 35	1 33	5 52	7 24	4 40	1 31	2 38
30	Tu	23	9	43	7 30	4 36	2 35	6 49	7 25	4 41	2 31	3 35
31	W	23	5	25	7 30	4 37	3 35	7 43	7 25	4 42	3 30	4 29

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. CHTON
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	6 59	4 40	2 36	6 44	4 55	2 26	3 14
2	Tu	7 0	4 39	3 36	6 45	4 55	3 26	4 4
3	W	7 1	4 39	4 34	6 45	4 55	4 22	4 56
4	Th	7 2	4 39	5 31	6 46	4 55	5 16	5 44
5	Fr	7 3	4 38	rises.	6 47	4 55	rises.	6 28
6	Sa	7 4	4 38	5 3	6 48	4 55	5 19	7 10
7	E	7 5	4 38	5 55	6 48	4 55	6 11	7 52
8	M	7 6	4 38	6 51	6 49	4 55	7 5	8 32
9	Tu	7 7	4 38	7 47	6 50	4 55	7 58	9 15
10	W	7 8	4 38	8 45	6 51	4 56	8 53	9 51
11	Th	7 9	4 38	9 43	6 52	4 56	9 49	10 33
12	Fr	7 10	4 39	10 42	6 52	4 56	10 45	11 17
13	Sa	7 10	4 39	11 43	6 53	4 56	11 42	ev. 1
14	E	7 11	4 39	morn.	6 54	4 56	morn.	0 52
15	M	7 11	4 39	0 45	6 54	4 56	0 41	1 45
16	Tu	7 12	4 39	1 51	6 55	4 57	1 44	2 45
17	W	7 12	4 40	3 0	6 55	4 57	2 50	3 47
18	Th	7 13	4 40	4 11	6 56	4 57	3 58	4 53
19	Fr	7 13	4 40	5 24	6 56	4 58	5 8	5 55
20	Sa	7 14	4 41	sets.	6 57	4 58	sets.	6 51
21	E	7 14	4 41	5 33	6 57	4 58	5 47	7 49
22	M	7 15	4 42	6 48	6 58	4 59	7 0	8 43
23	Tu	7 15	4 42	8 2	6 58	4 59	8 11	9 31
24	W	7 16	4 43	9 13	6 59	5 0	9 18	10 17
25	Th	7 16	4 43	10 21	6 59	5 0	10 22	11 7
26	Fr	7 17	4 44	11 25	7 0	5 1	11 23	11 55
27	Sa	7 17	4 45	morn.	7 0	5 2	morn.	morn.
28	E	7 18	4 45	0 27	7 1	5 2	0 22	0 46
29	M	7 18	4 46	1 28	7 1	5 3	1 19	1 38
30	Tu	7 19	4 47	2 27	7 2	5 4	2 16	2 35
31	W	7 19	4 48	3 26	7 2	5 5	3 12	3 29

THE NEW YEAR.

A WELCOME would I give thee, new-born year,
  A bright, glad welcome to this world of ours,
And crown each day of this brief life of thine
  With a rich chaplet of immortal flowers—
A chaplet of good deeds, that brighter far
Shine on the Christian's brow than crowns that monarchs wear.

The deeds emblazoned on the warrior's shield
  Are in the records of his country's fame:
The hungry fed, the naked clothed and blessed,
  From love to God, and in the Saviour's name,
These on imperishable tablets stand;
Those on the fleeting mist, or ever-changing sand.

Then haste thee, new-born year; thy scroll unfold;
  Each hour will have its history for thee;
Thy page, unwritten now, erelong shall bear
  Its crowded records for eternity.
Then gird thee, Christian, for the conflict now,
Trusting in God for aid, his seal upon thy brow. E. W. B.

WILL COME.

There is nothing which impresses me with so much awe, the older I grow, as the sure on-coming of what we call future events. I remember when my father died, and the dear old homestead had to be sold, and the day of the sale fixed, how much of the intervening time was spent in wild wishes and vain attempts to save it—at least, to postpone the sale. Would not friends come forward? Would not something *turn up?* Would not that uncle whose "missing ship" never came back to port, *now* return to our rescue? Could we not bid it in, and give our "promise to pay?" No, the march of the on-coming sorrow knew no remission, trampling down every project, blighting every hope, deaf to our cries, blind to our tears. There was no warding it off. So swiftly runs the distant joy and future loss. They *will come.* How inexorably life fulfils itself!

And middle life will come, and old age will come, and the dying bed will come; yes, and the day of last reckoning will come, and Christ on the judgment-seat will come, and the opening of the books will come, and the final verdicts will come, and the sentence which will fix our destinies for ever will come—will come!

OVER every day's life let us write the twofold inscription, "Not slothful in business;" and, "Continuing instant in prayer."

FATHER WARD.

"Father Ward" was a dear old minister in our parts, who, long after he was too infirm for a regular charge, used to go around and preach as he had strength and opportunity. I never saw his tall, venerable figure and benignant face without thinking of the good old men of Bible times. I used to fancy it was Moses, or Jacob, or Elijah come back, for he seemed to have the kind of faith they had—Scripture faith, that took God at his word. He gave himself to God's work, and he never doubted God would give him all he ought to have. When Scott's Bible first came, that treasure of a commentary as our fathers regarded it, it was naturally much coveted in the minister's study. But the price! The cheapest edition was seventeen or eighteen dollars, and the minister's pocket was nearly bare. "You *must* have it," said his wife. "Don't be anxious," said he; "if it's best, the Lord will provide the means." Saddling his horse one day to go to Hallowell, his wife asked if there was no possible way to "afford buying Scott." "If it is best, we shall have it;" and the poor minister trotted off with a trusting heart. Nor had he been gone long before a man came in, and without introducing himself, left fifteen dollars on the poor parsonage table. The next visit to Hallowell added the new commentary to the minister's library.

On another occasion, a debt became due, which all the saving husbandry and frugal economies of the parsonage could not pay. After praying it over and over, the poor minister concluded to ride over to a neighboring village, and try what borrowing could do. On reaching the outskirts, a man hailed him, saying, "There is a letter in our post-office for you, sir." Surprised to find a letter where he should never have thought of going for one, he hastened to the office and took it out. The letter was without date, name, or word, but it contained just the money he needed for his debt.

God's people are apt to forget how rich he is. The silver and the gold are his, and the cattle on a thousand hills; yet they worry over losses, and complain if they are not doing as well as their neighbors, and put aside God's work to do their own work, and think not of the lilies which Christ bids them "consider," until they forget God altogether, and do not believe in his fatherly care and goodness. We have a rich heavenly Father. Rich earthly fathers are sometimes hard and grinding; but our Father in heaven is as kind and compassionate as he is rich. King David, whose long and tried experience upon this subject is worth something—King David says, "Trust in the Lord and do good; *verily* thou shalt be fed." "Commit thy way to the Lord, and he shall bring it to pass." K.

"All things work together for good to them that love God." Rom. 8:28.

BLESSED ARE THE PEACEMAKERS.

A gentleman walking through a street in London met a little girl weeping bitterly. On inquiring what her trouble was, she frankly told him she had disobeyed her mother, who was very angry with her, and that her father would punish her severely when he came home. The gentleman talked with the child, and tried to make her feel how wrong her conduct had been, and at length persuaded her to go at once to her mother, confess her fault, and beg her forgiveness. On his return about an hour afterwards, he saw the little creature at the same place, full of happiness. She ran towards him, and exclaimed with delight, "Oh, sir, it's all made up; mother has forgiven me!"

How many joyous recognitions like this there will be in heaven, between sinners who confessed to God their sins and found peace, and the Christian friends who turned them from the error of their way, and thus saved their souls from death.

THE ONLY ANCHOR.

A beautiful young woman seemed to be fading like a leaf; but with the devoted love of father, mother, sisters, brother, and lover, and all the comforts which ample means could command, sickness lost its harsher features, and any intruding sense of its presence was carefully banished by the fond assiduities of family affection.

Yet Jane was ill at ease, and her restless eye, while answering every token of their love, looked *beyond* with an anxious and questioning glance. Friends in turn praised and petted her. All she had been and all she was to them, if not paraded before her, was recalled with indulgent pride. The idol had its worshippers; but the worship—the poor girl put it all back with a sorrowful smile. "Mother," she said, "how do I *know* God will accept me? *So good!* Mother, if I have nothing but my goodness to enter heaven by, I shall *never* go there, never, never. I have no goodness to offer."

"God is good and kind, my child."

"Yes, mother, but to the guilty and offending—"

"He is merciful," replied the mother.

"He is *just* too; my soul tells me he is just. I am afraid, mother. I have no peace. I am afraid, mother. I cannot die *so*."

Neither her minister or physician, friend or lover could quiet the alarm of her soul. "I cannot die *so*, I cannot die *so*," was the bitter plaint; and nothing they could offer met her case.

At last her father, unwilling, yet urged by the presence of despairing affection, called on a humble minister in the neighborhood, stated his daughter's case, and begged his help. He went to see her.

"My dear young friend," said the minister, "'herein is love; not that we loved God, but that he loved us, and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our sins, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.' He is 'the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world.' We are 'redeemed with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot.' 'In him we have redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of sins, according to the riches of his grace.'"

"I throw myself on Jesus Christ," gasped the poor invalid, a new light kindling in her face. "Tell me more."

And while the good man unfolded more and more of the plan of salvation through a crucified Redeemer, keeping very closely to the Scripture words, he saw that her soul was drinking in the waters of life.

"Redeemed by the blood of Christ, justified by the blood of Christ, reconciled by the blood of Christ; he is our peace," he repeated earnestly. "Yes, that is it. I have found it; I see it."

After a season of prayer, in which she devoutly joined, the minister left. The next morning, the father of the invalid called again. "Come

sir, to-day. You have a mesmeric power none of us have. Jane is better; but come again. She begins to look like herself."

She grasped his hand as the minister approached her couch. "Justified by the blood of Christ; yes, saved by the blood of Christ; yes, cleansed by the blood of Christ; yes, that is all I want—all—all."

And it proved all-sufficient. The infinite want of the guilty soul was met, not by natural goodness, not by domestic virtues, not by the treacherous counsels of a false peace, not by the adulations and hopes of friends; the sin-sick soul turns from all these, and the momentous question, "How can I make my peace with God?" finds its only answer in "being justified freely by his grace, through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus." Rom. 3:24. Here she found an anchor sure and steadfast to her soul, the *only* anchor which entereth within the veil of the great hereafter.

THE CHERRY-BUD.

God sometimes seems a great way off, and we wonder if he cares for us. I know Jesus told us to say, "Our Father," and the Bible teaches that "He is *nigh* to all them that call upon him;" and yet we cannot help sometimes feeling that he is too great to mind our small affairs, and has larger interests to overlook than ours. This is not a happy feeling. Oh no; it is unhappy. While I was feeling so one day, I walked out on the piazza, and pulled a bud from the cherry-tree. It was in the early spring, and the trees looked bare as winter. It seemed as if spring, like hope, was frozen up.

The bud was not a spring bud then. No. It was made last summer; for summer is at work, not only to make leaves and flowers and fruit for its own year, but it begins a bud—it begins millions of buds for the *next* year. What a forethought this!

But a bud is a tender thing. Are they not running a great risk to come so long beforehand; for how can they weather the winter storms, frost and ice, and wind and snow? The little cherry-bud which I held in my hand survived all this.

"How did you live, little bud?" I said, carrying it into the house. Then I began to uncover it, and that let me into the secret. How much do you think that one cherry-bud had on? First, I took off *thirteen* little chippy coverings, hugging it round like the coats of a pine cone. That showed as if somebody cared for it. Then I found three larger, finer, thicker ones; and under these three more, woolier and warmer. Here were *six* blankets, besides *thirteen* coverlids.

What do you suppose I found between two of the blankets? The smallest insect you ever saw, no bigger than a hair's breadth, but with legs to run away fast enough, when I waked him up. "Did your mother put you in this warm cradle?" I asked. "Have you slept sweetly here all winter?" It did not answer, and seemed impatient to go.

"What did you find inside the blankets?" Three little buds—blossoms to be, and cherries in July. They looked like three tiny babies fast asleep, and not yet ready to get up. They were *not* ready, for I was not the one to rouse them. It belonged to that good nurse the sun, who was fast warming up for the work. Now I was about it, however, I thought I would look a little farther.

"Is the flower all there inside you, little bud?" I peeped in, and found atoms of the most delicate white leaves you ever saw, all beautifully grained; and Oh, had I lighted on a mine? for here was a nest of gold—golden specks, moulded and rounded with the rarest skill. How many? Thirty-five. Here indeed was the blossom, and these were the pollen-boxes of the stamens, for I found each gold speck perched on a little stalk; and all these grouping round the heart of the blossom, the future cherry.

Who would have thought of finding this little world of life and beauty here? such delicate painting, such exquisite workmanship, part fitting part, many parts forming a perfect whole, and not only one, but hundreds, thousands, millions clinging to the dry, black branches of the garden trees. I looked out of the window and thought of all these, living, growing, perfecting, with no haste—noiseless, hid from all eyes, all eyes but One. *He* knows them all, counts them all, watches them all, loves them all as they strengthen and ripen, bearing another life in their warm, white bosoms, the full fruit, the rich, ripe, delicious "White-Hearts" of July. Ah, the garden trees looked no longer bare.

Will the great God have such care and love for a bud, and not care for you and for me? Then God seemed no longer afar off. He was near, very near. A sweet sense of his love and care folded me round, and I was happy, very happy. H. C. K.

WHAT a serious task it is to confront one's self with faithful truth, and see one's self by a light that will not flatter; but it must be done, and the earliest season is the best for it. Foster.

OAK HILL.

From the western side of our house an extensive prospect opened before us, field and forest, river and slope, and what to my childish eyes was an object of marvellous interest and beauty, a wood-capped hill, with a stately stepping towards the sky. Often my mother allowed me to eat my bread and milk sitting in the garden door; but breakfast had little share of my thoughts, for they were rising with the morning mist from the valley, wreathing round the hill-sides, creeping up the gorges, lighting upon the tree-tops, or mysteriously passing away, I know not where. At night, when the sun sank behind it, leaving its summit set in purple and gold, how often did I steal out of bed to pillow my head on the window, and wander over the beautiful land beyond, on the other side, with windows of heaven, and golden curtains and stairways in the sky, and where no night was; for was not the sun shining there?

The hill was called Oak hill. In the hot and sultry noons I panted for refuge in its shady groves. Were there no cool breezes blowing through our trees? They were fanning the brow of Oak hill. Could I find no fresh flowers in the woods? They were growing in social sweetness among the hollows of Oak hill. Was I blamed or misunderstood? I was sure peace and love nestled on the sunlit banks of beautiful Oak

hill. Fairy life was there, peopling it with all forms of grace and beauty. Angel life was there, descending in cloud-ladders from the blue above. Sometimes it seemed far off; sometimes very near. I longed to be there; and when I grew up, my first flitting, I was sure, should be to dear, beautiful Oak hill.

One summer my father took me in the chaise to visit a distant relative. Towards noon, as we journeyed, it grew hot and sultry. My morning joy had exhaled with the morning dew, and I grew tired and sleepy. We were ascending high land, over a rocky, zigzag road. My father arranged his coat for me to sleep upon; but a sudden jolt every now and then rudely shortened my slumbers, bringing clouds on my spirits and drops in my eyes.

"This dreadful way!" I muttered, "so awfully hot, and such tormenting musquitoes; and the ugly tall trees keeping all the air off!" My father, who was walking beside the horse, invited me cheerfully to jump out and run along with him. "Nothing but scraggy trees and bare rocks, and every thing so lonesome," I said, taking a feverish survey outside. "Father, when *shall* we get out of this place, where it is beautiful again?"

"My daughter," he said, "this is Oak hill."

"*This* Oak hill!"

Are there not Oak hills all around us? The children descry them in the distance, and long to climb their airy summits. How impatient are they under the restraints of home and the tasks of school. They look up to the strength and beauty of manhood, and see nothing that strong hands and stout hearts cannot achieve. They are successful merchants and cunning craftsmen. They brave seas, and battle resistant forces, and return home laden with honors. They fill high posts, and their fellows do them reverence. Their eyes dilate and their cheeks flush as they look up to the heights of life, longing to explore their royal passes, and unlock their hid treasure. Ah, the way is as narrow there as you find it now; there are steep slides, rough jolts, and impassable barriers. Do not console yourself under present crosses, or cheat yourself out of innocent enjoyments, by false promises of future ease and pleasure. Every step you take in life has both its crosses and its comforts, the one against the other; and your true way is to extract improvement from the one, and heart's ease from the other: then will you rise, not to experience bitter disappointment, but to find the path to a higher good.

Men of business cast many a wistful look towards the Oak hills which skirt their dusty horizon. How coveted are those shady retreats and that peaceful repose. What flowers of genial affections and what fruits of beneficent labors grow there. There shall all wrongs be recompensed, habits be reformed, and time redeemed. There are the beautiful and good. There is the breath of heaven.

Ah, trust no future, however pleasant, for *there* too are biting annoyances and discontent, remorseful memories, and repining. Weariness and

wants and the dusty travel of life are there. For we take *self* there; and the good which we now withhold, the sins we now cherish, the amendments which we now defer, we shall as surely withhold, cherish, and defer there. It is a fatal mistake to try to support ourselves under present burdens, or to repudiate present obligations by promised ease or the hope of future well-doing. It is a poor cheat to refuse the cup of present blessing which God gives us to drink for our refreshment and comfort to-day, for pleasures pictured on a distant prospect. Distance heightens the illusion; but we go to find only what we have left behind. And so are we deceived, and deceive ourselves, and life seems toilsome and dull and dusty, until we find our true ground of happiness in *what* we are, and not *where* we are. H. C. K.

A POOR soldier in the Crimean war, footsore and faint, threw himself on the ground, perhaps to die. "One drop, one drop!" he murmured.

"Not a drop of grog in *my* canteen," said his comrade. "What can I do for you?"

"There *is* one that is never dry," said the poor fellow; "it is full of the water of life. I want a drop of *that*. Bill, open my knapsack and get it—my Bible, and let me have a drop."

Bill obeyed, found the Bible, and began to read. "That's it," said the poor soldier. "Blood! but 't is the blood of Christ, which heals our smarts. The blood of Christ makes peace between God and us poor sinners. I shall never get home to old England again; but, blessed be God, I shall get to a better one through Christ the living way. Ah, Bill, if ever the Bible was writ for any man, it was writ for the *soldier*."

Yes, and the sailor feels it was writ for him, and the farmer for him,

and the widow for her, and the orphaned for them. It suits every class and condition of life, because it everywhere addresses itself to sinners and sufferers, and presents a Redeemer *mighty* to save all who believe and put their trust in him.

THE FINAL ESTIMATE.

He was a dying man. He had riches, he had honors, both public and private offices he had held with integrity, and all the duties and responsibilities of life he had fulfilled as a Christian gentleman. All men spoke well of him, and both the church and the world mourned his approaching death.

But now, as the fifty years of his life were closing up their accounts, what entry in the long retrospect gave him most satisfaction? Not his stocks, not his official or professional labors, not his literary acquisitions or his books. "These were my delight once," he said, pointing to them, "but they are nothing to me now;" no, but an event in his college days when in the zeal and ardor of his "first love" he had sought out a fellow-student in his impenitence and worldliness, and had led him to a crucified Saviour. The young man afterwards became a minister of Christ, and was greatly blessed as a missionary in the far lands of the East.

"I look back now," said the dying man, "upon this as the happiest remembrance in my whole life. To save a soul from death, Oh what a privilege!" and then with deep emotion he added, "but Oh, how little of such work as this have I ever done."

Christian friend, how much have you and I done of it?

What is the Proof of our Immortality?—Not the analogies of nature—the resurrection of nature from a winter grave, or the emancipation of the butterfly. Not even the testimony to the fact of risen dead; for who does not know how shadowy and unsubstantial these intellectual proofs become in unspiritual frames of mind. No, the life of the spirit is the evidence. *Heaven begun* is the living proof that makes the heaven to come credible. "Christ in you" is "the hope of glory." It is the eagle eye of faith which penetrates the grave, and sees far into the tranquil things of death. He alone can believe in immortality who feels the resurrection in him. **Robertson.**

Never at any other time were so many Bibles translated into so many of the tongues of man; never so many soldiers of the cross; never so many tents pitched in the enemy's country; never so much musketry and ammunition; never so many prayers; never so many tracts; never so much truth; never so much of God's grace and the Holy Ghost as now; never so many openings on all sides to pour in that salvation which is to save a lost world.

A CALL ON THE BRIDE.

Our young friend married. What sort of a wife has Harry? Ah, that's the question. His future depends upon it. His Christian usefulness, his success in business, his true enjoyment of life, are all pending upon what sort of a wife he has. A woman's temper and economies are the woof in that delicate fabric, *domestic happiness*, subject to such strains, liable to so many stains, so brittle and yet so tough, so pliant and yet so firm. Of course we longed to see her. She was fair; she was finely educated. Her house was becomingly furnished. There were pictures, a piano, books, and bijoux. Every thing indicated the presence of a woman of refined tastes and elegant antecedents.

But the young couple were beginners. She had left *her* ample home for *his* humbler one. All was well now; but would careless extravagance or thoughtful thrift rule the manifold husbandries of kitchen and parlor? Who holds "the keys" is quite as important in the domestic as the ecclesiastical polity. How many hopes and fears are perched on the housetop of a new home. Which would fly away? which stay and nestle in its nooks, croaking with the November wind, or ever hymning songs of thankful joy?

There were several callers, and the attention of the beautiful hostess,

necessarily divided among several guests, left us the pauses for hasty sketches of the may-bes and might-bes opening in long perspective before the happy young pair. At last all went, and in her own sweet way the young bride said, playfully, "Now come up stairs and see my work;" and taking my hand, she led the way. "Some splendid embroidery," I thought, owing a slight grudge to the everlasting worsted which has spoiled so many fine eyes. "New style of pincushion, or elegant pocket-handkerchief, left unhemmed for show;" for show-work, of course, it must be; what else would a bride do? Nothing of the least consequence, I was quite sure. We approached a large window. There was her sewing-machine. The work was not on *that*. Two chairs: "That is Harry's," she said, pointing to a cosey rocking-chair; "you shall sit in it." Her work-basket, and her work, which she presently resumed. What was it? It looked heavy for a June day. What was it? *Relining her husband's coat, sleeves and skirts!* A job! Even I should have reckoned it such. Quite likely I looked astonished, for she laughed and said, "Harry has lived so long a bachelor, even his best wardrobe needs looking after. You see I am beginning in earnest. Good prose, is n't it?" and away flew her needle as swift as a shuttle.

A bride lining her husband's coat in *these* days! I was completely reassured Harry will get along. If this was *her* first brief, I am sure his law-office will be amply remunerative. Harry has got a true wife, not afraid or ashamed of the humble industries and simple arithmetic which takes "a stitch in time to save nine," as the true basis of comfort and competence." H. C. K.

DOES NOT CHRIST KNOW?

"In my early childhood, after a severe but silent struggle," says a sceptical writer, "I made way with the ghostly doctrine of eternal damnation and a wrathful God. From my seventh year I have had no fear of God."

Jesus Christ said, "*Fear* Him who is able to destroy both soul and body in hell." Did not Christ know God, and love and trust him?

When Jesus introduces God as his Father, in that high and solemn scene when the Son of man shall come in his glory, he represents himself as saying to those on his right hand, "Come, ye blessed of my Father;" and to those on the left hand, "Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels." Did not Christ *know* whereof he affirmed, and did he not *mean* what he said?

Life is no pilgrimage of pleasure, but a scene of toil, of effort, of appointed work, of grand purposes to be striven for, of vast ends to be achieved, of fearful evils to be uprooted or trampled down, of sacred and mighty principles to be asserted and carried out.

LUXOR, (A PART OF ANCIENT THEBES,) FROM THE NILE.

THEBES, the ancient and renowned capital of Upper Egypt, was described by Homer as

"The world's great empress on the Egyptian plains,
That spreads her conquests o'er a thousand states,
And pours her heroes through a hundred gates."

The Hebrew prophets not only recognized its grandeur and power, but denounced it with ruin for its stupendous idolatries, Jer. 46 : 25; Ezek. 30:14–16; Nah. 3:8; and the massive remains of its temples and towers that still look down on the silent dust of countless generations attest its ancient eminence in power and in guilt, and the accomplishment of all God's threatenings.

Among the idolatrous and historical sculptures on its walls and columns, there is one portion which is thought to be a record of the exploits of Shishak king of Egypt against Jerusalem in the fifth year of Rehoboam, 1 Kings 14 : 25. See SHISHAK in Bible Dictionary. There is a supposed likeness of Shishak; and among the captive princes he

is dragging in triumph before the three chief gods of Thebes, is a figure with Jewish features and an inscription which Champollion interprets "the kingdom of Judah." There are also several other symbols, which are thought to denote walled towns of Judah captured by Shishak.

OUR DUMB FELLOW-CREATURES.

Let us ever look with especial sympathy and regard at any inferior animal on which the doom of man has fallen, and which must eat its food, if not in the sweat of its brow, then in that of its sides. Curious that a creature should be called all through life to labor, for which there yet remains no rest. As for us human beings, we can understand and we can bear with much evil, and many trials and sorrows here, because we are taught all these form the discipline which shall prepare us for another world—a world that shall set all right; but for you, my poor horse, there remains no such immortality as remains for me. What a difference between us! You look to your sixteen or eighteen years here, and then oblivion; I to my threescore and ten, and then eternity. The difference is immense; and it touches me to think of your life and mine, of your doom and mine.

I know a house where, at morning and evening prayer, when the household assembles, among the servants there always walks in a shaggy little dog, who listens with deep silence and the most solemn gravity to all that is said, and then, when the prayers are over, goes out with his friends. I cannot witness that silent procedure without being much moved by the sight. Ah, my fellow-creature, *this* is something in which you have no part. Made by the same Hand, breathing the same air, sustained like us by food and drink, you are witnessing an act of ours which relates to interests that do not concern you, and of which you have no idea.

And so here we are, old horse, you standing at the manger and I sitting upon it, the mortal and the immortal, close together, your nose on my knee, yet with something between us broader than the broad Atlantic. As for you, if you suffer here, there is no other life to make up for it; yet it would be well if many of those who are your betters in the scale of creation, fulfilled their Creator's purposes as well as you. A. K. H. B.

Does death appear dark? Sin makes it dark. Has the future terror? Sin makes us afraid. In Jesus alone is light and peace. Commit your soul in faith to him, and you will be able to say with Paul, "I know whom I have believed." Your life of faith and holy obedience being "hid with Christ in God, when Christ, who is our life, shall appear, then shall ye also appear with him in glory."

The animosities are mortal, but the humanities live for ever.

Could the prevailing type of human character and condition in every age of the world be personified in the aspect, dress, and surroundings of a representative man, what an illustration the series would furnish of the gradual elevation of fallen man, to be perfected only when the gospel has done its work in all the earth. Time was when a savage, half-naked, grasping his weapon of death, and watching for his enemy or his victim, would have been a fair impersonation of man. That time has passed. The savage is now unknown in large sections of the globe, and the dark regions where he still is found are penetrated more and more every year by the light of Christian civilization. It was one object of our forefathers in coming to this country, to enlighten the heathen who then held it in possession, and make them partakers of the blessings which Christ has furnished in the gospel. So soon as they could learn the Indian languages, they commenced instructing them in Bible truth, and many trophies for Christ have been won from that perishing race. The good work ought to go steadily on. The Indian tribes are a special hereditary charge of the United States; and they claim the gospel at our hands, in view not only of the pious designs of our ancestors, but of the cruelty and injustice to which they are often subject.

The Contrast.—"Thus saith the Lord, Cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm, and whose heart departeth from the Lord; for he shall be like the heath in the desert, and shall not see when good cometh; but shall inhabit the parched places in the wilderness, in a salt land and not inhabited."

"Blessed is the man that *trusteth in the Lord*, and whose hope the Lord is; for he shall be as a tree planted by the waters, and that spreadeth out her roots by the river, and shall not see when heat cometh, but her leaf shall be green; and shall not be careful in the year of drought, neither shall cease from yielding fruit."

As *converting work* doth cease, so religion doth die away, though more insensibly, yet more irrecoverably.

SPIRITUAL GROWTH.

It is the grain of mustard-seed sprouting, springing up, growing in girth and altitude, expanding itself into a great tree, upon whose leafy branches the birds of heaven may come down and rest themselves, and sit and sing. It is the little leaven diffusing its subtle but irresistible energy, extending the circle of its influence, permeating the whole mass, leavening the whole lump, assimilating every constituent particle to itself. These are the symbols of Christian growth.

What these are in their proper relations in the natural world, that the kingdom of God is in the hearts of men. Planted there by the Holy Ghost, an agency secured for poor guilty and dying sinners by the precious blood and the surrendered life of Him who hung upon the tree, its vitality and increase are guarded and fostered by the same power to which it owed its beginning. Its central object is Christ, radiating the life of purity and love, as the sun radiates the light. The manifestation and exercise of that life is the outbreathing of the soul after God on the one hand, and a strenuous conflict with the powers of sin on the other. Its aspect towards holiness and God is loyalty and love. Its aspect towards sin and Satan is war and battle. Its march is onward. Its expansion is conquest, the trophies of victory wrested by the Holy Ghost from the prince of darkness.

Princeton Review.

Would you make Men Trustworthy? *Trust* them. Would you make them true? *Believe* them. This was the real force of that sublime battle-cry, which no Englishman hears without emotion. When the crews of the fleet of Britain knew that they were *expected* to do their duty, they *did* their duty. They felt in that spirit-stirring sentence that they were trusted; and the simultaneous cheer which rose from every ship was a forerunner of victory; the battle was already half won. They went to serve a country which expected of them great things; and they *did* great things.

And it is on this principle that Christ wins the heart of his redeemed. He trusted the doubting Thomas; and Thomas arose with a faith worthy of "his Lord and his God." He would not suffer even the lie of Peter to shake his conviction that Peter might love him yet; and Peter answered to that sublime forgiveness. His last prayer was extenuation and hope for the race who had rejected him; and the kingdoms of this world are becoming his own.

He loved us; God knows why, I do not; and we, all unworthy though we be, respond faintly to that love, and try to be what he would have us.

Robertson.

"So," as used in the passage, "God *so* loved the world," etc., is the most omnipotent monosyllable in the English language.

Rachel, the celebrated French tragic actress, was the daughter of a Jewish peddler, and born in Switzerland in 1820. At the age of ten she was singing and begging her bread in the streets of Paris, when a stranger discovered beneath her rags the genius which afterwards won her fame and fortune. He took measures to secure her an education and training suited to her rare gifts. The girl rewarded her benefactor by the most assiduous study. Success crowned her earliest appearances on the French stage, and she was speedily acknowledged "The Queen of Tragedy." Kings and lords and critics did her homage, and wealth flooded her with all the luxuries and elegances of life. The brilliant intellect, however, was not blended with the virtues and graces of a true womanhood.

In the height of her popularity, Rachel visited America, and appeared in several of our cities. The severity of our winter seriously impaired her health. She took a cold which never left her. The mild climate of Cuba failed to restore her, and she returned to France to die, which she did in January, 1858.

It was a mournful and desolate sick-bed. Of true friends she had but few. Clinging to life with a desperate hold, she begged, even in dying, to behold the splendid jewels which had been the trophies of her triumph. "Why part with these so soon?" she exclaimed bitterly,

clutching them with her thin hands. Alas, the "pearl of great price" was not there, which can alone transmute our earthly losses into eternal gains. "The ornament of a meek and quiet spirit is, in the sight of God, of great price."

A WORLD'S CONVERSION.

If we have the heart of Christ, the will of Christ, we shall do all we can for the salvation of a world. That was his work, and his life was given to it. Did you never think how he has made it the burden of our prayers: "Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done *on earth* as it is done in heaven;" not in my heart only, not among kindred and neighborhood only, but on earth, over the teeming millions of lost men. And when you think how this prayer has floated from the lip of childhood and old age, from the sanctuary, the family altar, and the closet, these eighteen hundred years, you see how vital the subject is. It is the unconscious breathing of Christianity, as well as its conscious work to be done. When Christ left the world it was the burden of his farewell—*a world to be saved.* And the last words of a friend are weighty words. Our affections and toils are not to be narrowed by streets and town limits and state boundaries, but a *world* demands our sympathies and efforts: "every creature" are his words.

A Model Reformer.—Wilberforce was the very model of a reformer, because he united an earnestness which never flagged with a sweetness which never failed. There are good men who have nothing of this last trait. Amid the best intentions there is sometimes, in the benevolent projects of even this day, a species of Jack Cadeism, if we may be allowed the expression, enlisted in the service of reform. It seems the very opposite of the character of Wilberforce, nourishes an acridity and violence of temper that appears to delight in repelling, and seeks to enkindle feeling by wild exaggeration and personal denunciation; raves in behalf of good with the very spirit of evil, and where it cannot convince assent, would extort submission. Williams.

The Final Verdict.—Chevalier Bunsen, the scholar and the statesman, said at the close of his long and brilliant career on his death-bed, "My richest experience is the having known Jesus Christ. All the rest is nothing. We live eternal life in proportion as we live in God. Christ is the Son of God, and we are his children only when the spirit of love which was in Christ is in us."

A worldly orthodoxy in Protestantism will never avail to subdue a devout superstition in Romanism, because it is not in the nature of Beelzebub to cast out Beelzebub, as our Saviour hath told us.

BEAVERS BUILDING A DAM.

The beaver, like the Indian, has almost disappeared from the states, but large towns of them are still found by hunters in the vast wilds of the Canadian forests. When a party go out to form a new settlement, a good *water*-privilege is the first consideration to a beaver's mind; therefore they pitch upon a site by a pond or a stream, which can be dammed up to make one.

If it be a stream, the next business is to build the dam; and no body of practical mechanics seem to go to work with more intelligence, skill, and industry. Their building materials are wood and earth; their tools are their tails and their teeth. First they pick out a tree, which they cut down, so that it falls across the stream. While some are gnawing at this job, others are up the stream at work getting stakes from smaller trees; another gang is dragging them to the water to float them; others are driving the stakes down, and others fastening their upper ends

with withes; while the masons stand ready to plaster up the openings. Whether it shall be a slanting dam, or straight, or criss-cross, depends upon the site, which they always have sagacity to determine. The side against the current is made slanting, the other upright, consequently the bottom is wider than the top. Sometimes they have been found twelve feet wide, two or three at the top, and a hundred feet long. To guard against freshets, sluices are made to let the surplus water off.

The public welfare is first provided for. They are firm believers in union, and that union is strength; and I have no doubt their town-meetings are models of good order.

When the public work is done, home matters come up, and beaver families pair off to build their cabins. These are built on piles sunk in the water, two or three stories high, oval at the top like a bee-hive, rough outside and rain-proof, but smooth and snug within. Each cabin has two doors, one on the land, the other to the water; for you know they are amphibious animals, living in both land and water. Beavers stick to peace principles even when the public welfare is threatened; for if an enemy heaves in sight, the beaver who perceives it sounds the alarm by striking his tail on the water, and the whole community disappear under the water in a trice. Discretion, they think, is the better part of valor.

In September, they store in bark and twigs for winter supply, and spend the winter in the quiet enjoyment of home; nor do thieves, or burglars, or rowdies ever disgrace the beaver name. A fine beaver may sometimes cover a bad head among men; but in its native wilds we may be sure it never tries to keep up appearances, or hide bad principles under its hat.

The young are born towards spring, and as soon as the spring opens, the fathers go off in quest of fresh food, while the mothers stay at home, caring most tenderly for their little ones. Sometimes a household consists of grandparents, parents, and a goodly number of grandchildren.

They are not only excellent citizens, but the virtues which make them good citizens make them good parents, good husbands and wives, and good children—forethought, peaceableness, industry, frugality, and affection.

Restraint upon appetite, discerning and discriminating judgment, strict economy, system in minute details, uncompromising integrity—these are not fashionable accomplishments, we know, or favorite virtues in this day, but they are none the less pillars of strength to every man who builds upon them.

"This one thing I must testify," says Dr. Alexander, "that I never knew the most pungent convictions of sin to terminate in insanity; and as to the affections of love to God and the lively hope of everlasting life producing insanity, it is too absurd for any one to believe it."

THE PENITENT SAILOR.

On board a ship returning to England, a wicked sailor, with whom the men had refused to associate, was seized with a fever, and lay dangerously ill. His bodily wants were neglected, and no one cared for his soul. No one showed him any kindness except a cabin-boy, nicknamed by the sailors "Pious Jack," whom he had often abused, and a negress from the West Indies, who was bringing over a little Creole to its relatives in England. This woman, called Cleo, nursed him with the greatest care, while Jack watched his opportunity to read to him from the word of God. Cleo used to sit with devout attention listening to every word that fell from his lips—sometimes the Scriptures, and sometimes his simple commentaries on what it meant. Very precious did it become to her, disclosing Christ, the poor man's Friend, the sinner's Saviour. The sailor was soon seen engaged in prayer; by degrees he began to talk less of the *justice* of God, which at first had filled him with inconceivable alarm, and more of his *love*. At length he could say, with the triumph of one deeply conscious to whom the glory was due, "I am a conqueror, through Him that loved me and gave himself for me. Oh that wonderful love!"

The first teachers said nothing about Christianity; and for an abstract Christianity, it is doubtful if they would ever have faced martyrdom. But "Christ crucified" and the "resurrection" they could preach in jails and synagogues, turn the world upside down for, and die for, counting it all joy.

GOD NOT IN HASTE.

Providence makes no short cuts, and by the whole course of history has taught us that, if we attempt them, failure and disappointment must be the inevitable issue. "Patient, because eternal;" acting by grand and immutable laws, which it is the province of science to discover, and the part of wisdom to obey; silent, steady, and unswerving; "without haste, but without rest;" the great Ruler of humanity leads us onwards towards the accomplishment of our destiny, in a progress which we cannot quicken, but may retard, by endeavoring to withdraw ourselves from his ordinances or to accelerate his march. Greg.

When Carlyle scornfully asked, "What has America ever done?" "She has produced a deaf, dumb, and blind girl, who has earned corn to send to your starving countrymen," was the rejoinder.

Whether Laura Bridgman, thus unexpectedly pitted against the philosopher, made a favorable impression in behalf of her countrymen, we do not know; but certain it is, Laura is quite a marvel in her way, belonging to any age or country. Deaf, dumb, and blind from birth, what could she ever know even of the outward world into which she was born, except a few letters of its alphabet from touch, taste, and smell? Laura does, however, know far more. Patient and skilful labor has established communications between her imprisoned mind and its teachers, and she has gained a surprising knowledge, not only of some of the physical sciences, but of moral and religious truth. Her senses are exquisitely keen. She knows all her associates in the asylum by touch and smell, and can select her garments and theirs when fresh from the wash. The presence of a stranger she instantly detects, and makes his acquaintance by passing her hand over his face and clothing; and seldom does she forget. In arithmetic she solves questions that often puzzle pupils in their full senses. Her books are those prepared for the blind, with raised letters, and she reads them with the tips of her fingers.

Laura is useful and happy—a beautiful instance of the growth of mind and character under the greatest natural obstacles.

It is said there are seventy thousand persons in the city of London who rise every morning without the slightest knowledge where they shall lay their heads at night.

The robin-redbreast is a favorite bird in England, and birds of the same class and habits are found in our own land, and are loved and protected by all. In the winter, when the berries are gone, and the insects dead, and the worms out of reach, poor robin comes to man for food and shelter. It is very amusing to see the half-trusting, half-fearful look with which he hops to the window-sill for the first time, leaving pretty marks of his feet in the snow, peeping through the pane with his dark bright eye, and asking as well as he can for food. After a while he becomes more bold, and taps at the window if the expected crumbs are not thrown out. Then he ventures into the room, hops about on the table, and claims as his right what was first a mere favor; he will not allow any other bird to come poaching on his manor. If you leave a shovel standing in the snow, he sometimes mounts the handle, and sings away as though all seasons were alike to him. Nor does the robin-redbreast ungratefully fly away from the abode of man in summer; for it is never far off or out of sight, unless when building its nest or rearing its young. And then what havoc it makes among the insects and grubs! Farmers should never kill a little bird.

EVERY CHRISTIAN A MISSIONARY.

Under the law of discipleship, the Christian is not only bound to carry the light of Christianity wherever he goes, but he is bound to *go* wherever he can carry the light of Christianity to the best advantage. In laying out his plans for life, in choosing his occupation and residence, every Christian should ask himself, Where can I do the most in my lifetime for the cause of Christ and the salvation of a world? If the answer to that question should lead him to Minnesota, California, Oregon, or to

Africa, to India, to Japan, he need not wait to qualify himself as a missionary in the technical sense. He need not seek the sanction of any board or church whatever. Let him go as a mechanic, a merchant, as a physician; in whatever calling he would remain at home. Let him *go* on his own responsibility as a disciple of Christ, or with the help of friends who may privately assist him. Let him go to support himself by honest labor, and to let his light shine by good works. His commission is given in the fact that he is a Christian; his authority comes from Christ himself. Why should not scores of young men now go to Japan as citizens, as merchants, as manufacturers, as physicians, there to set the example of a Christian life, and to diffuse the light of Christian knowledge, without asking the sanction of any ecclesiastical or missionary organization? and that because a real, living Christian is the true source of power.

New Englander.

THE SABBATH REST.

Macaulay says of Sabbath rest, "While industry is suspended, while the plough rests in the furrow, while the Exchange is silent, while no smoke ascends from the factory, a process is going on quite as important to the wealth of nations as any that is performed on busier days. Man, the machine of machines, compared with which all the contrivances of the Watts and Arkwrights are worthless, is *repairing* and *winding up;* so that he returns to his labor on Monday with clearer intellect, with livelier spirits, with renewed bodily vigor." This money-making view of Sabbath-keeping ought not to be lost in our "close calculations." It should have its true place in our thrifty economies. The law of Sabbath rest covers ground which shows it to have been made by the most sagacious of Legislators.

"There may be a cloud without a rainbow, but there cannot be a rainbow without a cloud."

My soul were dark,
But for the golden light and rainbow hue
That, sweeping heaven with their triumphal arc,
Break on the view.

Enough to feel,
That God indeed is good; enough to know,
Without the gloomy clouds he could reveal
No beauteous bow.

Contentment.—Growth is, in fact, the great law of contentment. The soul must feel itself satisfying its immortal wants, answering the conditions of its higher life, and filling the ever-widening sphere of its activities. It can only feel at home on the way by making progress on its way home.

THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE.

A pious woman, laid aside by infirmity, brooded over her past life, and saw nothing but unfruitfulness. A sense of short-coming and ill-desert settled like a cloud upon her soul. The persuasions of friends and the promises of God alike failed to dispel it. "Unprofitable servant" seemed written on all the past.

One day her husband entered her chamber. "Wife," he said cheerfully, "I've got something that will make you cry now, but it will be a *good* cry," at the same moment handing her a letter. She took and read it; a flush of surprise and joy mantled her cheek, and the tears brimmed her eyes; but they were tears of gratitude.

Her husband had been a shipmaster, and in their early days she was often the companion of his voyages. Twenty years before, a bright, unsophisticated boy from the country was among their crew. The captain's wife, whose influence blessed the forecastle as well as the cabin, watched over the young sailor with almost a mother's care. She talked to him of home, supplied him with books to read, faithfully warned him of the temptations and dangers of foreign ports, and mingled in all her talk the gentle persuasions of Christian love. The voyage over, the youth left the ship. She took his hand at parting, again feelingly repeated her wise and affectionate counsel, and he went on his way. Time passed on, and soon he was out of sight.

Years went by, and the young sailor became a distinguished Christian shipmaster. Amid all the press of his business, and the whirl of a life of unwonted activity, what memory of his struggling boyhood oftenest presented itself? What experience of the past did he most love to dwell upon and rehearse to a circle of listening friends? What light shone steadiest in his moral sky? It was the pious counsel and tender concern of this Christian woman. And now, one night alone in his cabin, without knowing where she lived, if living at all, he was constrained to sit down, and out of a full heart express his gratitude for her faithful and friendly care over the young sailor-boy of twenty years before. On arriving at New York, he took measures to ascertain where the old captain had finally moored his bark, and dispatched the letter. Neither could distinctly recall him to mind. Indeed, he was probably only one among the many whom the good woman had sought to steer into the sure currents of eternal life. Now weather-bound and in the fog, the great Master graciously directed this ray through the rift, to give her a clear observation of that most precious promise, "He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him." K.

Wealth, as a power, is a tremendous power; as a means, it is a tremendous means; as an *end*, it is good for nothing.

CHARITY.

There are some ways in this matter of charity which proceed, I think, upon false principles and feelings—charity dinners, charity balls, charity bazaars, and so forth; devices—not even *once* blessed—for getting rid of distress without calling out any compassionate feeling in those who give, or any grateful feeling in those who receive. God sends misery and misfortune into the world for a purpose: they are to be a discipline for his creatures who endure, and also for his creatures who behold them. In *those* they are to give occasion for patience, resignation, the spiritual hopes and aspirations which spring from pain when there comes no earthly relief, or the love and gratitude which earthly ministrations of relief are powerful to promote. In *these* they are to give occasions for pity, self-sacrifice, and devout and dutiful thought, subduing, for the moment at least, the light, vain, and pleasure-loving motions of our nature. If distress be sent into the world for these ends, it is not well that it should be shuffled out of the world without any of these ends being accomplished; and still less, that it should be made the occasion of furthering ends in some measure opposite to these; that it should be danced away in a ball, or feasted away in a dinner, or dissipated at a bazaar. Better were it, to my mind, that misery should run its course with nothing but the mercy of God to stay it, than that we should thus corrupt our charities. **Taylor.**

Growing Old.—In the thought that growing old implies at last a decay, both mental and bodily, there is comfort in remembering that as regards the best and noblest of all characteristics, the old may be advancing to the last. In all those beautiful qualities which most attract the love and reverence of those around, and which fit for purer and happier company than can be found in this world, the aged may be growing still. In the last days indeed it may be ripening rather than growing—mellowing, not expanding; but to do *that*, is to "grow in grace." Doubtless the yellow harvest-field in September is an advance upon the fresh green blades of June. You may like better to look on wheat that is advancing towards ripeness; but the wheat that has reached ripeness is not a falling off. The stalks will not bend now without breaking; you rub the heads, and the yellow chaff that wraps the grain crumbles off in dust. But it is beyond question that there you see wheat that is best.

No wisdom availeth, if God cease to guide.

No courage helpeth, if God leave off to defend.

No chastity is secure, if God do not protect it.

No custody of our own availeth, if His sacred watchfulness be not present with us.

Use temporal things, and desire eternal.

ONE BY ONE.

One by one the sands are flowing,
One by one the moments fall:
Some are coming, some are going;
Do not strive to grasp them all.

One by one thy duties wait thee;
Let thy whole strength go to each;
Let no future dreams elate thee;
Learn thou first what these can teach.

One by one—bright gifts from heaven—
Joys are sent thee here below;
Take them readily when given,
Ready too to let them go.

One by one thy griefs shall meet thee;
Do not fear an armed band;
One will fade as others greet thee—
Shadows passing through the land.

Do not look at life's long sorrow;
See how small each moment's pain;
God will help thee for to-morrow;
Every day begin again.

Every hour that flits so slowly
Has its task to do or bear;
Luminous the crown, and holy,
If thou set each gem with care.

Do not linger with regretting,
Or for passing hours despond;
Nor the daily toil forgetting,
Look too eagerly beyond.

Hours are golden links, God's token,
Reaching heaven; but one by one
Take them, lest the chain be broken
Ere thy pilgrimage be done.

THE MADE-UP QUARREL.

Two men, members of the same church, quarrelled about their minister: one thought he ought to go, the other advised him to stay; and though most of the parish took part in these differences of opinion, the tongues of these two men perhaps were sharpest. The minister left; but his going did not heal the breach. The two farmers never spoke to each other. In the highway they were strangers; in the sanctuary, at the prayer-meeting, round the table of the Lord, they were strangers still; nor could friends effect a reconciliation. Some time after, a political convention was held at the capital. These two with others were appointed delegates. They went, and were sent to partake of the hospitalities of the same house. They sat at the same table, strangers still. At night they were directed to the same chamber, and met to occupy the

same bed. They were Christian men, and were in the habit of both family and closet prayer. Could they kneel down and pray, strangers yet? Could the unforgiving spirit crave forgiveness? And would the Father of mercy grant petitions offered so? Had not their Lord plainly said to each of them, "If thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there remembered that thy brother has aught against thee, leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift?" Each felt the searching language. It seemed to confront them like letters of fire. They looked each other in the face, drew near, hand clasped hand, tears of penitence were on their sunburnt cheeks, and words of forgiveness on their lips. Side by side they knelt and prayed, and their hearts flowed out in contrition and love. They arose, brothers in Christ, strangers never more.

The church, a few weeks later, heard their penitent confessions, and witnessed henceforth their Christian fellowship. Grace may sometimes smoulder in the heart; but if it is really there, it will kindle and flame, and show itself a spark of that true Life which is the "light of the world." K.

Oh, what a load of struggle and distress
Falls off before the cross! The feverish care;
The wish that we were other than we are;
The sick regrets; the yearnings numberless;
The thought, "this might have been," so apt to press
On the reluctant soul; even past despair,
Past sin itself—all, all is turned to fair,
Aye, to a scheme of ordered happiness,
So soon as we love God, or rather, know
That God loves us! . . . . accepting the great pledge
Of his concern for all our wants and woe,
We cease to tremble upon danger's edge;
While varying troubles form and burst anew,
Safe in a Father's arms, we smile as infants do. Townshend.

Ten ways to commit Suicide.—Wearing thin shoes and stockings and insufficient clothing in rainy weather. Leading a lazy, excited, theatre-going, dancing life. Sleeping on feathers in a close room. Eating hot stimulating food too fast and at improper times. Beginning with tea and coffee in childhood, and ending in tobacco and liquors. Marrying in haste, and living in continual ferment afterwards. Following unhealthy occupations to make money. Taking bitters and confectionery. Giving way to passion, or keeping in a perpetual worry. Going to bed at midnight, getting up at noon, and eating when you please.

Remember, if religion has nothing to do with your temper, it has done little for your soul. See then that your temper be always kind, cheerful, affectionate, meek, and merciful. Rom. 13 10; Jas. 1:26; 1 Pet. 3:8–11.

MORNING.

True Sun, upon our souls arise,
  Shining in beauty evermore;
And through each sense the quickening beam
  Of the eternal Spirit pour.

Thee too, O Father, we entreat,
  Father of might and grace divine!
Father of glorious majesty,
  Thy pitying eye on us incline.

Confirm us in each good resolve;
  The tempter's envious rage subdue;
Turn each misfortune to our good;
  Direct us right in all we do.

Rule thou our inmost thoughts; let no
  Impurity our hearts defile;
Grant us a true and fervent faith;
  Grant us a spirit free from guile.

May Christ himself be our true food,
  And faith our daily cup supply;
While from the Spirit's tranquil depth
  We drink unfailing draughts of joy.

Still ever with the peep of morn
  May saintly modesty attend;
Faith sanctify the mid-day hours;
  Upon the soul no night descend.

Fast breaks the dawn. Each whole in each,
  Come, Father blest! come, Son most high!
Shine in our souls, and be to them
  The dawn of immortality!

THE HOUSE OF POVERTY.

Should you like to visit "the House of Poverty," a London charity too humble for fame, yet none the less beneficent in its simple aims. Its object is to afford nightly shelter to the houseless during rough weather, and food enough to sustain the commonest wants of nature. No ticket or passport is necessary to gain admittance but want, pressing want. Slipping over greasy pavements, and struggling through a vast amount of squalid life, you come to a forlorn thoroughfare, Playhouse-yard, where you are not long finding the Refuge, by the light of a lamp covered with a wire screen, and the name of the asylum painted on it. A crowd of cowering creatures, men, women, and children, stand at the door patiently waiting for their turn to enter.

You first go to the office, where there are huge baskets filled with pieces of bread, and where an official sits at a desk recording in a ledger the applicants for admission. They come one by one as they are summoned from the circle outside. Now it was a young sailor-boy; now a

travel-worn laborer from the country; now a wan mechanic; now a weary, ragged woman with a troop of children; now, most pitiable of all, a woe-begone needle-woman, young, but a hundred years old in misery, absolutely seamed and scarred by famine.

The answers were about the same: come from the country to get work; or, London born, and could not get work; no money, nothing to eat, and nowhere to go: all said with no ejaculations or complaints, but wearily, briefly, reluctantly. Poor creatures, what else had they to tell? The clerk took down each name, age, and birthplace, business, cause of coming there, and where he slept the night before. The ledger was divided into columns for this purpose. To the causes of coming there, there was one unvarying answer, "Destitution." In the "Where slept previous night?" "In the streets," "in the streets," occurs with almost sickening frequency. The shelter is limited to three nights to Londoners, and seven to country people. Exceptions are made, however, in special cases. Eight ounces of bread are given on entrance, and as much the next morning.

Let us look at the dormitories, the men's first. Passing a range of lavoratories, where each inmate is required to wash his face, neck, and arms, hot water being provided for the purpose, we mount a wooden staircase, and come into a range of long, lofty, barn-like looking rooms, divided into sections by wooden pillars. An immense stove stands in the centre, fenced with stakes. Ranged on either side were long rows of bed-places, trough-like, grave-like, each holding a sleeper. In the earlier days of the society they slept on straw; but now they have hay-stuffed mattresses, covered with water-proofing, and instead of woolen blankets, which harbor vermin, large coverlids of Basil leather, warm and substantial. Thus, with the ration of bread and the genial warmth, the objects sought for are attained.

It is not a hotel that is required. The refuge competes with no lodging-house, no thieves' kitchen, no tramp's boozing cellar; but it is a place for a dire bodily necessity to be administered to by the simplest requisites—a roof to shelter, a bed to lie on, a fire to warm, a crust to eat; and these are offered to those who literally have *nothing*. The beds are rapidly filling. Many of the tired-out wayfarers have sunk into sleep, others are mending their poor rags. Many lie awake, but perfectly mute and still, with eyes frigid, brooding, hopeless. The surgeon is at a desk by the fire. He had just been called to a bad case, which is, alas, a too common case. The poor creature was ill—dying, not with cholera, or fever, or dysentery, but *starvation;* drunk with hunger, surfeited with cold, faint with fatigue. The medicine needful was a little brandy and gruel, some warmth, a supper, and a bed. But these often come too late.

Are the inmates ever disorderly or refractory? Oh no; they are too weary. They seldom make friends with each other. They come, eat, are warmed, and go away the next morning *alone*. There is a depth of

misery too great for companionship. The house is open after five in the evening, and a porter is on duty all night to admit urgent cases. The fire and gas are kept burning, and a male and female superintendent sit up in case of need. The women's wards present the same general features; and what strikes you painfully in both is the mournful, weary, wakeful silence pervading everywhere. Those who come in on Saturday can remain over the Sabbath, when they have an extra ration of bread, three ounces of cheese, and divine service morning and afternoon. There are many Sabbaths kept in London, but perhaps few Sabbaths can equal this in wretched Playhouse-yard, as a Sabbath of rest and mercy.

The average number admitted nightly into this asylum is five hundred and fifty, sometimes six hundred; and this is done at a yearly expense of less than five thousand dollars. C.

HOLD ON—HOLD IN—HOLD OUT.

Hold *on*, my heart, in thy believing;
  The steadfast only win the crown.
He who, when stormy waves are heaving,
  Parts with his anchor, shall go down;
But he whom Jesus holds through all,
Shall stand, though heaven and earth should fall.

Hold *in* thy murmurs, heaven arraigning!
  The patient see God's loving face.
Who bear their burdens uncomplaining,
  'Tis they that win the Father's grace.
He wounds himself who braves the rod,
And sets himself to fight with God.

Hold *out*. There comes an end to sorrow;
  Hope from the dust shall conquering rise;
The storm foretells a summer morrow;
  The cross points on to Paradise.
The Father reigneth; cease all doubt;
Hold on, my heart, hold in, hold out.

HOW TO TREAT THE SKELETONS IN OUR CLOSETS.

People often have tangles in their life and affairs that cannot be unravelled, and must be left alone—sorrowful things, which they think cannot be helped. But it is inexpedient to view them so; it ought to be resisted as far as it possibly can. The very worst thing you can do with a skeleton is to lock the closet door upon it, and try to think no more of it. No, open the door; let in air and light; bring the skeleton out and set it manfully up: perhaps it may prove to be only the skeleton of a cat, or even no skeleton at all. There is many a house and many a family in which there is a skeleton, and it is made the distressing nightmare it is mainly by trying to ignore it. There is some fretting disagreement, some painful estrangement, made a thousand times worse by ill-judged

endeavors to go on just as if it were not there. If you wish to get rid of it, you must recognize its existence, and treat it with frankness, and seek manfully to set it right. It is wonderful how few evils are remediless, if you fairly face them, and honestly try to remove them. A. K. H. B.

PICTURES IN A SICK-ROOM.

Nothing perhaps undergoes a minuter inspection, or subserves such manifold uses, as the furniture and four walls of a sick-room to its willing or unwilling occupant. Geometry is revived in the window panes; cubes and conic sections in opposite corners. All forms of life people the paper; and the slant sunbeams, reaching out to us from the shining land, break our content, or bear the buds of hope and health. Then the sense of sameness and isolation, and the tossings to and fro of the weary body, when imagination angles in vain for pleasing fancies, and a leaden monotony vivifies our pain.

There are things, however, which, in the long experience of a sick-chamber, never tire—*pictures.* A simple Swiss scene hung near our bed, of mountain heights and peasant life in the sunny hollows. Imagination never flagged climbing up its peaks and looking over *on the other side.* Sometimes a peak was Sinai; sometimes Pisgah; sometimes Carmel. Sometimes it was Hannibal, sometimes the storm-met Bonapartists I saw crossing their passes. Then we sat on the panniers of the peasants, drove the cows to their pasture slopes, or strayed to the little church hid coyly among the trees.

We turned to a face of Arnold, Arnold of Rugby, and saw in his eye at once the insight and the mastery of the man. With him we visited Wight and Laleham and Rugby and Fox How and Oxford. We reviewed his track of thought, studied the growth of his character, measured its symmetrical ripeness, and more and more warmed ourselves with the glow of his earnest piety.

But why enumerate the manifold life which dwelt with such unspeakable quiet in my sick-room; nor had there to be a startling ring, or swinging door, or heavy tread to give it entrance: it came and went noiselessly as a sunbeam, with nothing to jar the nerves or flush the spirit; mute, and yet full of speech; a presence, yet long past or far away, wooing us from our pain, and brightening the darkened sanctities of the sick-chamber.

Hang pictures in the sick-room. H. C. K.

Except you "set your house in order" by the religion of Christ, you throw it open to an inevitable anarchy of passions.

That no worthiness in us *recommends* us to God, is no argument that nothing in us is *a sign* of interest in his favor.

EJACULATORY PRAYER.

We miss much devotional joy by the neglect of *fragmentary* prayer. In the intervals which separate periodical seasons of devotion, we need a habit of offering up brief ejaculatory expressions of devout feeling. The morning and the evening sacrifice depend very much upon these interspersed offerings, as these in return are dependent on those. Communion with God in both is assisted by linking the "set times" together by a chain of heavenward thoughts and aspirations, in the breaks which occur in our labors and amusements. Sunrise and sunset may attract our *attention* more strongly than the succession of golden rays between them; but who can say that they are more cheering? It is not often that a day wholly clouded lies between two clear twilights.

Prof. Phelps.

"He always wins who sides with God;
To him no chance is lost;
God's will is sweetest to him when
It triumphs at his cost.

"Ill that He blesses is our good,
And unblest good is ill;
And all is right that seems most wrong,
If it be his sweet will."

Sunday Shoes.—Strange that all kinds of leather are too poor to go to church in on a wet Sunday. What is the matter with all our tanners, that shoes cannot be made which are proof against Sunday mud and wet? Multitudes of people run around all the week in ordinary leather, and no harm comes to them; but if the pavement be the least wet on a Sunday morning, they are certain that they shall get their feet soaking wet, and they might as well order their coffins at once as to go out in such shoes as they have. What is the mystery that makes leather which is so impenetrable all the other days of the week, not much better than brown paper on Sunday morning? Who will make his fortune by providing the vast army of stay-at-homes with a patent improved church-going shoe, warranted water-proof on Sunday?

An artist wanted to take Queen Victoria's picture for the people. She consented, and came before him in a plain dress, unadorned by a single ornament. The artist ventured to criticise and hint the importance of her jewels. No; Victoria preferred the woman to the queen. She had rather dwell in the homes and hearts of her subjects in the simple dignity of a Christian wife and mother, than with all the investiture of royalty.

He that avoideth not small faults, by little and little falleth into greater.

Gold Dust.—It is a mistake to suppose the miners and the mints have all the gold. You have some of infinitely greater value than the richest mines can yield—the *seconds* and the *minutes*, the gold-dust of time; specks and particles of time which we are so apt to waste and throw away. God does not give it to us in gold bars, a day, a month, a year long; nobody can be trusted with so much time all at once; but God wisely deals it out in seconds and minutes, so that we can make the most of it. If you are robbed of one, or lose it, the loss is comparatively small. It cannot, to be sure, ever be made up; the whole world cannot make up for a minute lost; but if it teach us to be thoughtful and careful for the rest, we may become rich with golden years of a useful and happy life.

Let no good man overlook a child. The man who loves his country let him live for the children. The Christian who loves the church, let him love those of whom it was said, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." If the church would secure and consecrate the great future to Christ and his glory, let her gather in the children; let the Sabbath-school teacher, the preacher, the parent go to his work, every time rising higher and higher, and blessing God for the privilege.

One Cent.—I was once told of a poor, aged, infirm Christian who used to give *one cent* to five different religious objects, making the sum of *five cents* a year for her Christian charities. "When I first suggested it to her," said her pastor, "she could see no way of getting the sum; but I told her to trust God for it. It came, and never shall I forget the look of gratitude and joy which shone in her face as she handed it to me; and now there is not a member in my church that *prays so* for these objects as she does."

If giving follows prayer, it is quite certain prayer will follow the gift; and who can tell what a blessing it can bring with it?

Wakefulness is one of the most constant symptoms of some types of incipient brain disease, and in many cases a *certain forerunner of insanity.*

If woman was first in the world to sin, it was on her breast also that its Redeemer was nourished, who has atoned for sin.

Let not the old year go without solemn and searching self-examination. Let us never forget, in the hurry and excitement of this busy, blinding, sinful, dazzling, trying, sorrowful, joyous world, that we are steadily treading the road either to heaven or to hell; and the one question of profoundest interest to us is, *Where are we?*

CENSUS FOR 1860.

States.	Free.	Slaves.	Total.	Reps
Alabama	529,164	435,132	964,296	6
Arkansas	324,323	111,104	435,427	3
California	380,015	--------	380,015	3
Connecticut	460,151	--------	460,151	4
Delaware	110,420	1,798	112,218	1
Florida	78,686	61,753	140,439	1
Georgia	595,097	462,230	1,057,327	7
Illinois	1,711,753	--------	1,711,753	13
Indiana	1,350,479	--------	1,350,479	11
Iowa	674,948	--------	674,948	5
Kansas	107,110	--------	107,110	1
Kentucky	930,223	225,490	1,155,713	8
Louisiana	376,913	332,520	709,433	5
Maine	628,276	--------	628,276	5
Maryland	599,846	87,188	687,034	5
Massachu'ts	1,231,065	--------	1,231,065	10
Mississippi	354,699	436,696	791,395	5
Missouri	1,058,352	114,965	1,173,317	9
Michigan	749,112	--------	749,112	6
Minnesota	162,022	--------	162,022	1
New Hamp.	326,072	--------	326,072	3
New Jersey	672,031	--------	672,031	5
New York	3,887,542	--------	3,887,542	31
N. Carolina	661,586	331,081	992,667	7
Ohio	2,339,599	--------	2,339,599	18
Oregon	52,464	--------	52,464	1
Pennsylv'ia	2,906,370	--------	2,906,370	23
Rhode Isl.	174,621	--------	174,621	1
S. Carolina	301,271	402,541	703,812	4
Tennessee	834,863	275,784	1,109,847	8
Texas	420,651	180,388	601,039	4
Vermont	315,116	--------	315,116	2
Virginia	1,105,196	490,887	1,596,083	11
Wisconsin	775,873	--------	775,873	6
Pop. States	27,185,109	3,949,557	31,134,666	233
Territories.				
Colorado	34,197	--------	34,197	
Dakotah	4,839	--------	4,839	
Nebraska	28,832	10	28,842	
Nevada	6,857	--------	6,857	
New Mexico	93,517	24	93,541	
Utah	40,266	29	40,295	
Washington	11,578	--------	11,578	
Dist. of Col.	71,895	3,181	75,076	
Total Pop.	27,477,090	3,952,801	31,429,891	

ORDER OF THE STATES.

The following table is intended to show the rank of the various states, in point of population, at several periods in the national history—by the census of 1790, of 1830, 1850, and 1860. In a table presenting the average population for each square mile, the states would rank very differently.

No	1790.	1830.	1850.	1860.
1	Virginia	New York	New York	New York.
2	Mass.	Penn.	Penn.	Penn.
3	Penn.	Virginia	Ohio	Ohio.
4	N. Car.	Ohio	Virginia	Illinois.
5	New York	N. Car.	Tennessee	Virginia.
6	Maryland	Kentucky	Mass.	Indiana.
7	S. Car.	Tennessee	Indiana	Mass.
8	Conn.	Mass.	Kentucky	Missouri.
9	N. Jersey	S. Car.	Georgia	Tennessee
10	N. Hamp.	Georgia	N. Car.	Kentucky.
11	Vermont	Maryland	Illinois	Georgia.
12	Georgia	Maine	Alabama	North Car.
13	Kentucky	Indiana	Missouri	Alabama.
14	Rhode Isl.	N. Jersey	S. Car.	Mississippi
15	Delaware	Alabama	Mississippi	Wisconsin
16	Tennessee	Conn.	Maine	Michigan.
17	--------	Vermont	Maryland	Maryland.
18	--------	N. Hamp.	Louisiana	South Car.
19	--------	Louisiana	N. Jersey	Iowa.
20	--------	Illinois	Michigan	N. Jersey.
21	--------	Missouri	Conn.	Louisiana.
22	--------	Mississippi	N. Hamp.	Maine.
23	--------	Rhode Isl.	Vermont	Texas.
24	--------	Delaware	Wisconsin	Conn.
25	--------	Florida	Texas	Arkansas.
26	--------	Michigan	Arkansas	California.
27	--------	Arkansas	Iowa	N. Hamp.
28	--------	--------	Rhode Isl.	Vermont.
29	--------	--------	California	Rhode Isl.
30	--------	--------	Delaware	Minnesota
31	--------	--------	Florida	Florida.
32	--------	--------	Minnesota	Kansas.
33	--------	--------	--------	Delaware.
34	--------	--------	--------	Oregon.

POPULATION OF THE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.—The figures for the census of 1860 may be slightly changed by the official reports, though nearly correct.

CITIES.	1850.	1860.	Actual increase.	Increase per cent.	CITIES.	1850.	1860.	Actual increase.	Increase per cent.
New York	515,647	813,668	297,021	58	Detroit	21,019	46,834	25,815	123
Philadelphia	408,762	568,034	159,272	34	Milwaukee	20,061	45,323	25,262	126
Brooklyn	96,838	273,425	176,587	182	Cleveland	17,034	43,550	26,516	156
Baltimore	169,054	214,037	41,983	27	Charleston, S. C.	42,985	40,194	loss 2,791	loss 6
Boston	136,881	177,902	41,021	30	Troy	28,785	39,653	10,868	36
New Orleans	116,375	170,766	54,391	47	New Haven	20,345	39,277	18,932	90
St. Louis	77,860	162,179	84,319	108	Richmond	27,570	37,958	10,388	37
Cincinnati	114,435	160,060	44,625	29	Lowell	33,383	37,069	3,686	11
Chicago	29,963	109,420	79,457	265	Jersey City	6,856	29,256	22,400	327
Buffalo	42,261	84,000	41,739	99	Cambridge	15,215	26,074	10,859	71
Louisville	43,194	75,196	32,002	74	Roxbury	18,364	25,137	6,773	37
Newark, N. J.	38,894	72,055	33,161	85	Cha'stown, Mass.	17,216	25,120	7,904	46
San Francisco	34,870	66,000	31,130	89	Worcester	17,049	24,963	7,914	46
Washington	40,001	61,400	21,399	53	Nashville, Tenn.	10,165	23,715	13,550	133
Providence	41,513	50,669	9,156	22	Reading, Pa.	15,743	23,171	7,428	47
Rochester	36,403	48,096	11,693	32	Salem	20,264	22,486	2,222	11

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1860.

RECEIPTS.

From Customs	$53,187,512
From Public Lands	1,778,558
Miscellaneous sources	1,010,764
Treasury notes, acc't of Dec. 23, 1857	19,395,200
Loan, acc't of June 14, 1858	1,380,000
Balance in Treasury, July 1, 1859	4,339,275
Total means	$81,091,309
Expenditures	77,462,102
Balance in Treasury, July 1, 1860	$3,629,207

EXPENDITURES.

Civil List and Foreign intercourse	$7,311,863
Miscellaneous	20,658,008
Department of Interior	3,955,687
" " War	16,409,767
" " Navy	11,513,150
For Public Debt	17,613,628
Total Expenditures	$77,462,102

THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, January 1, 1861, was $63,709,322; of which $11,900,462 were treasury-notes.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—The gross revenue for the year ending June 30, 1860, was $8,518,067. The payments for the year were $14,874,773. Excess of payments over revenue, $6,356,706. Number of Post-offices, 28,498.

PUBLIC LANDS.—During the five quarters ending September 30, 1860, 16,385,361 acres of the public lands were disposed of; 3,977,620 acres were sold for cash, yielding $2,021,426; 3,379,040 acres were located with bounty land-warrants; 2,037,771 acres were approved to the several states entitled to them, under the swamp grants of March 2, 1849, and September 28, 1850; and 2,665,625 acres certified to states, as falling to them under the grants for railroad purposes; 12,060,054 acres were surveyed and prepared for market, and 16,385,361 acres proclaimed and offered at public sale.

PENSIONERS.—The whole number of pensioners of all classes now on the rolls is 11,284, and the amount required for their payment was $1,103,562.

PATENT OFFICE.—The income of this office for the three quarters ending September 30, 1860, was $197,648; and its expenditure, $189,672. Applications for patents, 5,638; caveats filed, 841; applications rejected, 3,612; applications of all sorts accepted, 3,896. Also 49 applications for extensions, and 28 patents extended from the close of their first term.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1860.

IMPORTS.

Dutiable goods	$279,872,327
Free goods	73,741,479
Specie and bullion	8,550,135
Total imports for the year	$362,163,941

EXPORTS.

Domestic produce	$316,242,423
Foreign produce and merchandise	17,333,634
Domestic specie and bullion	56,946,851
Foreign " " "	9,599,388
Total exports for the year	$400,122,296
Excess of exports	37,958,355

Items of DOMESTIC PRODUCE exported:

Cotton	$191,806,555	Manufactures	$39,803,080	From the sea	$4,153,480
Specie and bullion	56,916,851	Tobacco	15,906,547	Raw Produce	2,279,308
Agriculture	48,551,894	From the forest	13,738,559		

Items of IMPORTS:

Wool and woollens	$12,779,097	Coffee	$21,883,797	China and earthen	$4,387,838
Cottons	35,297,885	Raw hides	10,524,706	Wine, brandy, etc.	11,236,733
Silks	34,286,650	Tins	5,862,254	Molasses	5,16,327
Flax and linens	11,550,022	Iron	12,231,206	Sugars, brown	30,959,985
Tea	8,803,771	Steel	4,330,834	Tobacco and cigars	5,947,184

FIVE NEW ASTEROIDS were discovered in 1860, making the whole number now known sixty-two.

FOREIGN COINS, WITH THEIR VALUE IN AMERICAN MONEY.

COUNTRY.	GOLD COINS.			SILVER COINS.		
	Denomination.	Value.		Denomination.	Value.	
		$	cts.	m	$	cts. m.
Austria	Ducat	2	28		Scudo	1 01 5
Belgium	25 Francs	4	72		5 Francs	96 8
Bolivia	Doubloon	15	58		Dollar	1 05 4
Brazil	20,000 Reis	10	90	5	2,000 Reis	1 01 3
Chili	10 Pesos	9	15	3	New Dollar	97
Denmark	10 Thaler	7	90		2 Rigsdaler	1 09 4
England	Sovereign, new	4	86	3	Shilling, new	22 7
"	" average	4	84	8	" average	22 2
France	20 Francs, average	3	84	5	5 Francs, average	96 8
Germany, north	10 Thaler	7	90		Thaler	71 7
" south	Ducat	2	28	3	Guilder or Florin	41 2
Mexico	Doubloon, average	15	53	4	Dollar, average	1 04 9
Netherlands	10 Guilders	3	99		2½ Guilders	1 02 3
New Granada	10 Pesos, new	9	67	5	Dollar, 1857	96 8
Peru	Doubloon, old	15	56		Dollar, 1855	93 6
Portugal	Crown	5	81	3	Crown	1 16 6
Rome	2½ Scudi, new	2	60		Scudo	1 04 7
Russia	5 Roubles	3	97	6	Rouble	78 4
Spain	100 Reals	4	96	5	Pistareen, new	20 1
Sweden	Ducat	2	26	7	Rix dollar	1 10 1
Turkey	100 Piastres	4	37	4	20 Piastres	86 5
Tuscany	Sequin	2	30		Florin	27 4

ENGLAND'S NATIONAL DEBT.—The foundation of the immense debt of England was laid in the reign of Charles II., two hundred years ago. In 1763, it had risen to £139,000,000. At the close of the French Revolution in 1802, it was £571,000,000. In the twelve years of the wars of Napoleon it increased to £865,000,000, which was its maximum. From this point it rapidly decreased for thirty years, having been reduced in 1845 to £768,789,241. At the close of the Russian war in 1856, it had increased to £800,000,000; and in consequence of the Indian mutiny, the Chinese war, and the distrust of France, can hardly have diminished since. The interest on the present debt, at the rate of 3½ per cent., is $134,400,000 per year, or $368,000 a day, $15,333 an hour, $255 a minute, or $4 24 a second.

ROMANISM WANING IN IRELAND.—The Irish Times estimates the present population of Ireland at 5,950,000 souls, and says that on the fairest calculation not more than 3,450,000 are Roman-catholics, the remaining 2,500,000 being Protestants. From various causes, the emigration has been chiefly from the Roman-catholic portion, and the number of those professing that creed has annually diminished.

CALIFORNIA TREES.—There are two large groves of mammoth trees in California, one near Mariposa, the other in Calaveras county. The latter, the smaller of the two, covers as much space as Boston common, and encloses a hotel. At the entrance stand two sentinel trees, 25 feet apart, 60 feet in circumference, and 300 feet high. One tree is 93 feet in circumference, another 73 feet, and 310 feet high. A third is 327 feet high. In the Mariposa grove there are 650 giant trees in less than a square mile, more than 100 of them measuring 50 feet or more in circumference, two measuring 100 each, and one 102. This latter raises its crown 80 feet higher than Bunker-hill monument. There is a petrified cedar near Honey Lake, on the eastern slope of the Sierras, which measures 42 feet in diameter at the butt, (about 120 feet in circumference,) and is over 660 feet long, besides an unknown length buried in the soil; for at the point where it is lost from sight it is still four feet in diameter. These trees are found, by actual count of the rings of some, to be over one thousand years old.

POISONING BY FRICTION MATCHES.—The best antidote for poison by phosphorus is *calcined magnesia*. It should be mixed in water that has been *boiled*, to exclude the air it contains, and should be administered largely.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES, with the length in miles actually in operation in 1850 and 1860.

STATES.	1850.	1860.	STATES.	1850.	1860.
Maine	118	476	Louisiana	51	250
New Hampshire	171	537	Texas	------	152
Vermont	235	564	Kentucky	56	386
Massachusetts	1,125	1,469½	Tennessee	33	832
Rhode Island	50	167	Missouri	------	706
Connecticut	235	591	Arkansas	------	------
New York	1,208	2,852	Ohio	380	3,080
New Jersey	246	616	Indiana	86	1,950
Pennsylvania	1,159	1,958	Illinois	105	2,820
Maryland	318	368	Michigan	379	687
Delaware	17	128	Wisconsin	------	735
Virginia	354	1,587	Iowa	------	361
North Carolina	312	629	Minnesota	------	------
South Carolina	270	748	California	------	22
Georgia	636	1,111	Oregon	------	------
Florida	54	109			
Alabama	114	504	Total	7,861	27,186½
Mississippi	118	921			

FIRES IN THE UNITED STATES.—During the year 1860, 290 fires were reported, at each of which the loss was $10,000 or more; total loss, $13,211,000. By smaller fires, an additional loss of perhaps five millions was incurred.

NEW YORK CITY.—This city was settled in 1612, and in 1731 had a population of but 8,628; in 1800, 60,489; in 1820, 123,706; in 1840, 312,710; in 1850, 515,647; in 1860, 813,668. Number of dwellings, 58,338; of families, 155,707.

Arrivals of all sorts of vessels from foreign ports during 1860, 4,451; in 1859, 4,027. Passengers in 1860, 266,627.

Immigrants in 1860, 103,621; in 1859, 79,322.

Churches in 1850, 214; in 1860, 253; number of seats, 253,133; value of church property, $11,813,400.

CRIME IN 1860.—During this year seventeen murders were committed in the city of New York, forty-two homicides, and fifty-seven suicides: total, 116; being 20 less than in 1859.

AUSTRALIA.—The annual shipments of gold from Melbourne average at least $45,000,000.

THE ATMOSPHERIC TELEGRAPH is an American device for transmitting small packages to a considerable distance through air-tight tubes, by atmospheric pressure. The system is in successful operation at the International Telegraph Company in London, their office being connected by tubes with the Stock Exchange, and with all the chief stations in the suburbs. The tubes are of metal, and there is an air-pump at each end. A whistle gives notice that a message is deposited a mile off: you close the mouth of the tube, turn a cock, and the steam air-pump begins to exhaust the air from your end of the tube, while it is open at the other; in a few seconds you hear a soft thud at the end of the tube, and opening it find your message in a little gutta percha cylinder four inches long, inclosed in flannel, and fitting the tube somewhat loosely. The Pneumatic Company are preparing larger apparatus, for conveying books and large parcels at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

BITUMENIZED PAPER, or paper hardened by admixing bitumen under hydraulic pressure, is now used in making pipes instead of iron. These bitumenized paper tubes are found to have the tenacity of iron, with one half its weight; and to be twice as strong as stoneware, without its liability to fracture. The cost is about half that of iron.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS AND STATISTICS OF THEIR DOMINIONS.

Country.	Sovereign.	Age.	Accession.	Population.	Extent in sq. miles.	Capital.
Austria and Hungary	Francis Joseph, *Emp.*	31	Dec. 2, 1848	37,000,000	243,472	Vienna.
Baden	Frederick *Grand D.*	35	Sept. 5, 1856	1,356,943	5,85.	Carlsruhe.
Bavaria	Maximilian II. *K.*	50	March 21,1848	4,541,556	29,000	Munich.
Belgium	Leopold I. *K.*	71	July 21, 1831	5,294,461	12,569	Brussels.
Brazil	Pedro II. *Emp.*	35	April 7, 1831	7,677,800	3,100,104	Rio Janeiro.
China	Hien-Fung *Emp.*	29	Feb. 1850	400,000,000	5,350,000	Pekin.
Denmark	Frederick VII. *K.*	53	Jan. 20, 1848	2,468,713	22,680	Copenhagen.
Egypt	Said Pasha *Pasha*		July, 1854	3,350,000	11,000	Cairo.
France	Napoleon III. *Emp.*	53	Dec. 2, 1852	37,000,000	204,000	Paris.
German States, Minor	Population of the German Confederation			43,000,000		
Brunswick	William *Duke*	55	April 25, 1831	271,943	1,531	Frankfort.
Hesse Cassel	Fred'k William *Elec.*	59	Nov. 20, 1847	736,392	4,439	
Hesse Darmstadt	Louis III. *Grand D.*	55	June 16, 1848	854,314	3,761	
Hanover	George V. *K.*	42	Nov. 18, 1851	1,819,778	14,600	
Homburg	Frederick *Prince*	78	Sept. 1848	24,937	206	
Mecklen. Schwerin	Fred'k Francis *Gr. D*	38	March 7, 1842	541,091	4,485	
Mecklen. Strelitz	Fred'k William *G. D.*	42	Sept. 7, 1860	99,628	767	
Nassau	Adolphus *Duke*	44	Aug. 20, 1838	431,549	1,751	
Saxe Coburg	Ernest II. *Duke*	43	Jan. 29, 1844	150,878	799	
Saxe Meiningen	Bernard *Duke*	61	Dec. 24, 1803	165,530	971	
Saxe Weimar	Chas. Alexan. *Gr. D.*	43	July 8, 1853	263,755	1,418	
Great Britain	Victoria *Queen*	42	June 20, 1837	27,674,352	122,091	London.
Greece	Otho I. *K.*	46	Jan. 25, 1833	1,043,153	15,000	Athens.
Kingdom of Italy.						
Two Sicilies				9,117,050	42,693	Naples.
Modena				4,512,600	2,073	Modena.
Parma				499,835	2,184	Parma.
Sardinia	Victor Emanuel II. *K.*	41	March 23,1849	5,167,542	28,830	Turin.
Tuscany & Lucca				1,796,078	8,442	Florence.
Romagna and the Marches				2,000,000		Bologna.
Papal States	Pius IX. *Pope*	69	June 16, 1846	1,000,000	16,155	Rome.
Morocco	Sidi Mohammed *Em.*		Sept. 1859	8,400,000	100,000	Fez.
Netherlands	William III. *K.*	44	March 17,1849	3,238,753	12,608	Amsterdam.
Portugal	Pedro V. *K.*	21	Nov. 15, 1853	3,499,121	35,400	Lisbon.
Prussia	William III. *K.*	64	Sept. 1858	17,202,831	107,526	Berlin.
Russia	Alexander II. *Emp*	42	March 2, 1855	68,931,728	2,041,809	St.Petersburg
Saxony	John I. *K.*	60	Aug. 9, 1854	2,039,075	5,707	Dresden.
Spain	Isabella II. *Q.*	31	Sept. 29, 1833	15,807,353	177,781	Madrid.
Sweden and Norway	Charles XV. *K.*	35	July, 1859	5,131,647	84,530	Stockholm.
Switzerland	Paul Migy *Pres.*		1857	2,392,740	15,400	Berne.
Turkey	Abdul Medjid *Sultan*	38	July 2, 1839	35,350,000	626,920	Constanti'ople
UNITED STATES	Ab'm Lincoln *Pres.*	53	March 4, 1861	31,429,891	2,872,800	Washington.
Wirtemburg	William I. *K.*	80	Oct. 30, 1816	1,788,720	7,568	Stuttgard.

DIAMONDS.—The Duke of Brunswick has $3,000,000 worth of diamonds, and his printed catalogue has 268 quarto pages. The most valuable diamond in the world, in the possession of an East Indian prince, he values at $2,500,000. Then the Koh-i-noor, $1,383,840; that of a Rajah in Borneo, $1,339,455; and the Great Mogul, which is of a beautiful rose color, and of the shape and size of half a hen's egg, $784,000. The duke's diamonds are kept in a safe of granite and iron, built into a thick wall, on one side of his bedroom. This room, and the whole house, are made burglar-proof by iron plating, combination locks, alarm bells, and concealed firearms.

EFFECT OF SMOKING ON THE INTELLECT.—In the September number of the London Pharmaceutic Journal for 1860, it is stated that on dividing the pupils of the Polytechnic school in Paris into smokers and non-smokers, it is shown that the smokers have proved themselves, in the various competitive examinations, far inferior to the others. Not only in the examinations on entering the school are the smokers in a lower rank, but in the various ordeals they have to pass through in a year, the average rank of the smokers had constantly fallen, and not inconsiderably, when the men who did not smoke enjoyed a cerebral atmosphere of the clearest kind.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12	inches	make	1 foot.
3	feet	"	1 yard.
5½	yards	"	1 rod or pole.
40	poles	"	1 furlong.
8	furlongs	"	1 mile.
69	miles	"	1 degree.

A nail is equal to 2¼ inches.
Ell " 5 quarters.
Hand " 4 inches.
Fathom " 6 feet.
An English mile is 1,760 yards.
A Russian mile is 1,100 yards.
Irish or Scotch mile, 2,200 yards.
Italian mile, 1,467 yards.
Spanish mile, 5,028 yards.
German mile, 5,866 yards.
Swedish or Danish mile, 7,233 yards.
Hungarian mile, 8,800 yards.
In France they measure by the mean league of 3,666 yards.
A sea mile is 6,078 feet.

MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144	square inches	are equal to	1	square foot.
9	square feet	"	"	1 square yard.
30¼	square yards	"	"	1 square pole.
40	square poles	"	"	1 rood.
4	roods	"	"	1 acre.
640	acres	"	"	1 square mile.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

4	gills	make	1 pint.
2	pints	"	1 quart.
4	quarts	"	1 gallon.
9	gallons	"	1 firkin.
2	firkins	"	1 kilderkin.
2	kilderkins	"	1 barrel.
1½	barrel	"	1 hogshead.
2	gallons	"	1 peck.
4	pecks	"	1 bushel.
8	bushels	"	1 quarter.
5	quarters	"	1 load.

The last four are used for dry goods only.

MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

Apothecaries' Weight.

20	grains	make	1 scruple.
3	scruples	"	1 dram.
8	drams	"	1 ounce.

The ounce and pound being the same as in Troy weight.

Avoirdupois Weight.

27 11/32	grains	make	1 dram,	equal	27 11/32 grains.
16	drams	"	1 ounce	"	437½ "
16	ounces	"	1 pound (lb.)	or	7,000 "
14	pounds	"	1 stone		
28	pounds	"	1 quarter (qr.)		
4	quarters	"	1 hundredweight (cwt.)		
20	cwt.	"	1 ton.		

This weight is used in trade and commerce.

Troy Weight.

24	grains	make	1 pennyweight,	equal	24 gr.
20	pennywts.	"	1 ounce	"	480 "
12	ounces	"	1 pound	"	5,760 "

The foregoing are chiefly confined to the precious metals. Diamonds are weighed by carats; 151½ carats make one ounce Troy, equal to 3 1-6 Troy grains.

Wool Trade.

					cwt.	qr.	lb.
14	pounds	make	1 stone,	equal to	0	0	14
2	stone	"	1 tod	"	0	1	0
6½	tod	"	1 wey	"	1	2	14
2	weys	"	1 sack	"	3	1	0
12	sacks	"	1 last	"	39	0	0

MEASURE OF TIME.

60 seconds	make	1 minute.
60 minutes	"	1 hour.
24 hours	"	1 day.
7 days	"	1 week.
27 days, 7 hours, 43 min., 5 sec.	"	1 lunar month.
28, 29, 30, or 31 days	"	1 calendar month.
12 calendar months	"	1 year.
365 days	"	1 common year.
366 days	"	1 leap-year.

In 400 years, 97 are leap-years and 303 common.

MINT.—The mint establishment of the United States consists of the principal mint at Philadelphia and five branches. The following table gives the localities of the several mints, the dates of their establishment, and the coinage of each during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860.

MINTS.	Coinage commenced.	Gold, 1859—60.	Silver, 1859—60.	Copper, 1859—60.	Total, 1859—60.
Philadelphia	1793	$4,354,577	$857,076	$342,000	$5,553,653
New Orleans	1838	169,000	1,598,422	----------	1,767,422
Charlotte, N. C.	1838	133,697	----------	----------	133,697
Dahlonega, Ga.	1838	69,477	----------	----------	69,477
San Francisco, Cal.	1854	11,889,000	572,911	----------	12,461,911
New York, (Assay-office)	1854	6,831,532	222,226	----------	7,053,758
Total	----------	$23,447,283	$3,250,635	$342,000	$27,039,918

The aggregate coinage of the mints, from 1793 to June 30, 1859, has been $716,229,594 56. Of this amount, $489,312,520 21 of gold, and $3,584,165 38 of silver, were derived from mines of the United States.

The standard of fineness of the gold and silver coins of the United States is 900-1000ths, equivalent to 21 6-10ths carats. The new *cent* is composed of 88 per cent. copper and 12 per cent. nickel. The alloy of silver coins is copper, and of gold coins copper and silver.

THE WORK OF MISSIONS.—The labors of modern missionaries have given to 20,000,000 of people in Asia, Africa, and America the benefit of a written language, through which they have diffused a knowledge of Christ and his word. Fifteen unwritten languages have been reduced to writing, and the Bible has been translated, in whole or in part, into more than twenty, and its truths taught in at least thirty, by the missionaries of the American Board alone. In Africa, twenty dialects have been reduced to writing, in one of which, the language of three millions of men, a newspaper is published, printed by the natives, and circulating among 3,000 readers. The word of God has been translated and a Christian literature commenced for five-sixths of the heathen population of the world. In Africa, about one hundred churches have been organized, into which over 10,000 converts have been gathered. In India, 1,170 missionaries, native preachers, and catechists are employed; 75,000 scholars, including 15,000 Hindoo girls, are taught in the mission schools; and 125,000 converts are now living. In China, about 90 missionaries are laboring at 14 stations. Throughout the whole missionary field, nearly 3,000 European and American missionaries and their assistants, and more than 6,000 native helpers are engaged, through whom about 500,000 have been brought under the influence of the truth.

LIGHTNING invariably follows the *best continuous conductor;* but no conductor is good, unless it is continuous. Our thunder-storms usually come from the northwest, preceded by an electric atmosphere, and lightning-rods should be erected so as to protect those parts of buildings most exposed. A wire one-fourth of an inch thick is sufficient, provided there be a stiff metallic point on every prominent part of the building, with as many outlets in the ground as there are points in the air, and all the points connected with the main wire by cross wires. Galvanized wire is preferable, as it does not rust.

OREIDE.—This is a new metallic alloy, extensively used as a cheap substitute for gold, which it closely resembles. It is composed of pure copper 100 parts, zinc or tin 17 parts, magnesia 6, sal-ammoniac 3 3-5, quicklime 1 4-5, tartar of commerce 9. It is fine-grained, ductile, malleable; can be cast, rolled, drawn, stamped, chased, beaten into a powder, and used in all respects like gold. Its discovery will place within the reach of the multitude many works of art heretofore confined to the rich. Immense quantities of jewelry are now made of it.

ATLANTIC CABLE.—Several attempts have been made to recover this cable at the American end; but in every instance in which it was hooked, it parted and again sunk, either before reaching the surface or after a small portion had been drawn in. The recovered portions varied exceedingly in condition, but in general the iron wires and the sewing had become worthless, while the gutta percha and copper wire enclosed were still in good condition.

SEWING MACHINES.—It was shown, before the Commissioner of Patents at Washington, that the annual sewing labor on ladies' and misses' gaiter boots and shoes made in Massachusetts costs $2,500,000; and that it would cost $10,000,000 to do the same work by hand. In the single article of shirts, were all that are worn in the United States made by machines, the annual saving would be over $12,000,000; and in ready-made clothing $75,000,000.

HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS.—The summit of one of these named Ibiganuri has been reached by two brothers, 22,260 feet above the sea level. The peak now called Mt. Everest is the highest known summit in the world, being considerably over 29,000 feet high. It is called by the Nepaulese Gorishauta, and by the Thibetians Chingofanmara.

ANNIVERSARIES AND OFFICERS OF CHARITABLE SOCIETIES, ETC.

BOSTON.—AM. BOARD FOR FOR. MISSIONS, 1st Tues. in Oct.; Rev. Rufus Anderson, D. D., Rev. Selah B. Treat, Sec's; J. M. Gordon, Treas., Miss.-house, 33 Pemberton-square; Rev. Geo. W. Wood, Sec., A. Merwin, Agent in New York, Bible-house. AM. BAP. MISS. UNION, 4th Tues. in May; Rev. Jos. G. Warren, D. D., Sec., 33 Somerset-st. AM. EDUCA. SOC., in May; Rev. I. N. Tarbox, Sec.; S. T. Farwell, Treas., 15 Cornhill. AM. TRACT SOC (national) N. E. BRANCH, G. Punchard, Sec., C. E. Converse, Treas., 78 Washington-st. AM. TRACT SOC. AT BOSTON, last Wed. in May; Rev. J. W. Alvord, Rev. J. P. Warren, Sec's; Henry Hill, Treas., 28 Cornhill. MASS. HOME MISS. SOC., Rev. H. B. Hooker, D. D., Sec., Cong'l Lib. MASS. S.-S. SOC.. Rev. A. Bullard, Sec., M. H. Sargent, Treas., 13 Cornhill. AM. S.-S. UNION, N. P. Kemp, Agt., 141 Washington-st. SOUTH. AID SOC., Rev. L. H. Farnham, Sec. and Treas.

NEW YORK.—AM. BIBLE SOC., 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. John C. Brigham, D. D., Rev. Jos. Holdich, D. D., Rev. Jas. H. McNeill, Sec's; Caleb T. Rowe, Esq., Gen. Agt., Henry Fisher, Esq., Assist. Treas., Bible-house, Astor-place. AM. AND FOR. BIB. SOC., Rev. D. C. Haynes, Cor. Sec. Geo. Gault, Treas., U. D. Ward, Dep. Agt., 115 Nassau-st. AM. BIBLE UNION, Wm. H. Wyckoff, LL. D., Cor. Sec., Rev. C. A. Buckbee, Assist. Treas., 350 Broome-st. AM. TRACT SOC., Wed. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Wm. A. Hallock, D. D., Rev. O. Eastman, Rev. J. M. Stevenson, D. D., Cor. Sec's; O. R. Kingsbury, Assist. Sec. and Treas., 150 Nassau-st. AM. HOME MISS. SOC., Wed. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Milton Badger, D. D., Rev. David B. Coe, D. D., Rev. Daniel P. Noyes, Sec's; C. R. Robert, Treas., Benj. G. Talbert, Assist. Treas., Bible-house, Astor-place. AM. BAP. HOME MISS. SOC., Rev. Benj. M. Hill, D. D., Sec., 115 Nassau-st. BOARD OF FOR. MISS. OF PRES. CHURCH, Hon. Walter Lowrie, Rev. John C. Lowrie, D. D., Rev. J. L. Wilson, D. D., Cor. Sec's; Wm. Rankin, Jr., Treas., 23 Centre-st. AM. AND FOR. CHRIS. UNION, Tues. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Robert Baird, D. D., Rev. A. E. Campbell, D. D., Cor. Sec's, Edward Vernon, Gen. Ag. and Assist. Treas., 156 Chambers-st. AM. SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOC., Mond. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. H. Loomis, Rev. S. B. S. Bissell, Sec's. S. Brown, Assist. Treas, 80 Wall-st. AM. TEMP. UNION, 2d Thurs. in May, evening; Rev. J. Marsh, D. D., Cor. Sec., No. 10 Park bank. PROT. EPIS. CHURCH MISS.—Domestic Com., Rev. R. B. Van Kleeck, D. D., Sec. and Gen. Ag., 17 Bible-house; For. Com., Rev. S. D. Denison, Sec., No. 19 Bible-house. EVAN. KNOWLEDGE SOC., Rev. H. Dyer, D. D., 11 Bible-house. METH.—Book Concern, Rev. T. Carlton and Rev. J. Porter, Agents, 200 Mulberry; Mission. Soc., Rev. J. P. Durbin, Cor. Sec., Rev. T. Carlton, Treas., 200 Mulberry-st.; S.-S. Union, Rev. D. Wise, Cor. Sec.; Tract Soc., M. E. Ch., J. B. Edwards, Treas.; Rev. J. Floy, D. D., Cor. Sec., 200 Mulberry-st. REF. DUTCH—Dom. Mission, Rev. A. Du Bois, Cor. Sec.; Board of pub., Wm. Ferris, Agent, 61 Franklin-st., Jno. I. Brower, Treas.; Foreign Mission, Rev. Philip Peltz, Paterson, N. J., Cor. Sec.; E. A. Hayt. 363 Broadway, Treas. SOC. FOR COLL. AND THEOL. EDUC. AT WEST, Rev. T. Baldwin, Sec., 80 Wall-st. AM. MISS. ASSO., Rev. George Whipple, and Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, Sec's; L. Tappan, Treas., 48 Beekman-st. AM. AND FOR. ANTI-SLAVERY SOC., L. Tappan, Cor. Sec., 48 Beekman-st. N. Y. STATE COLON. SOC., Rev. J. B. Pinney, LL. D., Cor. Sec., 27 Bible-house, Astor-place. SOUTH. AID SOC., Rev. J. B. Waterbury, D. D., Cor. Sec.; G. Hallock, Treas., 91 Wall-st. N. Y. S.-S. UNION, R. G. Pardee. Agt., 599 Broadway; and AM. S.-S. UNION, Rev. J. H. Burtis, Sec., G. S. Scofield, Agent, 599 Broadway. NEW YORK SAB. COM., Rev. R. S. Cook, 21 Bible-house.

PHILADELPHIA.—PENN. BRANCH AM. TRACT SOC., 929 Chestnut-st., H. N. Thissell, Agt. and Supt. Colp.; AM. S.-S. UNION, F. A. Packard, Esq., Rec. Sec., 1122 Chestnut-st. GEN. ASSEM. BOARDS—Domestic Missions, 910 Arch-st., Rev. G. W. Musgrave, D. D., Cor. Sec.; Rev. R. Happersett, D. D., Coörd. Sec., S. D. Powel, Esq., Treas. Board of Education, 821 Chestnut-st., Rev. ——— ———, Cor. Sec.; Wm. Chester, D. D., Asso. Sec.; William Main, Treas. Board of Publication, 821 Chestnut-st., Rev. Wm. E. Schenck, Cor. Sec.; Rev. W. M. Engles, D. D., Editor; Jos. P. Engles, Publish. Agt.; Jas. Dunlap, Esq., Treas. AM. BAP. PUBLICA. SOC., 530 Arch-st.; Rev. B. Griffiths, Sec., Rev. J. N. Brown, Ed. Sec., Jas. S. Dickinson, Dep. Agt. and Assis. Treas. PENN. BIBLE SOC., 701 Walnut-st., Jos. H. Dulles, Sec. PHILA. EDUCA. SOC., 3d Tuesday in March; Chas. Brown, Sec.; Wm. Purves, Treas., 1334 Chestnut-st. PHILA. HOME MISS. SOC., 4th Tues. in April; Rev. Robert Adair, Sec., H. Perkins, Treas, 1334 Chestnut-st. LUTH. BOARD OF PUB., first Tues. each month, 42 North ninth-st. PRES. PUB. COM., 1364 Chestnut-st., Rev. John W. Dulles, Sec.; William Purves, Treas.

PITTSBURGH.—GEN. SYNOD OF LUTH. CHURCH. IN UNITED STATES, 3d Thurs. in May. General Lutheran Societies at the same time and place: PARENT EDUCA., HOME MISS., FOR. MISS., CHURCH EXTENSION, HISTOR., and PUBLICATION SOC'S.

WASHINGTON.—AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, 3d Tues. in Jan.; Rev. R. R. Gurley, Cor. Sec.; Rev. Wm. McLain, Fin. Sec.

RICHMOND.—SOU. BAP. CONV.—For. Miss. Board, Rev. J. B. Taylor, Rev. A. M. Poindexter, Sec's; Dom. Miss. Board, Rev. J. Walker, Sec.; Bible Board, W. C. Buck, Sec., Nashville.

CHARLESTON.—SOUTHERN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOC. Rev. I. P. Tustin, Sec.

MINISTERS' MEETINGS.—GEN. CONFERENCE IN MAINE, 3d Tues. in June. GEN. ASSO., NEW HAMPSHIRE, 4th Tues. in Aug. GEN. CONVEN. IN VERMONT, 3d Tues. in June. GEN. ASSOCIA., MASS., 4th Tues. in June. EVAN CONSO., R. I., 2d Tues. in June. GEN. ASSO., CONN., 3d Tues. in June. GEN. ASSO., N. Y., 3d Tues. in Sept. GEN. CONVEN. PROT. EPIS. CH., 1st Wed. in Oct. GEN. ASSEMBLY PRES. CHURCH, 3d Thurs. in May. GEN. CONFER. M. E. CHURCH, May every 4th year from 1860. GEN. SYNOD REF. DUTCH CHURCH, on the 1st Wed. in June.

YEARLY MEETINGS OF FRIENDS.—NEW ENG., Newport, R. I. Second day after 2d Sixth day in Sixth mo. NEW YORK, Sixth day after 4th First day in Fifth mo. PHIL., third Second day in Fourth mo. BALTI., last Second day but one in Tenth mo. NORTH CAROLINA, New Garden, Guilford Co., Second day after first First day in Eleventh mo. OHIO, Mt. Pleasant, Second day after first First day in Ninth mo. INDIANA, Whitewater, on Fifth day preced. first First day in Tenth mo.

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		D.	C.	M.	D.	C.	M.			D.	C.	M.	D.	C.	M.			D.	C.	M.	D.	C.	M.
Cents	10	0	0	0	0	0	6	Dolls.	6	0	3	0	0	36	0	Dolls.	40	0	20	0	2	40	0
"	50	0	0	2	0	3	0	"	7	0	3	5	0	42	0	"	50	0	25	0	3	00	0
Dolls.	1	0	0	5	0	6	0	"	8	0	4	0	0	48	0	"	60	0	30	0	3	60	0
"	2	0	1	0	0	12	0	"	9	0	4	5	0	54	0	"	70	0	35	0	4	20	0
"	3	0	1	5	0	18	0	"	10	0	5	0	0	60	0	"	80	0	40	0	4	80	0
"	4	0	2	0	0	24	0	"	21	0	10	0	1	20	0	"	90	0	45	0	5	40	0
"	5	0	3	5	0	30	0	"	30	0	15	0	1	80	0	"	100	0	50	0	6	00	0

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HINTS FOR EMERGENCIES.

House on Fire.—On being awakened at night by an alarm of fire, it is particularly important to preserve presence of mind, and not to act till a moment has been taken for reflection. Preservation may depend on the choice made of going *up* or *down* stairs, or on some selection of movement equally unimportant in ordinary circumstances. In making way through a burning house, it is best to creep along on hands and knees, the freest air being to be had close to the floor.

Chimney on Fire.—Should a fire break out in a chimney, a blanket wetted should be nailed above the fireplace, and suspended so as to cover the opening entirely; the fire will then commonly go out of itself. A solution of pearlash in water thrown upon a fire extinguishes it instantly. Dissolve a quarter of a pound in hot water, and pour into a bucket of water.

Escape from Fire.—In case of a person's clothes being set on fire, instead of throwing open the door and running into the road, let the person, particularly if a female, whose dress ignites rapidly, fall on the ground, and roll in a carpet, rug, blanket, curtain, cloak, or whatever thick woollen article may be at hand. If any other persons are present, they should assist in doing this, and be particularly careful to keep doors and windows shut, as every draught of air feeds the flames, which it is the object to suppress.

To Restore Persons apparently Drowned.—Send quickly for medical assistance. *Cautions:* Avoid all rough usage. Never hold up the body by the feet, nor rub it with salt or spirits. Convey the body carefully, with the head and shoulders supported in a raised position, to the nearest house. Strip the body and rub it dry; then wrap it in hot blankets, and place it in a warm bed in a warm chamber free from smoke. To restore the warmth of the body, carefully move a heated covered warming-pan over the back and spine. Put bladders or bottles of hot water to the pit of the stomach, the armpits, and to the soles of the feet. Foment the body with hot flannels. Rub the body briskly but not roughly with the hand, but do not suspend the use of the other means. If possible, immerse the body in a *warm bath*.

How to Prolong Life.—The difference between rising in the morning at six o'clock and at eight, for forty years, amounts to 29,200 hours; or ten years, reckoning eight working hours to a day. Thus by gaining two hours a day from unnecessary sleep, or from idle and misspent time, ten years of active life may be added to a life of forty years.

HOW TO AID THE TRACT SOCIETY.

1. First of all, with your whole heart take Christ for your Saviour, and the spreading of his salvation for your business in life.
2. Supply yourself with its tracts and cards for all classes, and distribute them freely and discreetly to lead men to Christ—by letters, with a friendly word, and in passing to and fro.
3. Secure a monthly visitation of every family in your neighborhood with a monthly tract, and with personal efforts for their temporal and eternal salvation.
4. Secure a colporteur to canvass the county in which you live, and provide for his salary, expenses, and donations.
5. Loan or give the best volumes of the Society where they will be most useful, with special commendation and requests to read them.
6. Procure subscribers to the Messenger and Child's Paper.
7. Secure an annual collection for the Society in your church and congregation.
8. Gain donations and legacies from friends.
9. Contribute to its funds as the Lord prospers you.
10. Remember it in your will.
11. Pray that it may be preeminently Christlike in its teachings, its spirit, and its labors, and that God's blessing may rest richly upon it.
12. Write, if so enabled by God, something worthy to be perpetuated among its publications, and save souls long after you are gone to your reward.

MEMORANDA FOR 1862.

JAN 1, Circum.; 5, 2d S. aft. Christmas; 6, Epiph.; 12, 1st S. aft. Epiph.; 19, 2d S. aft. Epiph.; 25, Conv. of St. Paul; 26, 3d S. aft. Epiph. FEB. 2, 4th S. aft. Epiph., and Purif. of Vir. Mary; 9, 5th S. aft. Epiph.; 16, Septuagesima; 23, Sexagesima; 24, St. Matthias. MARCH 2, Quinquagesima S.; 5, Ash-Wednesday; 9, 1st S. in Lent; 16, 2d S. in Lent; 23, 3d S. in Lent; 25, Annun. of Vir. Mary; 30, 4th S. in Lent. APRIL 6, 5th S. in Lent.; 13, 6th S. in Lent; 18, Good-Friday; 20, Easter S.; 21, Easter Mon.; 22, Easter Tues.; 25, St. Mark; 27, 1st S. aft. Easter. MAY 1, Sts. Philip and James; 4, 2d S. aft Easter; 11, 3d S. aft. Easter; 18, 4th S. aft. Easter; 25, 5th S. aft. Easter, 29, Ascension. JUNE 1, S. aft. Ascen.; 8, Whit-Sunday; 11, St. Barnabas; 15, Trinity-Sunday; 22, 1st S. aft. Trin.; 24, John the Baptist; 29, St. Peter, and 2d S. aft. Trin. JULY 6, 3d S. aft. Trin.; 13, 4th S. aft. Trin.; 20, 5th S. aft. Trin.; 25, St James; 27, 6th S. aft. Trin. AUG. 3, 7th S. aft. Trin.; 10, 8th S. aft. Trin.; 17, 9th S. aft. Trin.; 24, St. Bartholomew, 10th S. aft. Trin.; 31, 11th S. aft. Trin. SEPT. 7, 12th S. aft. Trin; 14, 13th S. aft. Trin.; 21, 14th S. aft. Trin., and St. Matthew; 28, 15th S. aft. Trin.; 29, St. Michael and All-Angels. OCT. 5, 16th S. aft. Trin.; 12, 17th S aft. Trin.; 18, St. Luke; 19, 18th S. aft. Trin.; 26, 19th S. aft. Trin.; 28, Sts Simon and Jude. Nov. 1, All-Saints; 2, 20th S. aft. Trin.; 9, 21st S. aft. Trin.; 16, 22d S. aft. Trin.; 23, 23d S. aft. Trin.; 30, Advent S., and St. Andrew. DEC. 7, 2d S. in Advent; 14, 3d S. in Advent; 21, 4th S. in Advent, and St. Thomas; 25, Christmas; 26, St. Stephen; 27, St. John Evan.; 28, Holy Innocents; 29, 1st S. aft. Christmas.

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On July 14, 1861, a *meteorite* fell at Dhurmsalla in India, accompanied by fi and loud explosions. The most curious fact connected with it was, that the frag ments picked up at once after they fell were so cold as to benumb the fingers, while the surface appeared as if it had been in a state of fusion just before falling. If so, the rapid ignition of the surface did not reach the interior; which thus brought to human senses the first recorded recognition of the intense cold of the interplanetary regions.

The great *comet* of 1861 made its appearance in the northern hemisphere very suddenly. It was seen at the Sidney Observatory in Australia on May 13. On June 29, it was not detected at the Cambridge Observatory, but on the 30th it was the most conspicuous object in the north-western sky. On the second of July the head appeared to the naked eye brighter than a star of the first magnitude, nearly equal to the great comet of 1858 about October 1. Its train was a narrow straight ray, 15,000,000 of miles long, and extending over 106°; while the great comet of Donati was above 50,000,000 of miles long, though it covered only about 60°—the apparent length of a comet's train depending not only on its real length, but on its distance, its position as to the line of view, and the clearness of the atmosphere. The comet of 1861 moved in a parabolic orbit, and probably never before visited our solar system, and never will return. All attempts to photograph it were in vain.

Mr. Bond of the Cambridge Observatory, by careful experiments, finds the average *light of the Sun*, compared with that of the mean full Moon, to be as 470,980 to one. Compared with Venus at its greatest brilliancy, as 622,600,000 to one. To Jupiter, as 3,028,350,000 to one. To Sirius, as 5,970,500,000 to one. To Alpha Centauri, as 18,924,000,000 to one. To Rigel, as 25,586,500,000 to one. And to Spica Virginis, as 52,001,000,000 to one. Thus the light of Venus is nearly five times that of Jupiter, and that of the Moon 6,430 times.

The star *Sirius* has long been known to have certain slight anomalies in motion, which Mr. Safford of Cambridge has studied with care. He thinks they can only be explained on the hypothesis that Sirius revolves around an invisible companion at a very considerable distance, in a period probably of about fifty years.

Messrs. Bout and Mannheim, sent by the French government to Algeria, to observe the great solar eclipse of July, 1860, both saw a luminous point on the Moon's disc, one with a telescope and the other with the naked eye. This phenomenon was observed in 1778 by Admiral Ulloa and his companions, and in 1842 by M. Valz at Marseilles; but has hitherto been considered an illusion. Mannheim, however, saw it so unmistakably as to have no doubt of its reality. Should it prove to have been seen always at the same spot, the only explanation would be that the Moon is pierced with a hole.

Diligent search was made at Cambridge Observatory, from January 18 to April 12, for the small planet announced by Dr. Lescarbault between Mercury and the Sun; the search being made at intervals of one or two hours, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. No testimony, however, has been gained, either there or elsewhere, in confirmation of Dr. Lescarbault's observations.

Vitality of Toads.—Experiments made by M. Legrip in France, show that toads placed on tiles covered with pots, sixteen inches under ground, lived without food an average of 23 months; while of those wholly embedded in a mixed plaster, some were found living at the end of 28 months. M. Legrip states that toads are not only inoffensive, but exceedingly useful in gardens, destroying great quantities of worms, caterpillars, and insects great and small, and thus protecting many useful and ornamental plants.

Pure water, as it exists in nature, is not colorless, but of a blue tint, which is not altered by the mineral ingredients in solution. Any variation from the blue tint in pure water is caused by ulmic acids, held in solution by alkalies.

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FOR

THE UNITED STATES,

FOR TH

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1863,

BEING THE THIRD AFTER BISSEXTILE, AND UNTIL JULY 4TH, THE 87TH YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1863.

There will be four Eclipses this year, as follows:

I. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, May 17. Invisible in the United States, except in California and Oregon. At San Francisco it begins at 6h. 57m., morning, and ends at 7h. 53m.

II. A total Eclipse of the Moon, June 1, in the evening. Visible in part of the United States, but generally as a *partial eclipse*. The shadow will appear upon the Moon *at the time it rises*, covering about two-thirds of its surface, and passing off in about 45 minutes.

III. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, November 11. Invisible in America.

IV. A partial Eclipse of the Moon in the morning of November 25. Digits 11.47. Visible generally throughout the United States. See the following table.

TABLE OF THE LUNAR ECLIPSE OF NOVEMBER 25.

PLACES.	Begins.	Largest.	Ends.	PLACES.	Begins.	Largest.	Ends.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Augusta, Me.	2 36	4 17	5 57	Charleston	1 55	3 36	5 16
Portland	2 34	4 15	5 55	Savannah	1 51	3 32	5 12
Boston	2 31	4 12	5 52	Havana, Cuba	1 46	3 27	5 7
Lowell	2 30	4 11	5 51	Detroit	1 43	3 24	5 4
Concord	2 29	4 10	5 50	Cincinnati	1 33	3 19	4 59
Montpelier	2 25	4 6	5 46	Lansing	1 38	3 19	4 59
Hartford	2 25	4 6	5 46	Lexington	1 38	3 19	4 59
New Haven	2 23	4 4	5 44	Tallahassee	1 37	3 18	4 58
Albany	2 20	4 1	5 41	Louisville	1 33	3 14	4 54
New York	2 19	4 0	5 40	Indianapolis	1 31	3 12	4 52
Trenton	2 17	3 58	5 38	Nashville	1 28	3 9	4 49
Philadelphia	2 15	3 56	5 36	Chicago	1 25	3 6	4 45
Baltimore	2 9	3 50	5 30	Mobile	1 22	3 3	4 43
Auburn	2 9	3 50	5 30	Madison	1 17	2 58	4 38
Harrisburg	2 8	3 49	5 29	New Orleans	1 15	2 56	4 36
Washington	2 7	3 48	5 28	St. Louis	1 13	2 54	4 34
Richmond	2 5	3 46	5 26	Iowa City	1 8	2 49	4 28
Rochester	2 4	3 45	5 25	Austin	0 44	2 25	4 5
Buffalo	2 0	3 41	5 21	Oregon City	*11 21	0 52	2 32
Raleigh	2 0	3 41	5 21	San Francisco *	*11 6	0 46	2 27
Pittsburg	1 55	3 36	5 16	Astoria	*11 10	0 51	2 31

Eve. 24th.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter, D; Golden Number, 2; Jewish Lunar Cycle, 18; Epact, 11; Solar Cycle, 24; Roman Indiction, 6; Dionysian Period, 192; Julian Period, 6,576.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

Venus will be Evening Star until September 28, then Morning Star the rest of the year. Mars will be Evening Star until October 2, then Morning Star the rest of the year. Jupiter will be Morning Star until April 12, Evening Star until October 31, then Morning Star the rest of the year. Saturn will be Morning Star until March 23, Evening Star until October 2, then Morning Star the rest of the year.

MERCURY.

This planet will be visible in the west soon after sunset, about January 22, May 16, and September 12; also in the morning in the east just before sunrise, about March 11, July 9, and October 29.

VENUS.

This planet will be brightest on the 22d of August, being at that time an Evening Star in the west; and again, while Morning Star, on the 5th of November.

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.

		D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.
Vernal Equinox	March	20	9	22 ev.	Autumnal Equinox	Sept.	23	8	8 mo.
Summer Solstice	June	21	5	54 ev.	Winter Solstice	Dec.	22	1	58 mo.

PHENOMENA FOR 1863.

JANUARY 1, ☉ perigee; 2, ☽ highest; 3, ☽ apogee; 16, ♃ □ ☉, ☽ lowest; 18, ☽ perigee; 25, ☿ gr. elong. E.; 26, ♂ □ ☉; 29, ☽ highest; 30, ☽ apogee. FEB. 2, ♀ ☌ ♅; 12, ☽ lowest; 15, ☽ perigee; 27, ☽ apogee. MARCH 8, ☿ gr. elong. W.; 12, ☽ lowest; 14, ☽ perigee; 23, ♄ ☍ ☉; 25, ☽ highest; 27, ☽ apogee. APRIL 8, ☽ perigee and lowest; 12, ♃ ☍ ☉; 21, ☽ highest. MAY 5, ♀ ☌ ♂, ☽ lowest; 6, ☽ perigee; 18, ☽ highest; 19, ☿ gr. elong. E.; 21, ☽ apogee; 31, ☽ lowest. JUNE 2, ♀ ☌ ♃; 3, ☽ perigee; 15, ☽ highest; 18, ☽ apogee; 20, ♄ □ ☉; 29, ☽ lowest. JULY 1, ☽ perigee; 3, ☉ apogee; 6, ☿ gr. elong. W.; 11, ♃ □ ☉; 12, ☽ highest; 15, ☽ apogee; 20, ♀ gr. elong. E.; 26, ☽ lowest; 29, ☽ perigee. AUG. 8, ☽ highest; 11, ☽ apogee; 17, ♀ ☌ ♄; 23, ☽ lowest, ☽ perigee. SEPT. 5, ☽ highest; 8, ♀ ☌ ☿, ☽ apogee; 15, ☿ gr. elong. E.; 17, ♀ ☌ ♅; 19, ☽ lowest; 24, ☽ perigee. OCT. 2, ☽ highest; 5, ☽ apogee; 16, ☽ lowest; 20, ☽ perigee; 26, ☿ gr. elong. W.; 29, ☽ highest. NOV. 2, ☽ apogee; 9, ♂ ☌ ☿; 13, ☿ ☌ ♃, ☽ lowest; 14, ☽ perigee; 21, ♃ ☌ ♂; 23, ♀ ☌ ♄; 26, ☽ highest; 30, ☽ apogee. DEC. 9, ♀ gr. elong. W.; 10, ☽ lowest; 12, ☽ perigee; 23, ☽ highest; 26, ♀ ☌ ♃; 28, ☽ apogee; 31, ☉ in perigee.

CHARACTERS.

☉ Sun; ☽ Moon; ☿ Mercury; ♀ Venus; ⊕ Earth; ♂ Mars; ♃ Jupiter; ♄ Saturn; ♅ Uranus; ☌ same longitude, or near each other; □ 90° apart; ☍ opposition, or 180° apart.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.—♈ Aries; ♉ Taurus; ♊ Gemini; ♋ Cancer; ♌ Leo; ♍ Virgo; ♎ Libra; ♏ Scorpio; ♐ Sagittarius; ♑ Capricorn; ♒ Aquarius; ♓ Pisces.

ASPECTS AND NODES.—☌ Conjunction; ⚹ Sextile, 60 degrees; □ Quartile, 90 degrees; △ Trine, 120 degrees; ☍ Opposition; ☊ Ascending Node; ☋ Descending Node.

DURATION OF THE SEASONS, ETC.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Sun in Winter Signs	89	1	10	Tropical Year	365	5	46
Sun in Spring Signs	92	20	32	Sun north of Equator	186	10	46
Sun in Summer Signs	93	14	14	Sun south of Equator	178	19	0
Sun in Autumnal Signs	89	17	50	Difference	7	15	46

DIFFERENCE OF TIME.—When it is 12 o'clock at noon in New York city, it is forenoon at all places west of New York, and afternoon with all places east; as in this table:

	A. M.		P. M.
Philadelphia	11 55 52	Lubec, Me.	12 28 06
Buffalo, N. Y.	11 56 32	St. Helena	4 33 40
Charleston, S. C.	11 36 40	London, Eng.	4 55 12
Cincinnati, Ohio	11 16 18	Rome, Italy	5 56 03
New Orleans, La.	10 55 40	Jerusalem	7 17 24
Oregon City	8 46 40	Calcutta	10 49 56
Honolulu, Sandwich Islands	6 24 08	Montreal	12 01 44

NOTE.—The Sun's declination in the tables for each month, marks the instant his centre is on the meridian of Washington.

480330

TRUE TIME.

Two kinds of time are used in Almanacs; *clock* or *mean-time* in some, and *apparent* or *sun-time* in others. *Clock*-time is always *right*, while *sun*-time *varies* every day. People generally suppose it is twelve o'clock when the sun is due south, or at a properly made noon-mark. But this is a mistake. The sun is seldom on the meridian *at twelve o'clock;* indeed, this is the case only on four days of the year: namely, April 15, June 15, September 1, and December 24. In this Almanac, as in most other Almanacs, the time used is *clock-time.* The time when the sun is on the meridian or at the noon-mark, is also given for the 1st, 9th, 17th, and 25th days of each month, at the right hand of the top of each calendar page. This affords a ready means of obtaining correct time and for setting a clock by using a noon-mark, adding or subtracting as the sun is slow or fast.

Old-fashioned Almanacs, which use *apparent* time, give the rising and setting of the sun's *centre*, and make no allowance for the effect of the refraction of the sun's rays by the atmosphere. The more modern and improved Almanacs, which use *clock*-time, give the rising and setting of the sun's *upper limb*, and duly allow for refraction.

Ten additional asteroids were discovered in 1861, making the whole number at the close of the year seventy-two.

Leverrier the French astronomer, from studying the irregularities of Mercury and Mars, with other data, concludes that there is a belt of minute asteroids revolving within the orbit of Mercury, whose mass is comparable to that of Mercury; also a belt of asteroids at the distance of the Earth from the Sun, whose mass is not greater than a tenth part of the Earth's; and that the total mass of asteroids between Mars and Jupiter is not greater than the third part of the mass of the Earth. The second of these belts, moving in a different plane from the Earth, and intersecting it at most only twice a year, may give us some clue to the origin of the aerolites. These falling masses are now generally believed to be of the nature of planetary bodies, and may be presumed to be stragglers from such an elliptical belt of stones revolving around the Sun, and coming within the Earth's reach.

The emperor of Russia has placed $25,000 in the hands of Struvé, the celebrated astronomer, to build an observatory on the summit of mount Ararat. It is hoped that under the remarkably clear sky of Armenia important astronomical results will be obtained.

A British and a French commission are now employed in connecting the triangulation of England and the continent, with a view to the final substitution of a single meridional line for all countries, instead of those now in use—Greenwich, Paris, and St. Petersburg.

Uriah A. Boyden, Esq., has deposited with the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia $1,000, to be awarded as a premium to "any resident of North America who shall determine by experiment whether all rays of light, and other physical rays, are or are not transmitted with the same velocity."

To find the time of high-water at any of the following places, *add to* or *subtract from* the time of high-water at New York in the calendar pages, the time affixed in this table.

		H.	M.			H.	M.			H.	M.
Albany	Add	6	34	Hellgate	Add	1	41	Portland	Add	1	39
Annapolis, Md.	Sub.	1	51	Marblehead	Add	1	49	Portsmouth	Add	2	9
Annapolis, N. S.	Add	1	49	Machias	Add	1	54	Providence	Sub.	0	41
Amboy	Sub.	0	39	Mobile Point	Add	1	51	Quebec	Add	8	49
Baltimore	Add	5	7	New Bedford	Sub.	1	40	Richmond	Sub.	2	25
Bridgeport	Add	2	0	New Haven	Add	2	4	Salem	Add	2	19
Cape Split	Add	2	0	New London	Sub.	0	21	Sandy Hook, N. J.	Sub	2	45
Eastport	Add	2	9	Newport	Sub.	1	55	St. John, N. B.	Add	2	49
Halifax, N. S.	Sub.	2	15	Norfolk	Sub.	0	41	Sunbury	Add	0	19
Holmes' Hole	Add	1	4	Plymouth	Add	2	19	Windsor	Add	2	49

1st MONTH. **JANUARY, 1863.** 31 DAYS.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S. ° ′ ″	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. N. York	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun risks.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Ch'ton
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	23 0 40	7 30	4 38	4 31	8 40	7 25	4 43	4 26	5 26	1	Th	7 19	4 49	4 21	7 3	5 5	4 6	4 26
2	Fr	22 55 27	7 30	4 39	5 23	9 30	7 25	4 44	5 18	6 16	2	Fr	7 19	4 50	5 13	7 3	5 6	4 56	5 16
3	Sa	22 49 47	7 30	4 40	6 12	10 19	7 25	4 45	6 7	7 5	3	Sa	7 19	4 51	6 2	7 3	5 7	5 46	6 5
4	**D**	22 43 39	7 30	4 41	rises.	11 0	7 25	4 46	rises.	7 46	4	**D**	7 19	4 52	rises.	7 3	5 8	rises.	6 46
5	M	22 37 5	7 30	4 41	5 33	11 42	7 25	4 46	5 37	8 28	5	M	7 19	4 52	5 41	7 3	5 8	5 54	7 28
6	Tu	22 30 4	7 30	4 42	6 32	ev. 23	7 25	4 47	6 35	9 9	6	Tu	7 19	4 53	6 38	7 3	5 9	6 48	8 9
7	W	22 22 36	7 30	4 43	7 33	1 3	7 25	4 48	7 35	9 49	7	W	7 19	4 54	7 37	7 3	5 10	7 44	8 49
8	Th	22 14 41	7 30	4 44	8 32	1 38	7 25	4 49	8 34	10 21	8	Th	7 19	4 55	8 35	7 3	5 11	8 39	9 24
9	Fr	22 6 21	7 30	4 45	9 35	2 16	7 25	4 50	9 35	11 2	9	Fr	7 19	4 56	9 35	7 3	5 12	9 36	10 2
10	Sa	21 57 34	7 29	4 46	10 37	2 57	7 24	4 51	10 36	11 43	10	Sa	7 19	4 57	10 35	7 3	5 13	10 32	10 43
11	**D**	21 48 21	7 29	4 47	11 42	3 52	7 24	4 52	11 40	ev. 27	11	**D**	7 18	4 58	11 38	7 2	5 14	11 32	11 27
12	M	21 38 44	7 29	4 48	morn.	4 31	7 24	4 53	morn.	1 17	12	M	7 18	4 59	morn.	7 2	5 15	morn.	ev. 17
13	Tu	21 28 41	7 28	4 49	0 42	5 25	7 23	4 54	0 39	2 11	13	Tu	7 18	5 0	0 36	7 2	5 15	0 27	1 11
14	W	21 18 13	7 28	4 50	2 0	6 30	7 23	4 55	1 57	3 16	14	W	7 17	5 1	1 52	7 2	5 16	1 40	2 16
15	Th	21 7 20	7 27	4 52	3 11	7 40	7 22	4 57	3 6	4 26	15	Th	7 17	5 2	3 1	7 2	5 17	2 47	3 26
16	Fr	20 56 3	7 27	4 53	4 20	8 50	7 22	4 58	4 15	5 36	16	Fr	7 16	5 3	4 10	7 2	5 18	3 53	4 36
17	Sa	20 44 22	7 26	4 54	5 23	9 56	7 21	4 59	5 18	6 42	17	Sa	7 16	5 4	5 13	7 2	5 19	4 56	5 42
18	**D**	20 32 18	7 25	4 56	6 18	10 54	7 20	5 1	6 13	7 40	18	**D**	7 16	5 6	6 8	7 1	5 19	5 54	6 40
19	M	20 19 50	7 25	4 57	sets.	11 45	7 20	5 2	sets.	8 31	19	M	7 15	5 7	sets.	7 1	5 20	sets.	7 31
20	Tu	20 6 59	7 24	4 58	6 42	morn.	7 19	5 3	6 44	9 23	20	Tu	7 14	5 8	6 46	7 1	5 21	6 53	8 23
21	W	19 53 46	7 23	4 59	7 56	0 37	7 18	5 4	7 57	10 7	21	W	7 14	5 9	7 58	7 1	5 21	8 1	9 7
22	Th	19 40 10	7 22	5 1	9 7	1 21	7 18	5 5	9 7	10 47	22	Th	7 13	5 10	9 7	7 1	5 22	9 6	9 47
23	Fr	19 26 13	7 22	5 2	10 15	2 1	7 17	5 6	10 13	11 32	23	Fr	7 12	5 11	10 12	7 0	5 23	10 8	10 32
24	Sa	19 11 54	7 21	5 3	11 19	2 46	7 16	5 7	11 17	morn.	24	Sa	7 12	5 12	11 15	7 0	5 24	11 8	11 19
25	**D**	18 57 14	7 20	5 4	morn.	3 33	7 16	5 8	morn.	0 19	25	**D**	7 11	5 13	morn.	6 59	5 25	morn.	morn.
26	M	18 42 14	7 19	5 5	0 24	4 23	7 15	5 9	0 21	1 9	26	M	7 10	5 14	0 17	6 59	5 26	0 7	0 9
27	Tu	18 26 53	7 19	5 7	1 25	5 15	7 14	5 11	1 20	2 1	27	Tu	7 9	5 15	1 16	6 58	5 27	1 3	1 1
28	W	18 11 12	7 18	5 8	2 23	6 13	7 13	5 12	2 18	2 59	28	W	7 9	5 16	2 13	6 58	5 28	1 58	1 59
29	Th	17 55 12	7 17	5 9	3 18	7 9	7 13	5 13	3 13	3 55	29	Th	7 8	5 17	3 8	6 58	5 29	2 52	2 55
30	Fr	17 38 53	7 16	5 11	4 8	8 7	7 12	5 15	4 3	4 53	30	Fr	7 7	5 19	3 57	6 57	5 30	3 41	3 53
31	Sa	17 22 15	7 15	5 12	4 54	9 2	7 11	5 16	4 49	5 48	31	Sa	7 7	5 20	4 44	6 57	5 31	4 28	4 48

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	H. M.	NEW YORK.	H. M.	WASHTON.	H. M.	CHARLES'N.	H. M.
Full Moon.....	4	10 48	ev.	10 36	ev.	10 21	ev.	10 12	ev.
Third Quarter....	12	7 23	ev.	7 11	ev.	6 59	ev.	6 47	ev.
New Moon	19	11 18	mo.	11 6	mo.	10 54	mo.	10 42	mo.
First Quarter	26	0 10	mo.	11 58	mo.	11 46	mo.	11 34	mo.

Sun on Merid. or noon mark.

D.	H.	M.	S.
1	12	3	51
9	12	7	21
17	12	10	23
25	12	12	51

2d MONTH. **FEBRUARY, 1863.** 28 DAYS.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. BOSTON.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N.YORK.	Day of Month.	Day of Week	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. CH TON.
		° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	**D**	17 5 18	7 14	5 14	5 34	9 52	7 10	5 18	5 29	6 38	1	**D**	7 6	5 22	5 25	6 56	5 32	5 10	5 38
2	M	16 48 4	7 12	5 15	6 11	10 26	7 9	5 19	6 7	7 22	2	M	7 5	5 23	6 3	6 55	5 33	5 51	6 22
3	Tu	16 30 33	7 11	5 17	rises.	11 16	7 8	5 20	rises.	8 2	3	Tu	7 4	5 24	rises.	6 54	5 34	rises.	7 2
4	W	16 12 44	7 10	5 18	6 25	11 54	7 7	5 21	6 27	8 40	4	W	7 3	5 25	6 28	6 54	5 35	6 33	7 40
5	Th	15 54 38	7 9	5 19	7 28	ev. 35	7 6	5 22	7 28	9 21	5	Th	7 2	5 26	7 29	6 53	5 36	7 30	8 21
6	Fr	15 36 16	7 8	5 21	8 29	1 9	7 5	5 24	8 29	9 55	6	Fr	7 1	5 27	8 28	6 52	5 37	8 27	8 55
7	Sa	15 17 37	7 7	5 22	9 34	1 48	7 4	5 25	9 32	10 34	7	Sa	7 0	5 28	9 31	6 51	5 38	9 26	9 34
8	**D**	14 58 44	7 6	5 24	10 39	2 27	7 3	5 26	10 37	11 13	8	**D**	6 59	5 29	10 34	6 50	5 39	10 26	10 13
9	M	14 39 35	7 5	5 25	11 47	3 14	7 2	5 28	11 43	12 0	9	M	6 58	5 30	11 40	6 49	5 40	11 29	11 0
10	Tu	14 20 11	7 3	5 26	morn.	4 6	7 0	5 29	morn.	ev. 52	10	Tu	6 57	5 31	morn.	6 48	5 41	morn.	11 52
11	W	14 0 33	7 2	5 27	0 57	5 7	6 59	5 30	0 52	1 53	11	W	6 56	5 32	0 48	6 47	5 42	0 34	ev. 53
12	Th	13 40 40	7 1	5 29	2 5	6 16	6 58	5 32	2 0	3 2	12	Th	6 55	5 34	1 54	6 46	5 43	1 39	2 2
13	Fr	13 20 35	7 0	5 30	3 8	7 24	6 56	5 33	3 3	4 14	13	Fr	6 54	5 35	2 58	6 45	5 44	2 41	3 14
14	Sa	13 0 16	6 58	5 31	4 3	8 38	6 55	5 34	3 58	5 24	14	Sa	6 53	5 36	3 53	6 44	5 45	3 38	4 24
15	**D**	12 39 45	6 57	5 32	4 54	9 42	6 54	5 35	4 50	6 28	15	**D**	6 51	5 37	4 45	6 43	5 46	4 32	5 28
16	M	12 19 1	6 55	5 33	5 36	10 36	6 53	5 36	5 32	7 22	16	M	6 50	5 38	5 29	6 42	5 47	5 18	6 22
17	Tu	11 58 6	6 54	5 34	sets.	11 24	6 51	5 37	sets.	8 10	17	Tu	6 49	5 39	sets.	6 41	5 47	sets.	7 10
18	W	11 36 59	6 52	5 36	6 42	morn.	6 50	5 38	6 43	8 55	18	W	6 48	5 40	6 44	6 40	5 48	6 45	7 55
19	Th	11 15 42	6 51	5 37	7 52	0 9	6 49	5 39	7 52	9 38	19	Th	6 47	5 41	7 51	6 39	5 49	7 49	8 38
20	Fr	10 54 14	6 49	5 39	9 1	0 52	6 47	5 41	8 59	10 22	20	Fr	6 45	5 42	8 57	6 38	5 50	8 52	9 22
21	Sa	10 32 35	6 48	5 40	10 6	1 36	6 46	5 42	10 3	11 0	21	Sa	6 44	5 43	10 0	6 37	5 51	9 51	10 0
22	**D**	10 10 48	6 47	5 41	11 10	2 14	6 44	5 43	11 6	11 45	22	**D**	6 43	5 44	11 2	6 36	5 51	10 51	10 45
23	M	9 48 51	6 45	5 43	morn.	2 59	6 43	5 45	morn.	morn.	23	M	6 42	5 46	morn.	6 35	5 52	11 48	11 34
24	Tu	9 26 45	6 43	5 44	0 11	3 48	6 41	5 46	0 6	0 34	24	Tu	6 40	5 47	0 2	6 34	5 53	morn.	morn.
25	W	9 4 31	6 42	5 45	1 9	4 41	6 39	5 47	1 4	1 27	25	W	6 39	5 48	0 58	6 33	5 54	0 43	0 27
26	Th	8 42 9	6 41	5 46	2 1	5 38	6 38	5 48	1 55	2 24	26	Th	6 38	5 49	1 50	6 32	5 55	1 34	1 24
27	Fr	8 19 39	6 39	5 47	2 48	6 35	6 37	5 49	2 43	3 21	27	Fr	6 36	5 50	2 38	6 31	5 56	2 22	2 21
28	Sa	7 57 2	6 37	5 48	3 32	7 35	6 36	5 49	3 27	4 21	28	Sa	6 34	5 51	3 22	6 30	5 56	3 8	3 21

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	H. M.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.
Full Moon	3	5 41 ev.	5 29 ev.	5 17 ev.	5 5 ev.		1	12 13	52
Third Quarter	11	6 3 mo.	5 51 mo.	5 39 mo.	5 27 mo.		9	12 14	3
New Moon	17	10 22 ev.	10 10 ev.	9 58 ev.	9 47 ev.		17	12 14	17
First Quarter	25	7 50 mo.	7 38 mo.	7 26 mo.	7 14 mo.		25	12 13	18

3d MONTH. **MARCH, 1863.** 31 DAYS.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. N. York	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Mary'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Ch ton
		° ″ ′	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	D	7 34 18	6 35	5 50	4 9	8 29	6 35	5 50	4 5	5 15	1	D	6 33	5 52	4 0	6 28	5 57	3 48	4 14
2	M	7 11 29	6 33	5 51	4 42	9 19	6 33	5 51	4 38	6 5	2	M	6 31	5 53	4 35	6 27	5 58	4 24	5 5
3	Tu	6 48 32	6 32	5 53	5 13	10 5	6 32	5 53	5 10	6 51	3	Tu	6 30	5 54	5 7	6 26	5 59	5 0	5 51
4	W	6 25 31	6 30	5 54	5 41	10 47	6 30	5 54	5 39	7 33	4	W	6 29	5 55	5 38	6 25	5 59	5 33	6 33
5	Th	6 2 23	6 29	5 55	rises.	11 24	6 29	5 55	rises.	8 10	5	Th	6 27	5 56	rises.	6 24	6 0	rises.	7 10
6	Fr	5 39 11	6 27	5 56	7 25	ev. 2	6 27	5 56	7 24	8 49	6	Fr	6 26	5 57	7 23	6 23	6 1	7 19	7 49
7	Sa	5 15 54	6 26	5 58	8 32	0 45	6 26	5 58	8 30	9 31	7	Sa	6 25	5 58	8 28	6 22	6 1	8 21	8 31
8	D	4 52 33	6 24	5 59	9 41	1 26	6 24	5 59	9 38	10 12	8	D	6 24	5 59	9 34	6 21	6 2	9 24	9 12
9	M	4 29 8	6 23	6 0	10 49	2 6	6 23	6 0	10 45	10 52	9	M	6 22	6 0	10 40	6 20	6 3	10 28	9 52
10	Tu	4 5 40	6 21	6 1	11 56	2 57	6 21	6 1	11 51	11 43	10	Tu	6 20	6 1	11 46	6 18	6 4	11 31	10 43
11	W	3 42 9	6 19	6 2	morn.	3 53	6 19	6 2	morn.	ev. 39	11	W	6 18	6 2	morn.	6 17	6 4	morn.	11 39
12	Th	3 18 34	6 17	6 3	1 0	4 57	6 17	6 3	0 55	1 43	12	Th	6 17	6 3	0 50	6 16	6 5	0 34	ev. 43
13	Fr	2 54 58	6 15	6 5	1 58	6 7	6 15	6 4	1 53	2 53	13	Fr	6 15	6 4	1 48	6 14	6 6	1 32	1 53
14	Sa	2 31 19	6 14	6 6	2 57	7 17	6 14	6 5	2 53	4 3	14	Sa	6 14	6 5	2 48	6 13	6 7	2 34	3 3
15	D	2 7 39	6 12	6 7	3 30	8 22	6 12	6 6	3 27	5 8	15	D	6 13	6 6	3 23	6 11	6 8	3 12	4 8
16	M	1 43 57	6 10	6 8	4 7	9 22	6 10	6 7	4 5	6 8	16	M	6 11	6 7	4 2	6 10	6 9	3 53	5 8
17	Tu	1 20 15	6 9	6 9	4 41	10 21	6 9	6 8	4 39	7 0	17	Tu	6 10	6 8	4 37	6 9	6 10	4 33	6 0
18	W	0 56 32	6 7	6 10	5 11	11 1	6 7	6 9	5 11	7 47	18	W	6 8	6 9	5 10	6 8	6 11	5 9	6 47
19	Th	0 32 49	6 5	6 11	sets.	11 40	6 5	6 10	sets.	8 26	19	Th	6 6	6 10	sets.	6 6	6 11	sets.	7 26
20	Fr	0 9 7	6 3	6 13	7 46	morn.	6 3	6 12	7 44	9 9	20	Fr	6 5	6 11	7 42	6 5	6 12	7 35	8 9
21	Sa	N. 14 35	6 2	6 14	8 52	0 23	6 2	6 13	8 49	9 51	21	Sa	6 3	6 12	8 45	6 3	6 13	8 35	8 51
22	D	0 38 15	6 0	6 15	9 54	1 5	6 0	6 14	9 50	10 32	22	D	6 2	6 13	9 46	6 2	6 14	9 33	9 32
23	M	1 1 55	5 59	6 17	10 54	1 40	5 59	6 15	10 50	11 15	23	M	6 1	6 14	10 45	6 1	6 14	10 30	10 15
24	Tu	1 25 32	5 57	6 18	11 51	2 29	5 58	6 16	11 46	morn.	24	Tu	5 59	6 15	11 41	5 59	6 15	11 25	11 4
25	W	1 49 7	5 55	6 19	morn.	3 18	5 56	6 17	morn.	0 4	25	W	5 57	6 16	morn.	5 58	6 16	morn.	11 54
26	Th	2 12 40	5 53	6 20	0 40	4 8	5 55	6 18	0 35	0 54	26	Th	5 56	6 17	0 30	5 56	6 16	0 14	morn.
27	Fr	2 36 9	5 52	6 21	1 25	5 2	5 54	6 19	1 20	1 48	27	Fr	5 54	6 18	1 15	5 55	6 17	1 0	0 48
28	Sa	2 59 36	5 51	6 22	2 5	5 58	5 52	6 20	2 1	2 44	28	Sa	5 53	6 19	1 57	5 54	6 17	1 43	1 44
29	D	3 22 59	5 49	6 23	2 39	6 55	5 51	6 21	2 36	3 41	29	D	5 52	6 20	2 32	5 53	6 18	2 21	2 41
30	M	3 46 17	5 47	6 24	3 12	7 49	5 49	6 22	3 9	4 34	30	M	5 50	6 21	3 7	5 52	6 18	2 57	3 34
31	Tu	4 9 32	5 45	6 25	3 40	8 41	5 47	6 23	3 39	5 27	31	Tu	5 48	6 22	3 37	5 51	6 19	3 31	4 27

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHTON.	CHARLES'N.
Full Moon	5	10 2	mo.	9 50 mo.	9 33 mo.	9 16 mo.
Third Quarter	12	2 12	ev.	2 0 ev.	1 48 ev.	1 36 ev.
New Moon	19	9 53	mo.	9 41 mo.	9 29 mo.	9 17 mo.
First Quarter	27	4 13	mo.	4 1 mo.	3 49 mo.	3 38 mo.

	D.	H. M. S.
Sun on Merid. or noon mark.	1	12 12 35
	9	12 12 44
	17	12 8 32
	25	12 6 7

4th MONTH. APRIL, 1863. 30 DAYS.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.						CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.						CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California.			CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.			
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. BOSTON	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N.YORK	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. CH'TON
		° ″ ′	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	4 32 42	5 43	6 26	4 7	9 27	5 45	6 24	4 6	6 13	5 46	6 22	4 5	5 49	6 20	4 2	5 13		
2	Th	4 55 47	5 41	6 27	4 32	10 12	5 42	6 25	4 32	6 58	5 44	6 23	4 34	5 47	6 21	4 35	5 58		
3	Fr	5 18 47	5 40	6 28	rises.	10 54	5 41	6 26	rises.	7 40	5 43	6 24	rises.	5 46	6 22	rises.	6 40		
4	Sa	5 41 41	5 38	6 29	7 26	11 39	5 39	6 27	7 23	8 19	4 Sa	5 41	6 25	7 20	5 45	6 22	7 12	7 19	
5	**D**	6 4 29	5 36	6 30	8 35	ev. 20	5 37	6 28	8 32	9 6	5 **D**	5 39	6 25	8 28	5 43	6 23	8 16	8 6	
6	M	6 27 12	5 34	6 31	9 46	1 9	5 35	6 29	9 41	9 55	6 M	5 38	6 26	9 36	5 42	6 24	9 22	8 55	
7	Tu	6 49 47	5 32	6 32	10 52	1 54	5 33	6 30	10 47	10 40	7 Tu	5 37	6 27	10 41	5 40	6 24	10 26	9 40	
8	W	7 12 11	5 30	6 33	11 53	2 44	5 31	6 31	11 48	11 32	8 W	5 35	6 28	11 43	5 39	6 25	11 27	10 32	
9	Th	7 34 38	5 29	6 34	morn.	3 46	5 30	6 32	morn.	ev. 32	9 Th	5 33	6 29	morn.	5 38	6 26	morn.	11 32	
10	Fr	7 56 52	5 27	6 35	0 46	4 50	5 28	6 33	0 41	1 36	10 Fr	5 31	6 30	0 36	5 36	6 26	0 21	ev. 36	
11	Sa	8 18 58	5 25	6 36	1 29	5 54	5 26	6 34	1 26	2 40	11 Sa	5 29	6 31	1 21	5 35	6 27	1 9	1 40	
12	**D**	8 40 56	5 24	6 37	2 9	7 0	5 25	6 35	2 6	3 46	12 **D**	5 28	6 32	2 3	5 34	6 28	1 53	2 46	
13	M	9 2 45	5 22	6 38	2 41	8 1	5 24	6 36	2 39	4 47	13 M	5 27	6 33	2 37	5 33	6 28	2 31	3 47	
14	Tu	9 24 25	5 21	6 39	3 12	8 56	5 22	6 37	3 11	5 42	14 Tu	5 25	6 34	3 10	5 32	6 29	3 7	4 42	
15	W	9 45 56	5 19	6 40	3 40	9 47	5 21	6 38	3 41	6 33	15 W	5 24	6 35	3 41	5 31	6 30	3 42	5 33	
16	Th	10 17 18	5 17	6 41	4 10	10 33	5 20	6 39	4 12	7 19	16 Th	5 23	6 36	4 13	5 30	6 31	4 17	6 19	
17	Fr	10 28 29	5 16	6 42	sets.	11 19	5 18	6 40	sets.	7 59	17 Fr	5 21	6 37	sets.	5 29	6 31	sets.	6 59	
18	Sa	10 49 30	5 15	6 43	7 40	11 45	5 16	6 41	7 37	8 41	18 Sa	5 20	6 38	7 33	5 28	6 32	7 21	7 41	
19	**D**	11 10 21	5 13	6 44	8 41	morn.	5 15	6 42	8 36	9 27	19 **D**	5 19	6 39	8 32	5 26	6 33	8 18	8 27	
20	M	11 31 0	5 12	6 46	9 39	0 41	5 13	6 44	9 34	10 9	20 M	5 17	6 40	9 29	5 25	6 33	9 14	9 9	
21	Tu	11 51 28	5 10	6 47	10 32	1 23	5 11	6 45	10 27	10 48	21 Tu	5 15	6 41	10 22	5 24	6 34	10 6	9 48	
22	W	12 11 44	5 8	6 48	11 20	2 2	5 10	6 46	11 14	11 34	22 W	5 14	6 42	11 9	5 23	6 35	10 54	10 34	
23	Th	12 31 48	5 6	6 49	morn.	2 48	5 9	6 47	11 57	morn.	23 Th	5 13	6 43	11 53	5 22	6 35	11 38	11 23	
24	Fr	12 51 40	5 4	6 51	0 2	3 37	5 7	6 48	morn.	0 23	24 Fr	5 11	6 44	morn.	5 21	6 36	morn.	orn.	
25	Sa	13 11 19	5 3	6 52	0 37	4 25	5 6	6 49	0 34	1 11	25 Sa	5 10	6 45	0 29	5 20	6 37	0 17	0 11	
26	**D**	13 30 45	5 2	6 53	1 6	5 16	5 5	6 50	1 5	2 2	26 **D**	5 9	6 46	1 3	5 19	6 37	0 53	1 2	
27	M	13 49 58	5 1	6 54	1 39	6 9	5 3	6 51	1 37	2 55	27 M	5 7	6 47	1 35	5 18	6 38	1 28	1 55	
28	Tu	14 8 57	4 59	6 56	2 5	7 2	5 2	6 52	2 4	3 48	28 Tu	5 6	6 48	2 3	5 16	6 39	1 59	2 48	
29	W	14 27 42	4 57	6 57	2 33	7 54	5 1	6 53	2 33	4 40	29 W	5 4	6 49	2 32	5 15	6 39	2 31	3 40	
30	Th	14 46 13	4 56	6 58	3 1	8 47	5 0	6 54	3 2	5 33	30 Th	5 3	6 50	3 2	5 14	6 40	3 5	4 33	

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Full Moon	3	11 25 ev.	11 13 ev.	11 1 ev.	10 49 ev.	1 12 3 58
Third Quarter	10	8 39 ev.	8 27 ev.	8 15 ev.	8 3 ev.	9 12 1 37
New Moon	17	10 21 ev.	10 9 ev.	9 57 ev.	9 45 ev.	17 11 59 33
First Quarter	25	11 24 ev.	11 12 ev.	11 0 ev.	10 48 ev.	25 11 57 53

Sun on Merid. or noon mark.

5th MONTH. MAY, 1863. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASH'TON.	CHARLES'N.
Full Moon	3	10 8	mo.	9 56	mo.	9 44	mo.	9 32	mo.
Third Quarter	10	2 32	mo.	2 20	mo.	2 8	mo.	1 56	mo.
New Moon	17	0 4	ev.	11 52	mo.	11 40	mo.	11 28	mo.
First Quarter	25	4 3	ev.	3 51	ev.	3 39	ev.	3 27	ev.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N. °	″	′	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	H. W. Boston H. M.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Corn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	H. W. N. York H. M.
1	Fr	15	4	29	4 54	6 59	3 30	9 36	4 59	6 55	3 32	6 22
2	Sa	15	22	30	4 53	7 0	4 2	10 26	4 58	6 56	4 5	7 12
3	D	15	40	16	4 51	7 1	rises.	11 10	4 57	6 57	rises.	7 56
4	M	15	57	47	4 50	7 2	8 37	12 0	4 56	6 58	8 33	8 46
5	Tu	16	15	2	4 49	7 3	9 43	ev. 52	4 55	6 59	9 38	9 38
6	W	16	32	0	4 48	7 4	10 40	1 44	4 54	7 0	10 36	10 30
7	Th	16	48	43	4 47	7 5	11 28	2 37	4 53	7 1	11 24	11 23
8	Fr	17	5	9	4 46	7 6	morn.	3 36	4 52	7 2	morn.	ev. 22
9	Sa	17	21	17	4 45	7 7	0 10	4 36	4 51	7 3	0 7	1 22
10	D	17	37	9	4 44	7 8	0 44	5 34	4 50	7 4	0 42	2 20
11	M	17	52	42	4 43	7 9	1 15	6 33	4 49	7 5	1 14	3 19
12	Tu	18	7	58	4 42	7 10	1 44	7 33	4 48	7 6	1 44	4 19
13	W	18	22	56	4 41	7 11	2 13	8 25	4 47	7 7	2 14	5 11
14	Th	18	37	35	4 40	7 12	2 42	9 18	4 45	7 8	2 44	6 4
15	Fr	18	51	56	4 39	7 13	3 14	10 7	4 44	7 9	3 17	6 53
16	Sa	19	5	57	4 38	7 14	3 47	10 51	4 43	7 10	3 50	7 37
17	D	19	19	39	4 37	7 15	sets.	11 30	4 42	7 11	sets.	8 16
18	M	19	33	1	4 36	7 16	8 24	morn.	4 41	7 12	8 19	9 3
19	Tu	19	46	4	4 35	7 17	9 4	0 17	4 40	7 13	9 9	9 46
20	W	19	58	46	4 35	7 18	9 57	1 0	4 39	7 14	9 52	10 24
21	Th	20	11	8	4 34	7 19	10 36	1 38	4 38	7 15	10 32	11 6
22	Fr	20	23	9	4 33	7 20	11 10	2 20	4 37	7 16	11 7	11 50
23	Sa	20	34	49	4 32	7 21	11 39	3 4	4 36	7 17	11 37	morn.
24	D	20	46	9	4 31	7 22	morn.	3 48	4 35	7 18	morn.	0 34
25	M	20	57	6	4 30	7 23	0 8	4 36	4 35	7 19	0 7	1 22
26	Tu	21	7	42	4 29	7 24	0 33	5 23	4 34	7 20	0 33	2 9
27	W	21	17	56	4 28	7 25	1 0	6 17	4 33	7 21	1 0	3 3
28	Th	21	27	48	4 28	7 26	1 27	7 8	4 33	7 22	1 28	3 54
29	Fr	21	37	18	4 27	7 27	1 47	8 6	4 32	7 23	2 0	4 52
30	Sa	21	46	26	4 26	7 28	2 31	9 2	4 31	7 24	2 35	5 49
31	D	21	55	11	4 26	7 28	3 11	10 0	4 31	7 25	3 15	6 46

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Mary'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	H. W. Ch'ton H. M.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark. D.	H. M. S.
1	Fr	5 2	6 52	3 34	5 13	6 41	3 39	5 22	1	11 56 58
2	Sa	5 1	6 53	4 8	5 12	6 42	4 16	6 12	9	11 56 15
3	D	5 0	6 54	rises.	5 11	6 43	rises.	6 56	17	11 56 8
4	M	4 59	6 55	8 28	5 10	6 44	8 13	7 46	25	11 56 38
5	Tu	4 58	6 56	9 33	5 10	6 45	9 17	8 38		
6	W	4 57	6 56	10 31	5 9	6 45	10 16	9 30		
7	Th	4 56	6 57	11 19	5 8	6 46	11 7	10 23		
8	Fr	4 55	6 58	morn.	5 7	6 46	11 53	11 22		
9	Sa	4 54	6 59	0 3	5 6	6 47	morn.	ev. 22		
10	D	4 53	7 0	0 40	5 5	6 48	0 33	1 20		
11	M	4 52	7 1	1 13	5 4	6 48	1 9	2 19		
12	Tu	4 51	7 2	1 43	5 3	6 49	1 43	3 19		
13	W	4 50	7 3	2 14	5 2	6 50	2 17	4 11		
14	Th	4 49	7 4	2 46	5 2	6 50	2 53	5 4		
15	Fr	4 48	7 5	3 20	5 1	6 51	3 29	5 53		
16	Sa	4 47	7 6	3 55	5 0	6 52	4 7	6 37		
17	D	4 46	7 7	sets.	5 0	6 52	sets.	7 16		
18	M	4 45	7 7	8 13	4 59	6 53	7 58	8 3		
19	Tu	4 44	7 8	9 3	4 58	6 54	8 48	8 46		
20	W	4 44	7 9	9 47	4 58	6 54	9 32	9 24		
21	Th	4 43	7 10	10 27	4 57	6 55	10 15	10 6		
22	Fr	4 42	7 10	11 3	4 57	6 55	10 52	10 50		
23	Sa	4 42	7 11	11 34	4 56	6 56	11 26	11 34		
24	D	4 41	7 12	morn.	4 56	6 56	12 0	morn.		
25	M	4 40	7 13	0 5	4 55	6 57	morn.	0 22		
26	Tu	4 40	7 14	0 32	4 55	6 57	0 33	1 9		
27	W	4 39	7 14	1 0	4 54	6 58	1 1	2 3		
28	Th	4 38	7 15	1 30	4 54	6 58	1 34	2 54		
29	Fr	4 38	7 16	2 2	4 53	6 59	2 9	3 52		
30	Sa	4 37	7 16	2 38	4 53	6 59	2 49	4 49		
31	D	4 37	7 17	3 20	4 53	7 0	3 33	5 46		

6th MONTH. **JUNE, 1863.** 30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON. H. M.	NEW YORK. H. M.	WASHTON. H. M.	CHARLES'N. H. M.
Full Moon	1	6 46	ev.	6 34	ev.	6 22 ev.
Third Quarter	8	9 8	mo.	8 56	mo.	8 44 mo.
New Moon	16	2 52	mo.	2 40	mo.	2 28 mo.
First Quarter	24	5 47	mo.	5 35	mo.	5 23 mo.

	D.	H. M. S.
Sun on Merid. or noon mark.	9	11 57 29
	17	12 0 31
	25	12 2 14

CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.

CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; Philadelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N. ° ′ ″	Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	H. W. Boston H. M.	Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	H. W. N. York H. M.
1	M	22 3 33	4 25	7 29	7 25	10 54	4 31	7 24	7 20	7 40
2	Tu	22 11 32	4 24	7 30	8 28	11 46	4 30	7 25	8 22	8 32
3	W	22 19 7	4 24	7 30	9 21	ev. 43	4 30	7 25	9 17	9 29
4	Th	22 26 20	4 23	7 31	10 7	1 35	4 29	7 26	10 3	10 21
5	Fr	22 33 9	4 23	7 32	10 44	2 25	4 29	7 27	10 42	11 11
6	Sa	22 39 34	4 23	7 33	11 17	3 18	4 28	7 27	11 16	ev. 4
7	D	22 45 36	4 22	7 33	11 48	4 11	4 28	7 28	11 48	0 57
8	M	22 51 13	4 22	7 34	morn.	5 7	4 28	7 28	morn.	1 53
9	Tu	22 56 27	4 22	7 35	0 18	6 4	4 28	7 29	0 18	2 50
10	W	23 1 16	4 22	7 35	0 45	6 59	4 28	7 29	0 47	3 45
11	Th	23 5 41	4 22	7 36	1 26	7 54	4 28	7 30	1 29	4 40
12	Fr	23 9 42	4 22	7 37	1 49	8 49	4 28	7 30	1 53	5 35
13	Sa	23 13 18	4 22	7 37	2 26	9 41	4 28	7 31	2 30	6 27
14	D	23 16 30	4 22	7 38	3 7	10 28	4 28	7 31	3 12	7 14
15	M	23 19 17	4 22	7 38	3 52	11 10	4 28	7 32	3 57	7 56
16	Tu	23 21 39	4 22	7 38	sets.	11 53	4 28	7 32	sets.	8 39
17	W	23 23 37	4 22	7 39	8 36	morn.	4 28	7 33	8 31	9 23
18	Th	23 25 9	4 22	7 39	9 12	0 37	4 28	7 33	9 8	10 1
19	Fr	23 26 17	4 23	7 39	9 43	1 15	4 29	7 34	9 40	10 38
20	Sa	23 27 1	4 23	7 39	10 10	1 52	4 29	7 34	10 8	11 17
21	D	23 27 19	4 23	7 39	10 37	2 31	4 29	7 34	10 36	11 58
22	M	23 27 13	4 23	7 40	11 3	3 12	4 29	7 34	11 3	morn.
23	Tu	23 26 42	4 23	7 40	11 30	3 54	4 29	7 35	11 31	0 40
24	W	23 25 46	4 24	7 40	11 57	4 42	4 30	7 35	11 59	1 28
25	Th	23 24 25	4 24	7 40	morn.	5 39	4 30	7 35	morn.	2 19
26	Fr	23 22 40	4 24	7 40	0 27	6 29	4 30	7 35	0 30	3 15
27	Sa	23 20 30	4 25	7 40	1 4	7 33	4 30	7 35	1 8	4 19
28	D	23 17 56	4 25	7 40	1 47	8 39	4 31	7 35	1 52	5 25
29	M	23 14 57	4 25	7 40	2 39	9 41	4 31	7 35	2 44	6 27
30	Tu	23 11 33	4 25	7 40	3 42	10 40	4 31	7 35	3 47	7 26

CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California.

CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	H. W. Ch'ton H. M.
1	M	4 36	7 18	7 15	4 53	7 1	6 59	6 40
2	Tu	4 36	7 19	8 17	4 53	7 1	8 2	7 32
3	W	4 35	7 19	9 12	4 53	7 2	8 58	8 29
4	Th	4 35	7 20	9 59	4 52	7 2	9 48	9 21
5	Fr	4 35	7 20	10 39	4 52	7 3	10 31	10 11
6	Sa	4 34	7 21	11 14	4 52	7 3	11 9	11 4
7	D	4 34	7 21	11 47	4 52	7 4	11 46	11 57
8	M	4 34	7 22	morn.	4 52	7 4	morn.	ev. 53
9	Tu	4 34	7 22	0 19	4 52	7 5	0 21	1 50
10	W	4 34	7 23	0 49	4 52	7 5	0 54	2 45
11	Th	4 34	7 24	1 31	4 52	7 6	1 30	3 40
12	Fr	4 34	7 25	1 56	4 52	7 6	2 7	4 35
13	Sa	4 34	7 25	2 35	4 52	7 7	2 48	5 27
14	D	4 34	7 26	3 16	4 52	7 7	3 31	6 14
15	M	4 33	7 27	4 2	4 52	7 8	4 18	6 56
16	Tu	4 33	7 27	sets.	4 52	7 8	sets.	7 39
17	W	4 33	7 28	8 27	4 52	7 9	8 13	8 23
18	Th	4 33	7 28	9 4	4 52	7 9	8 53	9 1
19	Fr	4 33	7 28	9 37	4 52	7 10	9 28	9 38
20	Sa	4 34	7 28	10 6	4 52	7 10	10 0	10 17
21	D	4 34	7 28	10 35	4 52	7 10	10 32	10 58
22	M	4 34	7 29	11 2	4 52	7 11	11 2	11 40
23	Tu	4 34	7 29	11 32	4 52	7 11	11 35	morn.
24	W	4 35	7 29	morn.	4 53	7 11	morn.	0 28
25	Th	4 35	7 29	0 1	4 53	7 11	0 7	1 19
26	Fr	4 35	7 29	0 33	4 53	7 11	0 42	2 15
27	Sa	4 35	7 29	1 11	4 53	7 11	1 23	3 19
28	D	4 36	7 29	1 56	4 54	7 11	2 11	4 25
29	M	4 36	7 29	2 50	4 54	7 11	3 5	5 27
30	Tu	4 36	7 29	3 2	4 54	7 11	4 8	6 26

7th MONTH. JULY, 1863. 31 DAYS.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N. °	′	″	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	H. W. Boston H. M.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	H. W. N. York H. M.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	H. W. Ch'ton H. M.
1	W	23	7	46	4 26	7 40	rises.	11 32	4 31	7 35	rises.	8 18	1	W	4 37	7 29	rises.	4 55	7 11	rises.	7 18
2	Th	23	3	33	4 26	7 40	8 41	ev. 30	4 32	7 35	8 38	9 16	2	Th	4 37	7 29	8 35	4 55	7 11	8 25	8 16
3	Fr	22	58	57	4 27	7 40	9 17	1 20	4 32	7 35	9 15	10 6	3	Fr	4 38	7 29	9 13	4 56	7 11	9 6	9 6
4	Sa	22	53	57	4 27	7 39	9 49	2 4	4 33	7 34	9 48	10 50	4	Sa	4 38	7 28	9 47	4 56	7 11	9 44	9 50
5	D	22	48	33	4 28	7 39	10 20	2 53	4 33	7 34	10 20	11 39	5	D	4 39	7 28	10 20	4 57	7 11	10 21	10 39
6	M	22	42	45	4 29	7 39	10 48	3 43	4 34	7 34	10 49	ev. 29	6	M	4 40	7 28	10 50	4 57	7 11	10 55	11 29
7	Tu	22	36	33	4 29	7 39	11 19	4 35	4 34	7 34	11 22	1 21	7	Tu	4 40	7 28	11 24	4 58	7 11	11 31	ev. 21
8	W	22	29	57	4 30	7 38	11 52	5 29	4 35	7 33	11 55	2 15	8	W	4 41	7 27	11 58	4 58	7 10	morn.	1 15
9	Th	22	22	59	4 31	7 38	morn.	6 26	4 36	7 33	morn.	3 12	9	Th	4 42	7 27	morn.	4 59	7 10	0 9	2 12
10	Fr	22	15	37	4 31	7 38	0 26	7 25	4 37	7 33	0 30	4 11	10	Fr	4 42	7 27	0 35	5 0	7 10	0 47	3 11
11	Sa	22	7	52	4 32	7 37	1 5	8 19	4 38	7 32	1 10	5 5	11	Sa	4 43	7 26	1 15	5 0	7 10	1 30	4 5
12	D	21	59	44	4 33	7 37	1 51	9 16	4 39	7 32	1 56	6 2	12	D	4 44	7 26	2 1	5 1	7 9	2 16	5 2
13	M	21	51	13	4 34	7 36	2 39	10 6	4 39	7 31	2 44	6 52	13	M	4 45	7 25	2 50	5 1	7 9	3 5	5 52
14	Tu	21	42	20	4 35	7 36	3 31	10 50	4 40	7 31	3 35	7 36	14	Tu	4 45	7 25	3 40	5 2	7 9	3 55	6 36
15	W	21	33	4	4 36	7 35	sets.	11 26	4 41	7 30	sets.	8 12	15	W	4 46	7 24	sets.	5 3	7 8	sets.	7 12
16	Th	21	23	27	4 37	7 34	7 45	morn.	4 42	7 29	7 42	8 55	16	Th	4 47	7 24	7 39	5 3	7 8	7 29	7 55
17	Fr	21	13	28	4 38	7 34	8 15	0 9	4 43	7 29	8 12	9 32	17	Fr	4 48	7 23	8 10	5 4	7 8	8 3	8 32
18	Sa	21	3	7	4 39	7 33	8 42	0 46	4 43	7 28	8 41	10 11	18	Sa	4 49	7 23	8 40	5 4	7 7	8 35	9 11
19	D	20	52	25	4 39	7 32	9 7	1 25	4 44	7 27	9 7	10 45	19	D	4 50	7 22	9 6	5 5	7 7	9 5	9 45
20	M	20	41	22	4 40	7 32	9 34	1 59	4 45	7 27	9 35	11 22	20	M	4 50	7 22	9 35	5 5	7 6	9 37	10 22
21	Tu	20	29	58	4 41	7 31	10 0	2 36	4 46	7 26	10 1	morn.	21	Tu	4 51	7 21	10 3	5 6	7 6	10 8	11 5
22	W	20	18	13	4 42	7 30	10 28	3 19	4 47	7 25	10 31	0 5	22	W	4 52	7 20	10 33	5 7	7 5	10 41	11 52
23	Th	20	6	8	4 43	7 29	11 2	4 6	4 48	7 24	11 5	0 52	23	Th	4 53	7 19	11 9	5 7	7 5	11 19	morn.
24	Fr	19	53	43	4 44	7 28	11 40	4 59	4 49	7 23	11 44	1 45	24	Fr	4 53	7 18	11 49	5 8	7 4	morn.	0 45
25	Sa	19	40	58	4 45	7 27	morn.	6 0	4 49	7 22	morn.	2 46	25	Sa	4 54	7 17	morn.	5 8	7 3	0 2	1 46
26	D	19	27	54	4 46	7 26	0 28	7 7	4 50	7 22	0 33	3 53	26	D	4 55	7 16	0 37	5 9	7 3	0 52	2 53
27	M	19	14	30	4 47	7 25	1 24	8 17	4 51	7 21	1 29	5 3	27	M	4 56	7 15	1 35	5 10	7 2	1 50	4 3
28	Tu	19	0	47	4 48	7 24	2 30	9 26	4 52	7 20	2 34	6 12	28	Tu	4 56	7 14	2 39	5 11	7 1	2 54	5 12
29	W	18	46	46	4 49	7 23	3 42	10 27	4 53	7 19	3 46	7 13	29	W	4 57	7 14	3 50	5 11	7 0	4 3	6 13
30	Th	18	32	26	4 50	7 22	rises.	11 19	4 54	7 18	rises.	8 5	30	Th	4 58	7 14	rises.	5 12	7 0	rises.	7 5
31	Fr	18	17	47	4 51	7 21	7 47	ev. 10	4 55	7 17	7 46	8 56	31	Fr	4 59	7 13	7 41	5 13.6	59.	7 39	7 56

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	Boston.	New York.	Washton.	Charles'n.
Full Moon	1	2	2 mo.	1 50 mo.	1 38 mo.	1 26 mo.
Third Quarter	7	5	45 ev.	5 33 ev.	5 21 ev.	5 9 ev.
New Moon	15	6	9 ev.	5 57 ev.	5 45 ev.	5 23 ev.
First Quarter	23	4	48 ev.	4 36 ev.	4 24 ev.	4 13 ev.
Full Moon	30	8	50 mo.	8 33 mo.	8 25 mo.	8 14 mo.

Sun on Merid.

D.	H. M. S.
1	12 3 28
9	12 3 50
17	12 5 48
25	12 6 13

8th MONTH. AUGUST, 1863. 31 DAYS.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N. °	′	″	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Rises. H. M.	H. W. Boston H. M.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Rises. H. M.	H. W. N. York H. M.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Rises. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Rises. H. M.	H. W. Ch'ton H. M.
1	Sa	18	2	51	4 52	7 20	8 18	ev. 58	4 56	7 16	8 18	9 44	1	Sa	5 0	7 12	8 18	5 13	6 58	8 17	8 44
2	D	17	47	37	4 53	7 19	8 50	1 41	4 57	7 15	8 50	10 27	2	D	5 1	7 11	8 51	5 14	6 57	8 54	9 27
3	M	17	32	5	4 54	7 18	9 20	2 25	4 58	7 14	9 22	11 11	3	M	5 2	7 10	9 24	5 14	6 56	9 30	10 11
4	Tu	17	16	16	4 55	7 16	9 52	3 13	4 59	7 13	9 55	11 59	4	Tu	5 2	7 9	9 58	5 15	6 55	10 7	10 59
5	W	17	0	10	4 56	7 15	10 28	4 3	5 0	7 12	10 31	ev. 49	5	W	5 3	7 8	10 35	5 16	6 54	10 47	11 49
6	Th	16	43	48	4 57	7 14	11 6	4 56	5 1	7 11	11 10	1 42	6	Th	5 4	7 7	11 15	5 16	6 53	11 29	ev. 42
7	Fr	16	27	9	4 58	7 13	11 47	5 54	5 2	7 10	11 52	2 40	7	Fr	5 5	7 6	11 58	5 17	6 52	morn.	1 40
8	Sa	16	10	14	4 59	7 11	morn.	6 55	5 3	7 9	morn.	3 41	8	Sa	5 6	7 4	morn.	5 18	6 51	0 13	2 41
9	D	15	53	4	5 0	7 10	0 35	7 52	5 4	7 8	0 40	4 38	9	D	5 7	7 3	0 45	5 18	6 50	1 1	3 38
10	M	15	35	38	5 1	7 9	1 27	8 48	5 5	7 6	1 32	5 34	10	M	5 8	7 1	1 37	5 19	6 49	1 52	4 34
11	Tu	15	17	57	5 2	7 8	2 20	9 37	5 6	7 5	2 25	6 23	11	Tu	5 9	7 0	2 29	5 20	6 48	2 43	5 23
12	W	15	0	2	5 3	7 7	3 17	10 23	5 7	7 3	3 20	7 9	12	W	5 10	6 59	3 24	5 20	6 47	3 36	6 9
13	Th	14	41	52	5 4	7 5	4 15	10 58	5 8	7 2	4 18	7 44	13	Th	5 11	6 58	4 20	5 21	6 46	4 30	6 44
14	Fr	14	23	28	5 5	7 4	sets.	11 38	5 9	7 0	sets.	8 24	14	Fr	5 12	6 57	sets.	5 22	6 45	sets.	7 24
15	Sa	14	4	50	5 6	7 2	7 13	morn.	5 10	6 59	7 12	9 2	15	Sa	5 13	6 55	7 11	5 22	6 44	7 9	8 2
16	D	13	45	59	5 7	7 1	7 40	0 16	5 11	6 58	7 40	9 40	16	D	5 14	6 54	7 40	5 23	6 43	7 41	8 40
17	M	13	26	54	5 8	7 0	8 5	0 54	5 12	6 57	8 6	10 18	17	M	5 15	6 53	8 7	5 24	6 42	8 11	9 18
18	Tu	13	37	38	5 9	6 58	8 35	1 32	5 13	6 55	8 36	10 53	18	Tu	5 16	6 52	8 38	5 24	6 41	8 44	9 53
19	W	12	48	8	5 10	6 56	9 4	2 7	5 14	6 54	9 7	11 37	19	W	5 17	6 50	9 10	5 25	6 40	9 20	10 37
20	Th	12	28	27	5 11	6 55	9 42	2 51	5 15	6 53	9 46	morn.	20	Th	5 18	6 49	9 50	5 26	6 39	10 2	11 27
21	Fr	12	8	33	5 12	6 54	10 23	3 41	5 16	6 51	10 28	0 27	21	Fr	5 19	6 48	10 32	5 27	6 38	10 47	morn.
22	Sa	11	48	29	5 14	6 52	11 13	4 38	5 17	6 50	11 17	1 24	22	Sa	5 20	6 46	11 23	5 27	6 37	11 38	0 24
23	D	11	28	13	5 15	6 51	morn.	5 43	5 18	6 49	morn.	2 29	23	D	5 21	6 45	morn.	5 28	6 36	morn.	1 29
24	M	11	7	46	5 16	6 49	0 13	6 53	5 19	6 47	0 18	3 39	24	M	5 21	6 43	0 23	5 29	6 35	0 38	2 39
25	Tu	10	47	9	5 17	6 48	1 20	8 3	5 20	6 45	1 24	4 49	25	Tu	5 22	6 42	1 33	5 29	6 34	1 43	3 49
26	W	10	26	21	5 18	6 46	2 33	9 11	5 21	6 43	2 37	5 57	26	W	5 23	6 41	2 41	5 30	6 33	2 52	4 57
27	Th	10	5	24	5 19	6 44	3 50	10 10	5 22	6 41	3 52	6 56	27	Th	5 24	6 39	3 55	5 31	6 32	4 3	5 56
28	Fr	9	44	17	5 20	6 42	rises.	11 0	5 23	6 40	rises.	7 46	28	Fr	5 25	6 38	rises.	5 32	6 31	rises.	6 46
29	Sa	9	23	1	5 21	6 41	6 47	11 46	5 24	6 38	6 47	8 32	29	Sa	5 26	6 36	6 47	5 32	6 29	6 48	7 32
30	D	9	1	36	5 22	6 39	7 18	ev. 33	5 25	6 36	7 19	9 19	30	D	5 27	6 34	7 21	5 33	6 28	7 25	8 19
31	M	8	40	1	5 23	6 37	7 56	1 15	5 26	6 34	7 58	10 1	31	M	5 28	6 33	7 59	5 34	6 26	8 3	9 1

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON. H. M.	NEW YORK. H. M.	WASHTON. H. M.	CHARLES'N H. M.
Third Quarter	6		5 21 mo.	5 9 mo.	4 57 mo.	4 46 mo.
New Moon	14		9 19 mo.	9 7 mo.	8 55 mo.	8 43 mo.
First Quarter	21		1 35 mo.	1 23 mo.	1 11 mo.	1 0 mo.
Full Moon	28		4 11 ev.	3 59 ev.	3 46 ev.	3 35 ev.

Sun on Merid. or noon mark.

D.	H. M. S.
1	12 6 3
9	12 5 16
17	12 3 53
25	12 1 57

9th MONTH. SEPTEMBER, 1863. 30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	Boston.	New York.	Washton.	Charles'n.
	D. H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Third Quarter	4 8 25 ev.	8 13 ev.	8 1 ev.	7 50 ev.
New Moon	12 11 58 ev.	11 46 ev.	11 34 ev.	11 22 ev.
First Quarter	20 8 49 mo.	8 37 mo.	8 25 mo.	8 13 mo.
Full Moon	27 1 18 mo.	1 6 mo.	0 54 mo.	0 42 mo.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Boston	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. N. York	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Mary'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Ch'ton	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.
		° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M	H. M.	D. H. M. s.
1	Tu	8 18 19	5 24	6 36	8 26	1 58	5 27	6 33	8 30	10 44	1	Tu	5 29	6 31	8 33	5 35	6 25	8 44	9 44	11 11 59 54
2	W	7 56 28	5 26	6 35	9 3	2 43	5 28	6 32	9 7	11 29	2	W	5 30	6 30	9 12	5 35	6 24	9 24	10 29	12 11 57 16
3	Th	7 34 30	5 27	6 33	9 46	3 33	5 29	6 30	9 50	ev. 19	3	Th	5 31	6 28	9 55	5 36	6 22	10 10	11 19	13 11 54 29
4	Fr	7 12 24	5 28	6 31	10 31	4 26	5 30	6 29	10 36	1 12	4	Fr	5 32	6 27	10 41	5 37	6 21	10 56	ev. 12	14 11 51 41
5	Sa	6 50 11	5 29	6 30	11 21	5 21	5 31	6 27	11 26	2 7	5	Sa	5 33	6 25	11 31	5 37	6 20	11 46	1 7	
6	**D**	6 27 51	5 30	6 28	morn.	6 22	5 32	6 26	morn.	3 8	6	**D**	5 34	6 24	morn.	5 38	6 19	morn.	2 8	
7	M	6 5 25	5 31	6 26	0 16	7 19	5 33	6 24	0 19	4 5	7	M	5 35	6 23	0 24	5 38	6 18	0 38	3 5	
8	Tu	5 42 52	5 32	6 25	1 10	8 13	5 34	6 23	1 14	4 59	8	Tu	5 35	6 21	1 18	5 39	6 16	1 30	3 59	
9	W	5 20 14	5 33	6 23	2 8	9 3	5 35	6 21	2 11	5 49	9	W	5 36	6 20	2 15	5 40	6 15	2 15	4 49	
10	Th	4 57 30	5 34	6 21	3 5	9 50	5 36	6 19	3 8	6 36	10	Th	5 37	6 18	3 10	5 40	6 14	3 18	5 36	
11	Fr	4 34 41	5 35	6 19	4 4	10 31	5 36	6 18	4 6	7 17	11	Fr	5 38	6 17	4 7	5 41	6 12	4 12	6 17	
12	Sa	4 11 48	5 36	6 17	sets.	11 6	5 37	6 16	sets.	7 52	12	Sa	5 39	6 15	sets.	5 42	6 11	sets.	6 52	
13	**D**	3 48 50	5 37	6 16	6 9	11 45	5 38	6 14	6 10	8 31	13	**D**	5 40	6 13	6 11	5 42	6 9	6 14	7 31	
14	M	3 25 47	5 38	6 14	6 38	morn.	5 39	6 12	6 40	9 11	14	M	5 40	6 12	6 41	5 43	6 8	6 47	8 11	
15	Tu	3 2 42	5 39	6 12	7 8	0 25	5 40	6 10	7 11	9 51	15	Tu	5 41	6 10	7 14	5 43	6 7	7 23	8 51	
16	W	2 39 32	5 40	6 11	7 43	1 5	5 41	6 8	7 46	10 32	16	W	5 42	6 9	7 50	5 44	6 6	8 1	9 32	
17	Th	2 16 20	5 41	6 9	8 22	1 46	5 42	6 7	8 27	11 16	17	Th	5 43	6 7	8 32	5 45	6 5	8 45	10 16	
18	Fr	1 53 5	5 42	6 7	9 10	2 30	5 43	6 5	9 14	morn.	18	Fr	5 44	6 5	9 19	5 45	6 4	9 34	11 11	
19	Sa	1 29 48	5 43	6 5	10 6	3 25	5 44	6 4	10 11	0 11	19	Sa	5 44	6 4	10 16	5 46	6 3	10 31	morn.	
20	**D**	1 6 29	5 44	6 4	11 10	4 24	5 45	6 2	11 15	1 10	20	**D**	5 45	6 2	11 19	5 47	6 2	10 34	0 10	
21	M	0 43 8	5 45	6 2	morn.	5 31	5 46	6 1	morn.	2 17	21	M	5 46	6 1	morn.	5 47	6 0	morn.	1 17	
22	Tu	0 19 46	5 46	6 0	0 17	6 41	5 47	5 59	0 21	3 27	22	Tu	5 47	5 59	0 25	5 48	5 59	0 38	2 27	
23	W	S. 3 38	5 47	5 58	1 31	7 48	5 48	5 57	1 34	4 34	23	W	5 48	5 57	1 37	5 48	5 57	1 46	3 34	
24	Th	0 27 2	5 48	5 56	2 43	8 51	5 49	5 55	2 45	5 37	24	Th	5 49	5 55	2 47	5 49	5 55	2 54	4 37	
25	Fr	0 50 26	5 49	5 54	3 56	9 47	5 50	5 53	3 57	6 33	25	Fr	5 50	5 53	3 58	5 50	5 54	4 1	5 33	
26	Sa	1 13 50	5 50	5 52	rises.	10 36	5 51	5 52	rises.	7 22	26	Sa	5 51	5 52	rises.	5 50	5 53	rises.	6 22	
27	**D**	1 37 14	5 51	5 50	5 47	11 20	5 52	5 50	5 49	8 6	27	**D**	5 52	5 51	5 51	5 51	5 51	5 57	7 6	
28	M	2 0 38	5 53	5 49	6 21	ev. 5	5 53	5 49	6 24	8 51	28	M	5 53	5 49	6 27	5 52	5 50	6 36	7 51	
29	Tu	2 24 0	5 54	5 46	6 59	0 51	5 54	5 47	7 2	9 37	29	Tu	5 54	5 47	7 6	5 52	5 48	7 18	8 37	
30	W	2 47 21	5 55	5 45	7 39	1 33	5 55	5 45	7 44	10 19	30	W	5 55	5 45	7 48	5 53	5 47	8 2	9 19	

10th MONTH. OCTOBER, 1863. 31 DAYS.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	H. W. Boston	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	H. W. N. York	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'ty, Missouri, and California. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	H. W. Ch'ton
		° ″ ′	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	3 10 41	5 56	5 43	8 25	2 17	5 56	5 43	8 29	11 3	1	Th	5 56	5 44	8 34	5 54	5 45	8 49	10 3
2	Fr	3 33 59	5 57	5 42	9 14	3 5	5 57	5 42	9 19	11 51	2	Fr	5 57	5 42	9 24	5 55	5 44	9 39	10 51
3	Sa	3 57 14	5 58	5 40	10 6	3 57	5 58	5 41	10 10	ev. 43	3	Sa	5 58	5 41	10 15	5 55	5 43	10 30	11 43
4	**D**	4 20 27	5 59	5 39	11 2	4 48	5 59	5 39	11 6	1 34	4	**D**	5 59	5 39	11 10	5 56	5 42	11 23	ev. 34
5	M	4 43 46	6 1	5 38	11 57	5 45	6 0	5 37	morn.	2 31	5	M	6 0	5 38	morn.	5 56	5 41	morn.	1 31
6	Tu	5 6 43	6 2	5 36	morn.	6 38	6 1	5 36	0 1	3 24	6	Tu	6 1	5 37	0 4	5 57	5 40	0 15	2 24
7	W	5 29 55	6 3	5 34	0 56	7 33	6 2	5 34	0 59	4 19	7	W	6 2	5 35	1 1	5 58	5 38	1 9	3 19
8	Th	5 52 44	6 4	5 33	1 53	8 21	6 3	5 33	1 55	5 7	8	Th	6 3	5 34	1 57	5 58	5 37	2 6	4 7
9	Fr	6 15 37	6 5	5 31	2 53	9 10	6 4	5 31	2 54	5 56	9	Fr	6 4	5 32	2 54	5 59	5 36	2 57	4 56
10	Sa	6 38 16	6 6	5 29	3 53	9 55	6 5	5 29	3 53	6 41	10	Sa	6 5	5 31	3 53	6 0	5 35	3 53	5 41
11	**D**	7 1 10	6 8	5 28	4 55	10 36	6 6	5 28	4 54	7 22	11	**D**	6 6	5 30	4 54	6 0	5 34	4 51	6 22
12	M	7 23 48	6 9	5 26	sets.	11 17	6 7	5 26	sets.	8 3	12	M	6 7	5 29	sets.	6 1	5 33	sets.	7 3
13	Tu	7 46 20	6 10	5 24	5 43	11 59	6 8	5 25	5 46	8 45	13	Tu	6 8	5 27	5 50	6 2	5 32	6 0	7 45
14	W	8 8 45	6 11	5 22	6 22	morn.	6 9	5 23	6 26	9 31	14	W	6 9	5 25	6 36	6 2	5 31	6 43	8 31
15	Th	8 31 3	6 12	5 20	7 8	0 45	6 10	5 22	7 13	10 18	15	Th	6 10	5 24	7 18	6 3	5 29	7 32	9 18
16	Fr	8 53 15	6 13	5 19	8 3	1 32	6 11	5 20	8 9	11 6	16	Fr	6 11	5 22	8 13	6 4	5 28	8 28	10 6
17	Sa	9 15 18	6 14	5 17	9 3	2 20	6 12	5 19	9 8	morn.	17	Sa	6 12	5 20	9 13	6 4	5 26	9 28	11 2
18	**D**	9 37 14	6 15	5 16	10 10	3 16	6 13	5 17	10 14	0 2	18	**D**	6 13	5 19	10 19	6 5	5 25	10 31	morn.
19	M	9 59 0	6 17	5 14	11 20	4 15	6 14	5 16	11 23	1 1	19	M	6 14	5 17	11 26	6 6	5 24	11 37	0 1
20	Tu	10 20 39	6 18	5 13	morn.	5 18	6 15	5 15	morn.	2 3	20	Tu	6 15	5 16	morn.	6 7	5 23	morn.	1 3
21	W	10 42 8	6 19	5 11	0 31	6 24	6 16	5 13	0 34	3 10	21	W	6 16	5 15	0 36	6 8	5 22	0 43	2 10
22	Th	11 3 27	6 21	5 10	1 43	7 27	6 18	5 12	1 44	4 13	22	Th	6 17	5 14	1 45	6 8	5 21	1 49	3 13
23	Fr	11 24 36	6 22	5 8	2 51	8 26	6 19	5 10	2 52	5 12	23	Fr	6 18	5 13	2 52	6 9	5 20	2 53	4 12
24	Sa	11 45 35	6 23	5 7	4 1	9 20	6 20	5 8	4 0	6 6	24	Sa	6 19	5 12	3 59	6 10	5 19	3 56	5 6
25	**D**	12 6 23	6 24	5 5	5 9	10 11	6 21	5 7	5 7	6 57	25	**D**	6 20	5 10	5 5	6 11	5 18	4 59	5 57
26	M	12 27 1	6 25	5 4	rises.	10 55	6 22	5 5	rises.	7 41	26	M	6 21	5 9	rises.	6 11	5 17	rises.	6 41
27	Tu	12 47 26	6 27	5 2	5 32	11 38	6 24	5 4	5 36	8 24	27	Tu	6 22	5 7	5 40	6 12	5 16	5 53	7 24
28	W	13 7 40	6 28	5 1	6 18	ev. 25	6 25	5 3	6 22	9 11	28	W	6 23	5 5	6 27	6 13	5 15	6 41	8 11
29	Th	13 27 41	6 29	5 0	7 5	1 10	6 26	5 2	7 10	9 56	29	Th	6 24	5 4	7 15	6 14	5 14	7 30	8 56
30	Fr	13 47 30	6 31	4 58	7 57	1 52	6 27	5 0	8 2	10 38	30	Fr	6 25	5 3	8 6	6 14	5 13	8 21	9 38
31	Sa	14 7 5	6 32	4 57	8 51	2 36	6 28	4 59	8 55	11 22	31	Sa	6 26	5 2	9 0	6 15	5 12	9 13	10 22

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	H. M.	NEW YORK.	H. M.	WASHTON.	H. M.	CHARLES'N.	H. M.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Third Quarter	4		2 37	ev.	2 25	ev.	2 13	ev.	2 2	ev.	1	11	46	42
New Moon	12		1 58	ev.	1 46	ev.	1 31	ev.	1 23	ev.	9	11	47	20
First Quarter	19		3 22	ev.	3 10	ev.	2 58	ev.	2 46	ev.	17	11	45	27
Full Moon	26		1 11	ev.	0 59	ev.	0 47	ev.	0 36	ev.	25	11	44	12

11th MONTH. NOVEMBER, 1863. 30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

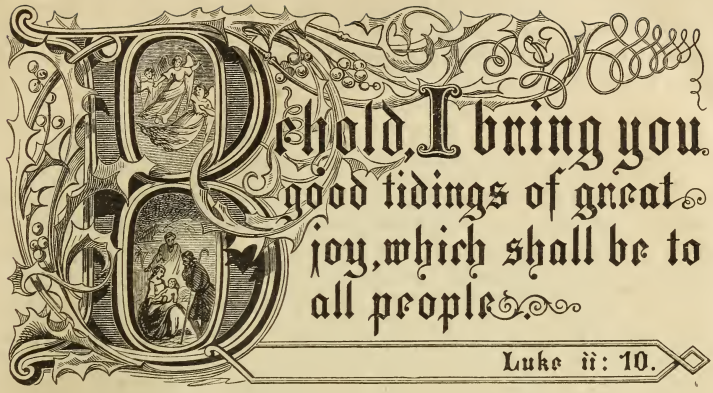
	D.	H. M.	BOSTON. H. M.	NEW YORK. H. M.	WASHTON. H. M.	CHARLES'N. H. M.
Third Quarter	3	7 30 mo.	7 18 mo.	7 6 mo.	6 54 mo.	
New Moon	11	3 39 mo.	3 27 mo.	3 15 mo.	3 4 mo.	
First Quarter	17	7 2 ev.	6 50 ev.	6 37 ev.	6 26 ev.	
Full Moon	25	10 6 mo.	9 54 mo.	9 42 mo.	9 30 mo.	

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S. ° ′ ″	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	H. W. Boston H. M.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	H. W. N. York H. M.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	H. W. Ch'ton H. M.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark. D.	H. M. S.
1	D	14 26 27	6 33	4 55	9 48	3 24	6 29	4 59	9 51	ev. 10	1	D	6 27	5 1	9 55	6 16	5 11	10 7	11 10	1	11 43 43
2	M	14 45 36	6 34	4 54	10 44	4 12	6 30	4 58	10 47	0 58	2	M	6 28	5 0	10 50	6 17	5 10	10 59	11 58	9	11 43 58
3	Tu	15 4 29	6 35	4 53	11 41	5 2	6 31	4 57	11 43	1 48	3	Tu	6 29	4 59	11 45	6 18	5 9	11 52	ev. 48	17	11 45 8
4	W	15 23 9	6 36	4 52	morn.	5 52	6 32	4 56	morn.	2 38	4	W	6 30	4 58	morn.	6 19	5 8	morn.	1 38	25	11 47 10
5	Th	15 41 33	6 37	4 50	0 40	6 44	6 33	4 55	0 41	3 30	5	Th	6 31	4 57	0 43	6 20	5 8	0 47	2 30		
6	Fr	15 59 51	6 39	4 49	1 39	7 36	6 35	4 53	1 39	4 22	6	Fr	6 32	4 56	1 40	6 21	5 7	1 41	3 22		
7	Sa	16 17 33	6 40	4 48	2 39	8 25	6 36	4 52	2 38	5 11	7	Sa	6 33	4 55	2 38	6 22	5 6	2 36	4 11		
8	D	16 35 9	6 41	4 47	3 41	9 16	6 38	4 50	3 40	6 2	8	D	6 35	4 54	3 38	6 23	5 5	3 33	5 2		
9	M	16 52 29	6 43	4 45	4 48	10 6	6 39	4 49	4 45	6 52	9	M	6 36	4 53	4 43	6 24	5 4	4 35	5 52		
10	Tu	17 9 31	6 44	4 44	5 55	10 54	6 40	4 48	5 52	7 40	10	Tu	6 37	4 52	5 48	6 25	5 3	5 37	6 40		
11	W	17 26 15	6 45	4 43	sets.	11 38	6 41	4 47	sets.	8 24	11	W	6 39	4 51	sets.	6 26	5 3	sets.	7 24		
12	Th	17 42 41	6 47	4 42	5 54	morn.	6 43	4 46	5 58	9 17	12	Th	6 40	4 50	6 3	6 27	5 2	6 18	8 17		
13	Fr	17 58 49	6 48	4 41	6 55	0 30	6 44	4 45	7 0	10 8	13	Fr	6 41	4 49	7 5	6 28	5 1	7 20	9 8		
14	Sa	18 14 38	6 49	4 40	8 0	1 22	6 45	4 44	8 4	10 56	14	Sa	6 42	4 48	8 9	6 29	5 1	8 22	9 56		
15	D	18 30 8	6 51	4 39	9 11	2 10	6 47	4 43	9 15	11 51	15	D	6 43	4 47	9 18	6 30	5 0	9 29	10 51		
16	M	18 45 18	6 52	4 38	10 23	3 5	6 48	4 42	10 25	morn.	16	M	6 44	4 46	10 28	6 31	4 59	10 36	11 48		
17	Tu	19 0 8	6 53	4 37	11 34	4 2	6 49	4 41	11 35	0 48	17	Tu	6 45	4 46	11 35	6 32	4 59	11 41	morn.		
18	W	19 14 38	6 54	4 36	morn.	4 59	6 50	4 40	morn.	1 45	18	W	6 46	4 45	morn.	6 33	4 58	morn.	0 45		
19	Th	19 28 47	6 55	4 36	0 44	6 0	6 51	4 40	0 45	2 46	19	Th	6 47	4 44	0 45	6 34	4 58	0 47	1 46		
20	Fr	19 42 34	6 56	4 35	1 49	6 59	6 52	4 39	1 49	3 45	20	Fr	6 48	4 44	1 49	6 35	4 57	1 47	2 45		
21	Sa	19 56 1	6 58	4 34	2 58	7 56	6 54	4 38	2 56	4 42	21	Sa	6 49	4 43	2 54	6 36	4 57	2 50	3 42		
22	D	20 9 5	6 59	4 33	4 3	8 52	6 55	4 38	4 1	5 38	22	D	6 50	4 42	3 58	6 37	4 56	3 50	4 38		
23	M	20 21 47	7 0	4 33	5 8	9 45	6 56	4 37	5 5	6 31	23	M	6 51	4 42	5 1	6 38	4 56	4 51	5 31		
24	Tu	20 34 6	7 1	4 32	6 11	10 34	6 57	4 36	6 7	7 20	24	Tu	6 52	4 41	6 2	6 39	4 56	5 49	6 20		
25	W	20 46 3	7 3	4 31	rises.	11 17	6 58	4 36	rises.	8 3	25	W	6 53	4 41	rises.	6 39	4 55	rises.	7 3		
26	Th	20 57 36	7 4	4 31	5 47	ev. 2	6 59	4 35	5 51	8 48	26	Th	6 54	4 41	5 56	6 40	4 55	6 11	7 48		
27	Fr	21 8 46	7 5	4 30	6 41	0 44	7 0	4 34	6 45	9 30	27	Fr	6 55	4 41	6 50	6 41	4 55	7 4	8 30		
28	Sa	21 19 32	7 6	4 29	7 36	1 30	7 1	4 34	7 40	10 16	28	Sa	6 56	4 40	7 44	6 42	4 55	7 57	9 16		
29	D	21 29 53	7 7	4 29	8 34	2 7	7 2	4 33	8 37	10 53	29	D	6 57	4 40	8 40	6 43	4 55	8 51	9 53		
30	M	21 39 50	7 9	4 29	9 30	2 50	7 4	4 33	9 32	11 36	30	M	6 58	4 40	9 35	6 44	4 55	9 43	10 36		

12th MONTH. DECEMBER, 1863. 31 DAYS.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S. ° ″ ′	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	H. W. Boston. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	H. W. N. York H. M.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Mary'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun risks. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon risks. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon risks. H. M.	H. W. Ch'ton H. M.
1	Tu	21 49 23	7 10	4 29	10 28	3 33	7 5	4 34	10 29	ev. 19	1	Tu	6 59	4 40	10 31	6 44	4 55	10 36	11 19
2	W	21 58 30	7 11	4 29	11 24	4 18	7 6	4 34	11 25	1 4	2	W	7 0	4 39	11 26	6 45	4 55	11 29	ev. 4
3	Th	22 7 12	7 12	4 28	morn.	5 5	7 7	4 34	morn.	1 51	3	Th	7 1	4 39	morn.	6 45	4 55	morn.	0 51
4	Fr	22 15 28	7 13	4 28	0 24	5 54	7 8	4 33	0 24	2 40	4	Fr	7 2	4 39	0 24	6 46	4 55	0 23	1 40
5	Sa	22 23 18	7 14	4 28	1 20	6 48	7 9	4 33	1 19	3 34	5	Sa	7 3	4 38	1 18	6 47	4 55	1 15	2 34
6	D	22 30 42	7 15	4 28	2 28	7 42	7 10	4 33	2 26	4 28	6	D	7 4	4 38	2 24	6 48	4 55	2 17	3 28
7	M	22 37 40	7 16	4 28	3. 33	8 41	7 11	4 33	3 30	5 27	7	M	7 5	4 38	3 27	6 48	4 55	3 18	4 27
8	Tu	22 44 11	7 17	4 28	4 39	9 37	7 12	4 33	4 36	6 23	8	Tu	7 6	4 38	4 32	6 49	4 55	4 20	5 23
9	W	22 50 15	7 18	4 28	5 48	10 32	7 13	4 33	5 44	7 18	9	W	7 7	4 38	5 39	6 50	4 55	5 25	6 18
10	Th	22 55 52	7 19	4 28	sets.	11 23	7 14	4 33	sets.	8 9	10	Th	7 8	4 38	sets.	6 51	4 56	sets.	7 9
11	Fr	23 1 2	7 20	4 28	5 42	morn.	7 15	4 33	5 47	9 4	11	Fr	7 9	4 38	5 51	6 52	4 56	6 6	8 4
12	Sa	23 5 44	7 21	4 28	6 54	0 18	7 15	4 33	6 57	9 56	12	Sa	7 10	4 39	7 2	6 52	4 56	7 14	8 56
13	D	23 9 59	7 22	4 28	8 8	1 10	7 16	4 33	8 11	10 45	13	D	7 10	4 39	8 14	6 53	4 56	8 23	9 45
14	M	23 13 47	7 22	4 28	9 21	1 59	7 17	4 34	9 23	11 34	14	M	7 11	4 39	9 25	6 54	4 56	9 31	10 34
15	Tu	23 17 6	7 23	4 28	10 32	2 48	7 17	4 34	10 33	morn.	15	Tu	7 11	4 39	10 34	6 54	4 56	10 37	11 27
16	W	23 19 58	7 24	4 28	11 42	3 41	7 18	4 34	11 42	0 27	16	W	7 12	4 39	11 42	6 55	4 57	11 41	morn.
17	Th	23 22 21	7 24	4 29	morn.	4 36	7 18	4 34	morn.	1 22	17	Th	7 12	4 40	morn.	6 55	4 57	morn.	0 22
18	Fr	23 24 17	7 25	4 29	0 50	5 32	7 19	4 35	0 48	2 18	18	Fr	7 13	4 40	0 47	6 56	4 57	0 43	1 18
19	Sa	23 25 44	7 25	4 29	1 56	6 29	7 19	4 35	1 54	3 15	19	Sa	7 13	4 40	1 52	6 56	4 58	1 45	2 15
20	D	23 26 43	7 26	4 30	3 0	7 30	7 20	4 36	2 57	4 16	20	D	7 14	4 41	2 54	6 57	4 58	2 44	3 16
21	M	23 27 14	7 26	4 30	4. 3	8 27	7 20	4 36	4 0	5 13	21	M	7 14	4 41	3 55	6 57	4 58	3 43	4 13
22	Tu	23 27 16	7 27	4 31	5 4	9 21	7 21	4 37	4 59	6 7	22	Tu	7 15	4 42	4 55	6 58	4 59	4 40	5 7
23	W	23 26 50	7 27	4 31	5 58	10 12	7 21	4 37	5 54	6 58	23	W	7 15	4 42	5 49	6 58	4 59	5 34	5 58
24	Th	23 25 56	7 28	4 32	rises.	10 57	7 22	4 38	rises.	7 43	24	Th	7 16	4 43	rises.	6 59	5 0	rises.	6 43
25	Fr	23 24 34	7 28	4 32	5 27	11 38	7 22	4 38	5 31	8 24	25	Fr	7 16	4 43	5 36	6 59	5 0	5 49	7 24
26	Sa	23 22 43	7 29	4 33	6 23	ev. 22	7 23	4 39	6 27	9 8	26	Sa	7 17	4 44	6 31	7 0	5 1	6 42	8 8
27	D	23 20 24	7 29	4 34	7 22	1 2	7 23	4 39	7 24	9 48	27	D	7 17	4 45	7 27	7 0	5 2	7 36	8 48
28	M	23 17 37	7 29	4 34	8 18	1 38	7 24	4 40	8 20	10 24	28	M	7 18	4 45	8 22	7 1	5 2	8 29	9 24
29	Tu	23 14 22	7 29	4 35	9 15	2 16	7 24	4 40	9 16	11 2	29	Tu	7 18	4 46	9 18	7 1	5 3	9 21	10 2
30	W	23 10 39	7 30	4 36	10 13	2 55	7 25	4 41	10 13	11 41	30	W	7 19	4 47	10 14	7 2	5 4	10 15	10 41
31	Th	23 6 28	7 30	4 37	11 11	3 37	7 25	4 42	11 11	ev. 23	31	Th	7 19	4 48	11 10	7 2	5 5	11 8	11 23

MOON'S PHASES.		Boston.	New York.	Washton.	Charles'n.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Third Quarter	3	7 30 mo.	7 18 mo.	7 6 mo.	6 54 mo.	1 11 49 13
New Moon	10	3 39 ev.	3 27 ev.	3 15 ev.	3 4 ev.	9 11 52 33
First Quarter	17	7 2 mo.	6 50 mo.	6 37 mo.	6 26 mo.	17 11 56 21
Full Moon	24	10 6 ev.	9 54 ev.	9 42 ev.	9 30 ev.	25 12 0 19



To you this night is born a child
Of Mary, chosen mother mild.
This little child of lowly birth
Shall be the joy of all your earth.

'Tis Christ our God, who far on high
Hath heard your sad and bitter cry;
Himself will your salvation be,
Himself from sin will make you free.

He brings those blessings long ago
Prepared by God for all below;
Henceforth his kingdom open stands,
To you as to the angel bands.

These are the tokens ye shall mark—
The swaddling clothes and manger dark:
There shall ye find the young child laid,
By whom the heavens and earth are made.

Now let us all with gladsome cheer
Follow the shepherds, and draw near
To see this wondrous gift of God,
Who hath his only Son bestowed.

Give heed, my heart; lift up thine eyes:
Who is it in yon manger lies?
Who is this child so young and fair?
The blessed Christ-child lieth there.

Welcome to earth, thou noble guest,
Through whom e'en wicked men are blest.
Thou com'st to share our misery.
What can we render, Lord, to thee?

Ah, Lord, who hast created all,
How hast thou made thee weak and small,
That thou must choose thy infant bed
Where ass and ox but lately fed!

Thus hath it pleased thee to make plain
The truth to us, poor fools and vain,
That this world's honor, wealth, and might
Are naught and worthless in thy sight.

Ah, dearest Jesus, holy child,
Make thee a bed, soft, undefiled,
Within my heart, that it may be
A quiet chamber kept for thee.

My heart for very joy doth leap,
My lips no more can silence keep;
I too must sing with joyful tongue
That sweetest ancient cradle-song—

Glory to God in highest heaven,
Who unto man his Son hath given;
While angels sing with pious mirth
A glad New-year to all the earth!

Every year is a *new* year, every day a *new* day, every life a *new* life—like nothing that ever went before, or can ever follow after. The rocks and quicksands are shifting. He who enters upon the ocean of existence

arches his sails to an untried breeze. No books, no systems, no forecast set of rules can provide for every case, for every case is a new case.

And we must meet life's unforeseen difficulties and unexpected disasters by that inexhaustible fertility of invention which belongs to those who live to God *first-hand.*

A VERY LITTLE WAY.

What a world of mystery s this in which we live. I strain my eyes, and yet the sight reaches but a very little way; but within the compass of that little, I see God working in every thing for the good of them that love him. I see a purpose winding round and embracing all our friends and all our comforts, constantly shifting and changing the scenes as they move before the eye; it crosses my path, takes my precious things, and fills the heart with sorrow; yet when I say, "Let me talk with Thee of thy judgments," I only hear, "Be still; what I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter." Shall I be satisfied, and rejoice; or shall I be cast down and despairing?

From an unpublished letter.

"REFORM

Is not joyous, but grievous. No single man can reform himself without *stern suffering* and *stern working;* how much less can a nation of men. The serpent sheds not its old skin without writhings; he is not happy, but miserable. Reforming a nation is tremendous business." So says Carlyle. And there is no royal road to reform any more than in other noble and beneficent careers; the imperial or the kingly philanthropist must take up his cross, like any peasant or beggar. Whoever will dare be just, wise, humane, conscientious beyond the average of his contemporaries, will soon discover that he has brought not peace on the earth but a sword, and must, like the great Captain of our salvation, be made perfect through suffering.

THE QUALITY OF OUR READING.

So much news-reading, story-reading, and reading for the mere luxury of feeling, as is practised by our people, is about as bad as no reading at all. It is distracting, dissipating, and enervating to the mind. It is like a tree growing all to bark, or all to leaves, to insure its toppling over by its own weight, for the lack of solid timber to give it support.

"Thy Marahs as well as thy Elims are appointed by God. A gracious pillar-cloud is before thee. He may 'lead thee about,' but he will not lead thee wrong. 'Blessed be his name,' said a tried believer, 'He maketh my feet like hinds' feet,' (literally, 'equalleth them.') He *equalleth* them for every precipice, every ascent, every leap."

THE DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

A few years ago, a young man in Liverpool, passing and repassing a stand where the horses and donkeys of the market-men were in the habit of stopping, was much struck with their appearance; *they looked thirsty*, and no water was gurgling anywhere in the dry and dusty thoroughfares of the busy city. If the beasts thus suffer, so their masters; so hundreds of working-men; so children, and so the dogs. A drink of cold water is a simple want, and yet how pressing.

Mr. Melly asked if the want could not be supplied; nay, *ought* it not

to be? He often spoke of it to one and another, and at last petitioned the city authorities, who, of course, laid the matter on the table. Not damped, for Mr. Melly had counted the cost, he renewed his exertions, and after many delays got leave to open a public fountain at his own expense. It was a small affair, if the supply of pure cold water to man and beast choking with thirst can ever be accounted small; but it proved the reality of the want beyond a doubt; the dipper was seldom idle; men, women, and children waited their turn at the refreshing draught. This was the beginning of the drinking-fountain movement in England, which experience has shown to be one of the most important sanitary measures of the times.

The thing almost immediately commended itself to public favor. Fountains began to be erected on suitable sites in all the large cities. Eighty-five have been built in London, and two hundred at least are needed; and to show how *largely* they meet a great public want, a fountain having lately been opened next the Royal Exchange, it is estimated that six thousand people daily get water there.

Sometimes they are built by individual beneficence. Miss Burdet Coutts has erected one. Sometimes by the town corporation, like that in the picture, at Salford. Sometimes by the subscriptions of working-men, who have a feeling sense of their benefit, for they save many a brother from the beer-pot and the ale-house.

Earl Russell has just opened one, inscribed, "Earl Russell's Drinking Fountain;" nor can that be an empty distinction which links itself to the family welfare and daily comforts of humble life.

A FOUNTAIN overflowing with sparkling water, pure, free, constant, priceless; no wonder the prophet Zechariah likened the *best* thing the world ever had to one. The salvation brought us by Christ is called a "fountain opened for sin and all uncleanness"—a "fountain of living waters." Oh, may we bathe in it and be cleansed; may we drink of it and never thirst.

A FAMOUS DRINKING CLUB,

Which once had great influence at the local elections, says the Liverpool Albion, is broken up. Two of its members were sent to a lunatic asylum, one jumped from a window and killed himself, one walked or fell into the water at night and was drowned, one was found dead in a public-house, one died of delirium tremens, upwards of ten became bankrupt, four died ere they had lived half their days. One, who was a bailie when connected with this club, is at present keeping a low public-house. The end thereof is death.

HASTY people drink the wine of life scalding hot.

Among the hills of New Hampshire there was a noble farm, whose thriving cornfields were the pride of the neighborhood. The farmer was a rich man, and his fine barns, granaries, wood-piles, and well-kept fences showed that he looked well to his business: he was rich also in a warm heart; for, having no children of his own, he and his excellent wife took one little motherless child after another to their hearts and home, until six adopted children sat at their table and filled their house

with gladness. Nor did their riches end here. He had a treasure laid up in heaven. The farmer was rich in faith, and his pious example shone with a beautiful light all around. The little church not far off loved and honored him, and made him one of its officers. The people loved and honored him, and appointed him selectman of the village. A useful and happy life was his.

Time went by with its changes, and some it brought to the deacon. His children one by one married and settled. At last his wife died, the companion of forty years, and he was left alone. Old age had crept on, and he began to need the affectionate care which, in other days, he had so freely given to others. A son invited him to make his house his home; and friends invited him to go and spend the rest of his days in that ease and comfort which he could so well afford. It was hard to sell "the old place;" but he could do what seemed best, since, loving it as he did, he looked forward to that sweeter rest which remains for the people of God beyond the grave. It was a sorrowful day to the little church when the good man took his leave, and his seat was empty in the pew.

In a few years the son failed in business, and the failure swept away the largest half of the old man's property. Other losses followed in its wake, and like Job, he was well-nigh stripped of every thing. Scarcely enough was left for his daily bread. Unwilling to be a burden, he yearned for his early home, and only wished he might end his days there. Back he travelled to his native village. He knocked at the old farm gate, and begged for lodgings beneath the old farm roof. The young farmer bade him welcome. A bargain was struck, and the old man became a hired servant where he was once the master. But no complaint of a "hard lot" ever fell from his lips. A sweet content filled his soul. Morning, midday, and evening snatches of prayer and praise floated from his bedroom into the kitchen and over the green, catching the ears of the young farmer and his wife, who often stopped and hearkened to the strain.

But what could the old man do? He could no longer swing the axe, handle the hoe, or turn the furrow as he once had. The hard, rough work of life must be done by stronger hands than his. Ah, there was work to be done, precious work, that he could do. *There were little children to be watched and tended*, and a burdened mother to relieve. And before many months it was plain how their little hands and hearts were stretched lovingly towards him, and even baby chirped more cheerily in his arms. It was a touching sight to see him on the log under the old beech-tree, one in his bosom, another hugging his knees, a third kneeling at his side, listening with eager face to "little Moses hid in the bulrushes," or "Samuel hearkening to God," or the "mocking children ate up by bears," or that "sweet story of old," the infant Jesus in the manger, their own blessed Saviour. The old man was never tired of these labors of

love. And do you think the father and mother could help hearing what pleased their children so? No, no. His good words, and simple godly talk sunk into their hearts as well as the children's, like small seeds into the bosom of the earth.

"Oh," sighed the young mother in her innermost heart, "I want to be like that good man."

"That's the religion for me," said the strong farmer, thinking of it over his plough. Then they asked him to come and pray with them. And the good deacon fetched out his old family Bible, and set up the family altar once more, as it used to be under the old roof in his day.

And this pleased God, and he sent his Holy Spirit down into the little household: Jesus was there; and the young farmer and his wife sought Jesus, and found him; and by and by they united with the little church hard by. Then they called the old man "father," and the little ones called him "dear grandfather," and he had the best seat in the chimney corner, and nothing was too good for him to have.

Because, you observe, when "hard times" came to him, as they have come to hundreds and thousands in our land this year, he did not grumble and complain, or lose faith and get discouraged; he did just what David tells us to do, "*Trust in the Lord and do good*, so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily *thou shalt be fed*." And didn't he find it true?

H. C. K.

HOW TO DO GOOD.

It is not by a few, fragmentary, or occasionally great and brilliant efforts that Christ's work is to be done, but by those influences, *indirect* as well as positive, which distil from a *life*. Patient, earnest Christian labor *never fails*. Its results may be unostentatious, moulding, reforming, vitalizing the character, unrecognized perhaps by the dim spiritual eye of the world, but not unseen or unblest by Christ himself, for whose dear sake it had been wrought.

THE TRUE END.

Whoever aspires after being so united to God as to be one spirit with him, must resolve to do all things with this sole view—to *please God*. This I purpose, this I forbear, this I undertake, this I do, this I suffer, in obedience to the will of God. This should be our express purpose at all times when we have time to make it, and should be often renewed, lest our own will come to be the rule of our actions. If I am careful to do this, I shall always have my end, whether I succeed or be disappointed, being convinced it is God's will. Wilson.

GRACE is the seed of glory in the heart, and therefore the earnest of the future inheritance.

HOW TO BEGIN LIFE.

A young man had reached the age of twenty, and had partly paid for his first piece of land on the Vermont hills. Early one spring morning he shouldered his axe, and went forth to his first hard day's work at clearing it. On ascending a rise in the land, and looking abroad over the far-reaching and beautiful landscape, the green below, the winding Connecticut, and the blue above, a deep sense of accountability to God penetrated his soul. He was alone. He glanced back over his forlorn and hard-working life, and beheld restraining mercy. He surveyed his present. Among his few small gains he saw health, strength, hope, and an almighty Saviour, the giver of all.

"I am beginning life," he thought. "The future is all dark. I must begin it with God."

Leaning his axe against a birch, and kneeling down on the dewy ground, he prayed for the forgiveness of his sins, and for grace to keep him in days to come; he prayed for guidance in the choice of a fitting help-meet for the trials and duties of life; he prayed to be kept from the clutches of a sheriff's hand; and for a disposition ever ready to bring the first-fruits of his field, and the firstlings of his flocks and his herds as an offering to the Lord, according as the Lord should prosper him. He dedicated his soul and body and his little spot of land to the Lord, to be His in a covenant well-ordered and sure.

It was a solemn hour, that silent, early morning hour, to the young man wrestling with his first great consciousness of want, and reaching out after something mightier than flesh and blood to lean on.

Half a century went by, and an aged man stood upon that selfsame spot, the centre of one of the finest farms in Vermont, and recalled the memories of the past. "There failed not," he said feelingly, "aught of any good thing which the Lord had promised. Every thing came to pass that I then prayed for."

And to know him is to know one who has been a builder and upholder of every good thing in the town where he lives. He is the minister's friend and the poor man's adviser. The church leans on his wise counsel; and every Christian charity receives his warm support. Sons and daughters were born to him, who have grown up and gone out bearing their father's imprint. And now that the old man has done with the rough work of the farm, he finds more time for the no less arduous labors of Christian love. As president of a local Bible Society, quite likely you might meet him in the byways of that snowy and rigorous region, with his sleigh full of Bibles and Testaments, supplying destitute homes with the word of God, and feeding hungry souls with the bread of life. C.

DEATH is the only master who takes his servants without a character.

The rude Esquimaux in his icy solitudes measures life by winters, as the Indian does by the summers, and for the same reason; for winter is to him the great dominant period of the year. He calls it "okipok," the season of fast ice.

When the day has come again, and the first thawing begins to show itself in the sunshine, he tells you that it is "upernasak," the time of water-drops. It is then the snow-bird comes back, and the heath is green again under the snow.

About the end of May comes "upernak," the season of thaws. It is his true summer. Animal and vegetable life are now back again; snow is disappearing from the hill-tops, the floes drift in ice-rafts, and the water torrents pour down from the long-sealed valleys.

By the middle of August the upernak has passed into the season of no ice, "aosak." It is really never iceless; but the floes have now drifted to the south, and the sea along the coast is more open than at any other period.

The fifth is a later fall, the "okiakut," when the water torrents begin to freeze in the fiords, and there is no thawing but at noon-day, and winter returns with its long reign of cold and darkness.

Can the children of this frost-bitten region be as sportive and playful as elsewhere? one involuntarily asks. "Yes," Dr. Kane replies, who

once came upon a merry playground directly under the face of a glacier. The children each had a walrus-rib for a shinny-stick, and they were trying to drive a hurley, made out of the round knob of a flipper-joint, up a bank of frozen snow. Roars of laughter greeted the striker as he missed his blow, and eager cries told how close the match was drawing to the end.

Strange—the thought intruded itself, but there was no wisdom in it—strange that these famine-pinched wanderers of the ice should rejoice in sports and playthings like the children of our own smiling sky! How strange this joyous merriment under the monitory shadow of these jagged ice cliffs! But it was the ordinary life of these children of the same Creator, and they were playing as unconcerned as the birds that circled above our heads. "Fear not, therefore; ye are of more value than many sparrows."

A RICH EXPERIENCE.

The world in its eager search after pleasure, seeking but never finding, might well turn to behold the joy with which God can satisfy the souls of those who seek *Him*.

"I cannot find language to express how certain the everlasting love of God appeared; the everlasting hills were but shadows of it," says Mrs. Edwards, the wife of Jonathan Edwards. "Melted and overcome by the sweetness of this assurance, I fell into a great flow of tears. The presence of God was so near and so real, that I seemed scarcely conscious of any thing else. I seemed to be taken under the care and charge of my God and Saviour in an inexpressibly endearing manner. The peace and happiness which I hereafter felt were altogether inexpressible. The whole world, with all its enjoyments and troubles, seemed to be nothing; my God was my all and my only portion. No possible suffering appeared to be worth regarding; all persecutions and torments were a mere nothing.

"I seemed to perceive a flow of divine love come down from the heart of Christ in heaven into my heart in a constant stream, like a stream or pencil of sweet light. At the same time my heart and soul all flowed out in love to Christ, so that there seemed to be a constant flowing and reflowing of heavenly love from Christ's heart to mine. It was a pure delight which fed and satisfied my soul. In the house of God so conscious was I of the joyful presence of the Holy Ghost, that I could scarcely refrain from leaping with joy. My soul was filled with light and love and joy in the Holy Ghost. And this exaltation at last subsided into a heavenly calm, and a rest of soul in God, which was even sweeter than what preceded it."

REPENT, or wrath to come is the alternative.

OLD CHAIRS AT INTEREST.

There was an old gentleman of my acquaintance who never forgot, among his Thanksgiving and New-year's bestowments, a poor widow and her daughter living in humble lodgings at the further end of the town. Whether he had much or little to give, few or many to give to, they were never stinted or forgotten. To whomever else his purse-strings were shut, the strings were always open to them; and so often did he eke out their scanty income, that the widow's last days seemed to those who only knew her then to be her best days. *Why* did he have this friendly look-out? They were neither of his parish or kin.

One day he began to rehearse the past, and tell us how it fared with him in his young days. "Ah, when Mary and I married," he said, "we were young and foolish, so we married with nothing ahead. We rented a small room, bought a bed, a table, a couple of platters, and so and so, when our money gave out, and we found we had no chairs. I was not going to run in debt, so I told Mary to turn up a tub. A rich lady with a friendly heart found us out, and she gave us half a dozen old chairs, and they put a new look on our little establishment. The tables are turned with her and me now; she is poor. You know her; it is poor

Mrs. M——; but she will never want while I live. I never forgot those old chairs."

The secret was out. It was the interest on those old chairs then which maintained the poor widow and her daughter. She was living upon an income accruing from the interest and compound interest of a little friendly act done fifty years before.

Do we not sometimes see people blest in unexpected channels, by ways they thought not of, and at times when the blessing comes like an angel unawares? We wonder, for we know not why or whence it comes. To us there may seem no natural connection between the spring and the stream, the giver and the gift, the good and our own desert. Could we look deeper, we might possibly find it the compound interest of some long-forgotten kindness or earnest counsel—of some self-denying act or secret prayer. To us they had as it were ceased to be; but only as the seed hidden in the earth, which afterwards sprang up and spread our table with its wholesome fruit. C.

HALF-DAY HEARERS.

There is nothing more disheartening to the minister of the gospel than half-day hearers, especially if they are members of his church. If he is chosen to be their teacher, ought they not to come and hear his instructions? If he is appointed to lead their devotions, ought they not to bring their offerings of prayer and praise? If he is put into the pulpit, should not they be in their pews, to uphold him by their attention, sympathy, and interest? But the worst of it is, half-day hearers are *losing* Christians. They are losing their relish for divine things. They are losing their sense of covenant obligations. They are losing the power of prevailing prayer. Soon they are lost to the prayer-meeting, if indeed the loss did not *begin* there. Soon too, lost in worldly conformity, they become the heaviest drags on the moral power of the church, and the cases which weigh with most sorrowful solicitude on the heart of the faithful pastor.

THE PREACHER AND HIS BIBLE.

The preacher should place himself in relation to the Bible, not as a teacher, but as a disciple; not as a man who is going to speak to others in order to reproach them for their faults, but as a sinner who feels his own, and desires to feel them more and more; in fine, not as a soldier who comes to seek for weapons, but as a criminal who comes to deliver himself up to the regenerating hand of grace. He will find those weapons for which he has not sought only the better; and after he shall himself have received some salutary wounds from them, he will only use them with the more strength and intelligence.

THE PERILS OF THE WHALE FISHERY.

A New Bedford ship, cruising in the South Pacific, after capturing several whales, made an onslaught one morning on a fine fat fellow, who

quite unexpectedly resented the insult. Two boats were engaged in the attack, one commanded by the captain, the other by the first mate. The whale on being harpooned by the mate turned upon its pursuers, and rushing towards them with open mouth, gulped the boat in, and craunched it to atoms with his tremendous jaws. The captain instantly struck for the scene of action, and rescued the imperilled crew, nine in number. The ship also, six miles distant, witnessing the frightful spectacle, despatched a boat to their relief. The men divided, determined to renew the attack. As before, the first mate led the advance. The whale perceiving their object, made a second onset, barely allowing the men time to make good their escape into the sea.

Captain Deblois a second time picked them up, and straightway put for the ship. The monster pursued them. Escape seemed impossible; but the boat, dodging its relentless enemy, reached the ship in safety, and the whalers determined to follow their prey to the bitter end. The conflict was carried on with spirit until sundown, when the whale disappearing below the surface of the sea, the whalers were not sorry to accept it as a sign of the cessation of hostilities, at least for the present. Not so the whale. Suddenly reappearing, he struck the ship a blow that set her quivering from stem to stern. Nor was it long before the hapless crew discovered that a large hole was made in her bottom, and she was rapidly sinking, with scarcely time to save a few quarts of water and as much wet bread from the wreck.

The boats, containing eleven men each, were leaky and unsafe—a poor shelter on the shelterless ocean. A dreary prospect opened before them on the morrow. With but faint hope of rescue, they directed their perilous course northward, and the second day, to their indescribable joy, a sail was discovered in the distance.

The unfortunate men were picked up, well cared for, and landed at Paita, whence in due time they found their way home, quite satisfied that they had met the *prince of whales.*

BE MASTER, AND NOT BE MASTERED.

It is not by regretting what is irreparable that true work is to be done, but by making the best of what we are. It is not by complaining that we have not the right tools, but by using well the tools we have. Where we are, and what we are, is God's providential arrangement; and the wise and manly way is to look our disadvantages in the face, and see what can be made out of them. Life, like war, is a series of mistakes, and he is not the best Christian nor the best general who makes the fewest false steps. Poor mediocrity may do that; but he is the best who wins the most splendid victories by the retrieval of mistakes. Forget mistakes; *organize victory out of mistakes.* **Robertson.**

WHAT PREACHING WILL CONVERT MEN?

"Brethren," said Johannes, a North American Indian, a Moravian convert, "I have been a heathen, and have grown old among them, therefore I know very well how it is with the heathen, and how they think. A preacher once came to us, desiring to instruct us, and he began by proving there was a God. On which we said to him, 'Well, and dost thou think we are ignorant of that? Now go back again to the place whence thou comest.'

"Soon after, another preacher came, and began to teach us, saying, 'You must not swear, nor drink too much, nor lie, nor lead wicked lives.' And we answered him, 'Fool that thou art, dost thou think that we do not know that? Go and learn it first thyself, and teach the people whom thou belongest to not to do those things.' Thus we sent him away.

"But some time after, Christian Henry, one of the brethren, came to my hut and sat down beside me. His discourse was nearly in these words: 'I come to thee in the name of the Lord of heaven and earth. He sends me to acquaint thee that he would gladly save thee, and make thee happy, and deliver thee from the miserable state in which thou liest at present. To this end he became a man, gave his life a ransom for men, and shed his life for men. All that believe in the name of this Jesus obtain the forgiveness of sins. To all those who receive him by faith, he gives power to become the sons of God. The Holy Spirit dwelleth in their hearts, and they are made free, through the blood of Christ, from the slavery and dominion of sin. And though thou art the chief of sinners, yet if thou prayest to the Father in his name, and believest in him as a sacrifice for thy sins, thou shalt be heard and saved, and he will give thee a crown of life, and thou shalt live with him in heaven for ever.'

"When he had finished his discourse, he lay down upon a board in my hut, fatigued by his journey, and fell asleep.

"But I could never forget his words. They constantly recurred to my mind. Even though I went to sleep, I dreamed of the blood which Christ had shed for us. I thought, 'This is very strange, and quite different from what I have ever heard.' So I went and told Christian Henry's words to the other Indians; and thus, through the grace of God, an awakening took place among us.

"I tell you therefore, brethren, preach to men Christ, his blood, his sufferings, and his death, if you would have your words gain an entrance among them, if you wish to confer a blessing upon them."

WHOM DOES THE LORD TRY?

"*The Lord trieth the righteous.*" The furnace in which God places his people is not the same by which the ungodly world is tried. He has the crucible for gold and the crucible for earth—the fire of love and the fire of wrath; and in nothing will he more distinguish his own people from the ungodly—the gold from the "reprobate silver"—than in the mode by which both are thus dealt with. He tries the righteous because they are righteous; he chastens his sons because they are his sons. He reproves, rebukes, afflicts them, because he loves them, having chosen them "in the furnace of affliction." What touching words of Christ are these: "As many as I love I rebuke and chasten." Thus it is his own people on whom his afflictive hand is often the most sorely and heavily laid. "*The Lord trieth the righteous.*"

TOEING THE MARK.

"Brother," said a man to his neighbor, "we miss you from the prayer-meeting. Do n't let us see your seat vacant any more."

"I shall go where I am *appreciated*," growled the brother, in resentful memory of some fancied or real slight.

"Did Christ go where he was appreciated? Did Paul? The blessing is not on those who go where they are appreciated, brother," rejoined his friend. "The good book says, 'Blessed are the meek; blessed are ye when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake.' If we are Christ's followers, we must be careful to toe his mark, or we shall lose his blessing."

The Scriptures place much of religion in *godly fear;* so much, that it is often spoken of as the character of those who are truly religious, that they *tremble* at the word of God; that they fear before him; that they are afraid of his judgments; that his excellency makes them afraid. The saints are distinguished by the term, *they that fear the Lord;* and true godliness is often called the "fear of God." **Edwards.**

It is computed that the coal-beds of England will last at least seven hundred years longer. These beds are deep in the earth. One pit in Cheshire is 2,504 feet in depth; another, near Manchester, 2,135. The Durham collieries are equally deep, and are worked far out under the bed of the ocean. In some of the copper-mines, man is pursuing his daily labors beneath the waves of the Atlantic, half a mile from the shore. To aid the miner in these severe tasks, gigantic steam-engines are employed in pumping off the water from these vast depths. Winding-engines, which are masterpieces of mechanical skill, are ever at work raising the minerals from their dark abyss; and man-engines, to save the tired miner the toil of climbing up perpendicular ladders to the light of day.

English coals cost annually a thousand lives. By the industry of its mining population there is yearly added to the national wealth of England more than thirty millions sterling, which, when developed by the process of manufacture, is increased in value ten-fold. While thus drawing on the "hoarded treasure" embowelled in the earth, we must not forget how much mental labor and muscular power are expended, and how large a percentage of human life is annually sacrificed in the struggle. Comforts cost more than we think.

When you send your letters—for so Matthew Henry calls our prayers—be sure and direct them to the care of the Redeemer, and then they will never miscarry.

THE FIRST LOAF.

A change at last came in my kitchen cabinet. An excellent cook left, and her place was supplied by one with a willing heart but inexperienced hand. She stood demurely awaiting my instructions.

"You can make bread, Nancy? Sift the flour and set some rising to-night." "That was never my work, ma'am; but you tell me how, and I can learn quick." Heavily did the answer fall on my ear. *How?* Yes, that was the question; and what a world of knowledge seemed pent up in that short monosyllable. I remembered my mother used to talk about "setting the sponge," "raising," "moulding," "baking at the right time:" snatches these of information; but the right quantity, quality, or even number of ingredients, with the *just how* they should be put together, were dark as night. There stood Nancy.

"Upon the whole," I said, after a moment's pause, "as there is enough else to do, we will put this off, and use baker's bread for the present," and I felt thankful for the respite.

Days passed on. "Cannot Nancy make bread?" asked my husband at last; "I am getting tired of the baker." "Oh, certainly," I answered, quite at random; "but this is about as nice as home-made bread," in a commending tone, and taking another slice, which I did not want. "There is nothing like good home-made bread, such as my mother used to make." His mother! The standard sent a cold chill through me. Sometimes I thought of confessing our dilemma, and asking counsel. An inexperienced bride is not in bad taste, but an inefficient wife—ah, that is quite a different sort of article.

But the bread. I rose one morning cool and courageous, determined to try my hand at it. "I will begin with pearl-ash bread," I said; "it will be the safest and easiest." It was just before the soda and cream of tartar recipe came into vogue to help poor housekeepers patch up their ignorance. With what profound interest were the flour, milk, salt, and pearl-ash prepared for action. "Pearl-ash enough," I said; "it shall be light;" and more was added. Nancy stirred, the pans were ready, the fire was hot, and at last the dough was deposited in the well-heated oven. I took my seat beside the stove to watch the progress of the bake. How anxiously did I wait for it to rise. The plump look of my mother's loaves loomed up before me. Time passed on, and in spite of waiting, wishing, or watching, there mine lay, beautifully brown, but—insuperably flat.

Dinner came, and George walked in with a friend picked up to dine. The discomposed flush on the cheek must, I think, have given the lie to my welcome. We sat down at table. The fish was nicely browned, potatoes and other side dishes were well served; but the bread—upon which, I well knew, George staked the domestic reputation of poor

wives. It was passed around. He took a slice. It certainly looked like any thing but bread, studded as it was with little brown spots of undissolved pearl-ash. And then, how it tasted! An odd mixture of salt and bitter, more fit for a dose of medicine than an article of food. My husband looked surprised and mortified. "Is there no other?" he asked by his glance. I shook my head, and he removed the unpalatable morsel from his plate. Ah me!

"Had you not better attend to the bread-making yourself," said George when we were alone, "and not leave the most important part of cooking to such miserably inexperienced hands?" It was said pretty decidedly, and it was small consolation that the failure was saddled on Nancy.

I went by myself, every feather in my cap trailing to the very dust. There stood my piano. What availed all the time and industry spent upon thrumming a few tunes? Handsome worsted work adorned the parlor. Here and there a drawing grinned at me from the parlor walls. Years of study, books without number read, and yet miserably ignorant of the very A, B, C of family comfort and domestic knowledge. Has not a man a *right* to expect his wife to be as well versed in *her* department as he is supposed to be in his? And is it just to inflict upon him and his establishment the waste, the thriftless labor, the crude products of inexperience and ignorance? I believe not.

Let every young woman who expects to become a wife—and who does not?—look well to these things before she leaves the maternal wing. It is in vain to say that such knowledge "comes to you" just when it is needed. Do not flatter yourself that any knowledge is endued with such gratuitous generosity. It will not come so. The fruit of knowledge is only gained by hard work. And if a woman would save herself much mortification, anxiety, and waste, let her not enter upon housekeeping ignorant of the duties and labors which a wife must preside over and engage in if she would make a true "help-meet." K.

Never think, parents, who have seen your children die, that after they left you they had to traverse a dark, solitary way, along which you would have liked, had it been possible, to have led them by the hand into the presence of God. *You did so*, if you stood by them till the last breath was drawn. You *did* bear them company into God's very presence, if you only stayed beside them till they died. The moment they left you they were with him. The slight pressure of the cold fingers lingered with you yet, but the little child was with its Saviour.

Let me never *murmur*, be *dejected*, or *impatient* under any of the troubles of this life, but ever find rest and comfort in *this: This is the will of my Father and of my God.*

EARTHLY AND HEAVENLY INTEREST.

Ben Adem had a golden coin one day,
  Which he put out at interest with a Jew:
Year after year awaiting him it lay,
  Until the doubled coin two pieces grew,
And these two, four; so on, till people said,
  "How rich Ben Adem is!" and bowed the servile head.

Ben Salim had a golden coin that day,
  Which to a stranger asking alms he gave,
Who went rejoicing on his unknown way.
  Ben Salim died, too poor to own a grave;
But when his soul reached heaven, angels with pride
  Showed him the wealth to which his coin had multiplied.

THE FAMILY DAY.

"Talking of 'family ties' and 'family love' and 'family gatherings,' where would they all be if it were not for a 'family day?'" said a working-man.

"What do you mean?" I asked.

"I mean," he replied, "that the Lord's day is the 'family day.' Why, I and thousands of working-men would hardly know our own children, if it were not for that blessed day which brings us all together. We are off in the morning before the little ones are up, and when we get home at night they are mostly gone to bed, or they are tired, and so are we, and it's not very much we can know of one another at the fag end of the week; but when that best day comes that's all our own, then we can gather together round the table or fireside, and talk to one another, and we can go to the house of God together, and thank him that he has given us one day in seven as a holy, blessed 'family day.'"

COMFORT IN AFFLICTION.

On visiting a mother at the death of her little daughter, "Oh," she cried, "I would give a thousand worlds to have Mary back. I never, *never* consented to give her up." And a mother on the loss of a son, "It is so hard in God to take him from us." And a wife over her departed husband, "Why could *he* not have been spared, and useless lives taken?" Then I came to the house of one who had lost father, mother, brother, sister, husband; and now her child, her only child, was about to be put in the grave; and what did she say? "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; *blessed* be the name of the Lord." She needed no words of consolation from me. A *childlike acquiescence* in the divine will robs affliction of its bitterness, and turns our grief, if not into joy, into a means of reaching that peace which the world cannot give or take away.

A TRUE Christian is neither *fond* of life nor *weary* of it.

One line of peace was drawn amid the tumult of war, one cord of union was thrown across the continent amid the distractions of 1861—the Pacific telegraph. A bill for this great enterprise passed Congress in June, 1860. A survey of the route was commenced in November of the same year by Mr. Edward Creighton, who travelled over the whole distance on mule-back, much of the time alone, visiting and conciliating the Indians, and making a thorough examination of the resources of the country through which it was to pass.

The California State Telegraph Company agreed to build the route from San Francisco to Salt Lake. The party this side of the mountains started from Omaha, Kansas, and erected their first post on the fourth of July, 1861. It consisted of four hundred men, with tents, tools, rifles, one hundred head of cattle, one hundred wagons, and seven hundred oxen and mules. They travelled ten miles a day, setting up thirty posts to a mile. The whole line is on posts made of red cedar or pine. In parts of the country destitute of wood, these often had to be drawn two hundred and forty miles. The wire used is galvanized iron wire, made at Worcester, Massachusetts, three hundred and fifty pounds to a mile. It is insulated with "Wade's Insulators," consisting of glass fastened to a bracket at the top of the pole, and covered with a wooden shield, both bracket and shield being saturated with hot coal tar. On the mountains, where the snows are of such fabulous depths, the posts are extra large, high enough to keep the wire above the highest drifts, and near enough to prevent its breaking by clogs of sleet and snow. The average cost is two hundred and fifty dollars a mile. They reached Salt Lake on the 18th of October, and the California party six days after.

The reach of wire across the continent from Cape Race to San Francisco is five thousand miles, making a difference in time of more than

four hours and a half. A dispatch from New York at the busy hour of half-past ten would hardly find the California merchant out of bed. The little solitary line stretching over the hills and far away, bearing on its airy flight joys and sorrows, eager hopes and crushing disappointments, is not without its dangers from winter storms and prairie fires, from the stampede of the buffalo, and the treachery of the Indian. Yet we believe it will stand; and in time it will wind along the Pacific shore, cross the rough waters of Behring's Straits, span the Orient, and at last beat with the mighty pulse of European life, binding the continent in a bond of commercial amity and Christian fellowship.

TIME AND PATIENCE.

Virgil wrote his Georgics at the rate of one line a day. We see Petrarch returning day after day to his sonnets to alter some single word, or make some trifling change in the arrangement of a line. The comparison between the first and last draught of Pope's Iliad is a literary curiosity. In writing his Reflections upon the French Revolution, Edmund Burke had sometimes more than twelve proofs worked off and destroyed before he could satisfy himself. Massillon sometimes rewrote a single sermon fifteen or twenty times. A distinguished scholar in our own land rewrote the most useful of his sermons thirteen or fourteen times, and labored with a literary friend two whole days on as many sentences. A living divine, who has been called the prince of our pulpit orators, spent a fortnight on a single paragraph in one of his published sermons; and three months in elaborating another discourse, which has probably accomplished more good than the four thousand sermons which were written by another pastor at the rate of two a week.

THE HOLY GHOST.

The Holy Ghost is an admirable master-workman. He fills a fisherman, and makes a preacher of him. He fills a persecutor, and transforms him into a teacher of the Gentiles. He fills a publican, and makes of him an evangelist. Who is this master-workman? He needs not time for his teachings. By whatever means he chooses, so soon as he has touched the soul, he has taught it, and his mere touch is his teaching.

Gregory.

"When will the Sabbath be gone, that we may sell wheat?" Amos 8:4. Deliver us, gracious God, from this sin of covetousness—from being weary of thy Sabbaths, which are ordained to preserve in our hearts the knowledge of thee and of thy Son Jesus Christ.

Temptation to Wrong-doing.—How often the sight of *means* to do ill deeds makes *ill deeds* done.

ANOTHER little wave
  Upon the sea of life;
Another soul to save
  Amid the toil and strife.

Two more little feet
  To walk the dusty road—
To choose where two paths meet,
  The narrow and the broad.

Two more little hands
  To work for good or ill
Two more little eyes;
  Another little will.

Another heart to love,
  Receiving love again;
And so the baby came,
  A thing of joy and pain.

"DOMESTICS."

A "grievous necessity," Mrs. May calls it; and in many families the cause of how much waste, ill-humor, fault-finding, and discomfort; besides affording a fruitful theme of abuse and backbiting from women of whom we might justly expect better things. Is this the true way?

The young women who enter our families to help us in our domestic work have, it seems to us, a far higher claim upon our sympathies and our affections than is commonly granted them; and if we acquitted ourselves Christianly towards them, there would be small reason for complaint. You have taken a young girl into your family. Perhaps she has come from a comfortable farmer's home, and left a circle of brothers and sisters, loving and beloved. Perhaps she is homeless, the forlorn fragment of some broken household; perhaps a stranger in a strange land. Now, are your mutual claims cancelled when she *gets through* her weekly task, no matter how, and you have paid the stipulated wages? Shall you be selfish and exacting? Shall she be careless and improvident? Shall the chief object of each be to *get out* of each other as much as pos-

sible, regardless of any higher or better considerations? No, no. Do not allow yourself to settle down on so low a platform.

Feel a genuine interest in your servants, and *show* them that you do so. Make their chambers comfortable and cheerful—a pleasant spot to retire to; give them every necessary facility for doing their work well; and let them see how order, tidiness, and thrift have a value all their own. They will have faults, of course; that you must expect; and what you have to do, is to help them to amend. Give them the full benefit of coming in contact with a well-educated Christian woman. It must be your aim to improve their character as well as to secure their labor. You must be patient and kind and firm, and never regard as hopeless any efforts for their good. Do not expect any sudden growth of excellences, for you know that growth in the moral as in the physical world is the result of time and labor; and as disappointment begets discouragement, guard against it by considering the unfavorable influences hitherto surrounding them, and do your part with cheerful courage. There are many hours of loneliness to a single servant. You know not the void in her heart, or the tares that may fall into it unawares. Place in her hands useful books, and talk with her about their contents. If she is altogether a stranger in your town, provide her with a place of worship, introduce her to the pastor, place her in a Bible class, and let her interests all take root in a favorable soil. She must have companions of some kind. See that they are of the right sort, such as a good mother would desire for her child. If you find she has formed habits and connections which you cannot approve, do not arbitrarily sunder them; win her confidence and secure her respect. The way to influence her thus is not difficult.

And while you, as a Christian woman, are solicitous yourself to improve the means of grace, and feel a tender anxiety for your kindred and friends; while you give your money and your personal attention to many an out-door charity, do not overlook the spiritual welfare of any within your house; feel that the soul of your handmaid is committed to your care; pray for her and with her, and labor with affectionate earnestness to bring her to the Redeemer of a lost world.

Believe in a warm, hearty, genuine sympathy between employers and the employed. We have no right to expect faithfulness only on one side. We must be true and faithful each to each. And the relation which so many heads of families suffer annoyances from, grumble over, and only endure, *may* be, and *can* be, and *ought* to be not only a relief from care and labor, but occasion for mutual profit, and a bond of sincere attachment. H. C. K.

Let our motto ever be, "None *but* Christ," and our ever-increasing aspiration, "More *of* Christ."

THE CHRISTIAN HOUSEHOLD.

Oh, happy house, where thou art loved the best,
  Dear Friend and Saviour of our race,
Where never comes such welcomed, honored Guest,
  Where none can ever fill thy place;
Where every heart goes forth to meet thee,
  Where every ear attends thy word,
Where every lip with blessing greets thee,
  Where all are waiting on their Lord.

Oh, happy house, where two are one in heart,
  In faith and hope are one,
Whom death can only for a little part,
  Not end the union here begun;
Who share together one salvation,
  Who would be with thee, Lord, always,
In gladness or in tribulation,
  In happy or in evil days.

Oh, happy house, whose little ones are given
  Early to thee in earnest prayer—
To thee their Friend, who from the heights of heaven
  Guardest with more than mother's care.
Oh, happy house, where little voices
  Their glad hosannas love to raise,
And childhood's lisping tongue rejoices
  To bring new songs of love and praise.

Oh, happy house and happy servitude,
  Where all alike one Master own;
Where daily duty, in thy strength pursued,
  Is never hard or toilsome known;
Where each one serves thee, meek and lowly,
  Whatever thine appointments be,
Till common tasks seem great and holy,
  When they are done as unto thee.

Oh, happy house, where Thou art not forgot
  When joy is flowing full and free.
Oh, happy house, where every wound is brought
  Physician, Comforter, to thee:
Until at last, earth's day's work ended,
  All meet thee in that home above
From whence thou comest, where thou hast ascended,
  Thy heaven of glory and of love.

"TEMPERANCE,"

Says Dr. Franklin, "puts wood on the fire, flour in the barrel, meal in the chest, money in the purse, credit in the country, contentment in the house, clothes on the children, vigor in the body, intelligence in the brain, and spirit in the whole constitution."

THE STATESMAN OF TO-DAY

Cannot decide upon his principles and purposes, and carry them out by the mere force of his high position. He cannot, like Peter, systematize the civilization of a barbarous empire; he cannot, like Colbert, reconstruct the finances and commerce of a great kingdom; he cannot, like Stein, by an overpowering fiat raise a whole nation out of serfdom to civil possessions and civil rights. He is powerless, except so far as he can induce others to agree with him. He has not only to conceive and mature wise schemes, but he has to undergo the far more painful and vexatious labor of persuading others of their excellence.

Though modern statesmanship may call for other qualities than those needed in former days, the qualities are neither fewer, less lofty, nor less rare. A thorough mastery of facts, a clear purpose, a patient temper, a persevering will; a profound knowledge of men, the motives which actuate them, and the influences which sway them; skill to purchase the maximum of support by the minimum of concession; tact to discern the present temper and the probable direction of popular feeling; sagacity to distinguish between the intelligent and the unintelligent public opinion—between the noisy clamor of the unimportant few, and the silent convictions of the influential many—between the outcry which may be safely disregarded, and the expression of the mind of the country which it would be wrong to withstand: these are qualifications surely which demand no ordinary combination of moral and intellectual endowments. The statesman of to-day requires as comprehensive a vision and as profound a wisdom as those in former times, with intenser labor and a far wider range of knowledge: but he requires other gifts once scarcely needed; for he has not only to decide what ought to be done, and the wisest way of doing it, but he has to do it, or as much of it as he can, in the face of obstacles which would have baffled Mazarin, and before which Chatham and Walpole might well have stood aghast. To be useful and great, he must carry the nation along with him, and be the representative and embodiment of its soberest and maturest wisdom. **Greg.**

HARDNESS OF CHARACTER.

Hardness is a want of minute attention to the feelings of others. It does not proceed from malignity or a carelessness of inflicting pain, but from a want of delicate perception of those little things by which pleasure is conferred or pain excited. A hard person thinks he has done enough if he does not speak ill of your relations, your children, or your country; and then, with the greatest good-humor and volubility, and with a total inattention to your individual state and position, gallops over a thousand fine feelings, and leaves in every step the mark of his hoof upon your heart. **Sidney Smith.**

THE MURDERER TOUCHED.

A pious physician once had under his care in prison a man who had murdered his wife, and was sentenced to be hung. His frequent visits gave him many opportunities of conversing with the offender, urging him to repentance, warning him of the dreadful perdition awaiting the ungodly, and presenting the Saviour's willingness to receive even the most abandoned. No impression could be made on him. He did not feel that he *had* any thing to repent of, and often quoted Scripture in a most scoffing tone. His case seemed desperate.

The doctor then asked a good old man of his acquaintance to call at the cell. When he again visited his patient, "Doctor," he said, "you don't understand your business. You come here to benefit the souls of us poor prisoners, but you don't go about it right. That dear old Quaker friend of yours understood how. He came in and sat down right by my side. With a feeling look he said to me, 'John, wasn't it gracious goodness on the part of the Almighty that he should have loved *us* so much as to send his only begotten and well-beloved Son into the world to save such sinners as thou and *I*?' Why, doctor, that word *I* killed me. It killed me dead. I could not get over it. That that good man should put himself on the *same level with me*, a vile murderer, neither fit to live nor to die! I cannot keep it out of my thoughts."

And he did not. The hard heart melted. The poor fellow became a true penitent, and died relying on his Redeemer's blood for pardon and peace beyond the grave.

THE CORNER-STONE.

I am one of those who believe firmly, as much as a man can believe any thing, that the greatest resource a nation can possess, the surest principle of power, is strict attention to the principles of justice. The common proverb, 'Honesty is the best policy,' is as applicable to nations as to individuals. Justice is not only the best foundation of all public policy, the surest pledge of peace, but the corner-stone of stability in government. The nation deficient in justice is deficient in wisdom. Fox.

THREE WHATS.

What from? Believers are redeemed from hell and destruction. What by? By the precious blood of Christ. What to? To an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away. Never forget the three whats.

"Mother," asked a little boy, "what made father such a great and good man?"

"God's grace, and try," replied the mother.

"That all?" said the little boy. Together they are all-powerful.

HOW TO GET RID OF DOUBTS.

D'Aubigné, after having come to a saving knowledge of Christ, was distressed by many doubts concerning the true meaning of certain important passages of Scripture. Travelling with two friends, believers like himself, he proposed stopping at Kiel, at that time the home of Kleuker, who had for forty years defended Christianity against the attacks of infidel theologians, and asking that able and excellent divine to elucidate them. They accordingly did so, and D'Aubigné waited on Kleuker, and made known the object of his visit.

"Were I to succeed in ridding you of them," replied the experienced man of God, "others would soon arise. There is a shorter, deeper, more complete way of annihilating them. Let Christ be really to you the Son of God, the Saviour, the Author of eternal life; only be firmly settled in *his grace*, and these difficulties of detail will never stop you; the light which proceeds from Christ will disperse all your darkness."

The young man felt that the old divine had showed him the right way. He gave himself to a more prayerful study of the Bible, and with his two friends was searching the hid treasures of the epistle to the Ephesians, when these words in the third chapter, "Now unto Him that is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we can ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us, unto him be glory," etc., fell upon him like a mighty revelation from God. "He can do by his power *exceeding abundantly*," repeated D'Aubigné, giving himself up to Christ with a full trust for the work to be done. The friends knelt down, and though he had never fully disclosed his inward struggles to them, the prayer of one was filled with the utterances of his own wants and desires.

"When I arose," said D'Aubigné, "I felt as if my wings were renewed as the eagle's. From that time forward I felt that my own syllogisms were of no avail, that Christ was able to do it by his power working in us, and the habitual attitude of my soul was to lie at the foot of the cross, crying to him who would do *exceeding abundantly* above all that I could ask or think. All my doubts were soon dispelled; and not only was I delivered from inward anguish, but the Lord extended to me peace like a river."

When our Lord bids us *take no thought for the morrow*, he intends to hinder those *cares* and *fears* which are apt to distract our devotions, and which are the more unreasonable, because they can never change the state of things.

"Those who attempt to preach the gospel without its threatenings, do not preach the whole gospel, or half the gospel, or any part of the gospel but that which is subversive of the whole gospel."

FRESH AIR.

A distinguished physician, in urging the importance of exercise in the open air, says, "Every possible expedient seems to be adopted in modern houses to prevent the circulation of the 'breath of life' in such exact proportions of hydrogen and oxygen as our Creator intended for the growth and repair of the human system. For the first time since men began to live in houses, we have no fireplaces. The shrine of the Lares has been removed, and our houses have been robbed of the domestic hearth, which in all ages has been regarded as the symbol of home, with all its social comforts and delights."

The inmates of such houses, like the hot-house plant, are unfitted to endure the storms of winter. It was a remark of the venerable Bede, that when men lived in houses of willow, they were men of oak; but when they lived in houses of oak, they were willow. Unwelcome as the truth may be, we *must* accustom ourselves to moderate cold within doors before we can successfully resist extreme cold without. Halls and sleeping rooms at least should be kept cool, that the inmates during a part of the day may enjoy its invigorating and acclimating influences. Men must be made to understand that the laws of God in regard to health are inviolable, and that they cannot be broken with impunity any more than the laws relating to the planetary system can be disturbed without interrupting the harmony of the universe.

"MANY MEET THE GODS, BUT FEW SALUTE THEM.'

How often do *the gods*—keeping to the language of this old proverb—*meet* man in the shape of a sorrow which might be a purifying one, or a joy which might elevate their hearts to thankfulness and praise, in a sickness or a recovery, a disappointment or a success; and yet how few, it must be sadly owned, *salute* them; how few recognize their august presences in this joy or this sorrow, this blessing added or this blessing taken away!

This proverb has reference to man's failing to *see* the divine presence. The French have a like proverb as to our failing to *hear* the divine voice, being drowned by the deafening hubbub of the world: *The noise is so great, one cannot hear God thunder.* Trench.

"I CANNOT desire, as some people do, the dismemberment of America," says De Tocqueville. "Such an event would inflict a great wound on the whole human race, for it would introduce war on a great continent, from whence it has been banished for more than half a century. The breaking up of the American Union will be a solemn moment in the history of the world. I never met an American who did not feel this, and I believe it will not be rashly undertaken."

A DUCAL SLAVE.

The Duke of Brunswick has three millions of dollars' worth of diamonds, a catalogue of which embraces 258 quarto pages. One is valued at $80,000; another, $70,000; and a number at $30,000 and $20,000. Some of these have adorned the highest places, and possess a curious and capricious history. Their possession holds the noble duke in a strange captivity. He lives in a house built not for comfort but safety. It is burglar-proof; surrounded by a high wall, surmounted by a lofty iron railing, and defended by innumerable sharp spear-heads, which are so contrived that if a person touches one of them, a chime of bells instantly ring an alarm. The diamonds are kept in a safe built in a thick wall. It is lined with granite and iron. Its locks have a secret which must be known before they are opened; if opened by violence, a discharge of firearms takes place, which will kill the robber, and at the same time set a chime of bells ringing in every room. The entrance to the safe is through his bedroom, which has but one window in it, whose sash is of the stoutest iron; its shutters are iron, and cannot be opened unless one is master of the lock. The duke sleeps by the safe with a dozen six-barrelled revolvers, loaded and capped, beside him on the table. He dares not sleep from home a single night, and of course remains chained in Paris through all the year. True, it is only a chain of diamonds; but what more galling bondage, both of mind and body, could a man really have? It is the spectacle of a soul voluntarily fettered to a miserable idolatry. Who would be in his place?

THOU must *by trial* know what bitter fare
Is bread of others; and the way, how hard,
That leadeth up and down another's stair.

MORAL DECAY IN THE FAMILY

Is the invariable prelude to public corruption. It is a false distinction which we make between public integrity and private honor. The man whom you cannot admit into your family, whose morals are corrupt, *cannot* be a pure statesman. Whoever studies history will be profoundly convinced that a nation stands or falls with the sanctity of its domestic ties.

WHEN one of Dr. Emmons' students had finished his theological studies, and had taken leave of his instructor, the doctor called him back, saying, "I have omitted one very important caution." "What is that?" asked the young preacher. "In all your public services," said the doctor, "remember to leave off when you have done."

JANE TAYLOR says, "Preserve me from *affrontable* people."

"AS MANY AS I LOVE I CHASTEN." REV. 3:19.

As a father ne'er withdraws
From a child his all of love,
Though it often break his laws,
Though it careless, wilful prove;
Even so my loving Lord
Doth my faults with pity see;
With his rod he chasteneth me,
Not avenging with his sword.
All things else have but their day;
God's love only lasts for aye.

When his strokes upon me light,
Bitterly I feel their smart;
Yet are they, if seen aright,
Tokens that my Father's heart
Yearns to bring me back again
Through these crosses to his fold,
From the world that fain would hold
Soul and body in its chain.
All things else have but their day;
God's love only lasts for aye.

All my life I still have found,
And I will forget it never,
Every sorrow hath its bound,
And no cross endures for ever.
After all the winter snows
Comes sweet summer back again.
Patient souls ne'er wait in vain;
Joy is given for all our woes.
All things else have but their day;
God's love only lasts for aye.

Since then neither change nor end
In thy love can e'er have place,
Father, I beseech thee send
Unto me thy loving grace;
Help thy feeble child, and give
Strength to serve thee day and night,
Loving thee with all my might,
While on earth I yet must live;
So shall I, when time is o'er,
Praise and love thee evermore.

ARE not many Christians practical atheists with regard to the weather? How many have contracted a habit of what we might call decent blasphemy against rain and cold, fog and damp, as though Providence had no concern in them, or as though the check they offer to our plans and pleasures were the designs of the evil one!

TAKE CARE OF YOUR EYES.

It is a good rule to do with the eyes as you should not do with children—*humor them.* When it is time to use glasses, and the time varies in different persons, let not vanity induce you to postpone them. Injured vanity may possibly be healed, injured eyes may not. Straining the eyes is more detrimental to them than using glasses. Never fatigue the eyes; never read while riding or walking, or by a waning or too brilliant light. One should never hazard so delicate and so invaluable a sense. Remember, nature never forgives an injury. The exact law of justice is the only law she knows. It is wicked therefore to offend her. When we reflect upon the extreme delicacy of the eyes, their constant use, their too frequent abuse, it is wonderful how long-suffering they are. Yet they are not equal to charity: they will not endure all things. They cannot be too carefully guarded; they cannot be too kindly treated.

HINTS ON TALKING.

If stories must be told in conversation, it is almost a universal and infallible rule that they cannot be too short.

Command of appropriate language is as indispensable to a colloquial speaker as to an orator or author. Use no fine phrases or rhetorical flourishes. The dialect of conversation should be pure, simple, and idiomatic. The most distinctive quality of a genuine talker is unpremeditated freshness.

A *stream of talk* is always toilsome, for conversation ought to bubble up in unforeseen succession from distinct and copious springs.

The Bible recognizes but two specific and distinctive characters—the *sinner* and the *Saviour,* and all others are but modifications of these. The saint is but the sinner converted, justified, pardoned, adopted, sanctified, saved, glorified. And all the official relations sustained by Christ in the economy of salvation, are but so many varied and beautiful forms of the one Saviour, of whom it is said, "Neither is there salvation in any other; for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved."

Dr. Winslow.

Well might Coleridge say that the fairest flower he ever saw climbing round a poor man's window, was not so beautiful in his eyes as the Bible which he saw lying within.

Though ignorance may be the mother of devotion, it cannot be the mother of piety.

The less Christians conform to the world, the more the world will conform to them.

THE VALUE OF UNION.

Union in states cannot be too highly prized. Thrifty commerce, productive agriculture, skilful arts, enterprising manufactures, internal improvements, facilities for learning, the activities of philanthropy, seem to have their life and health and power almost entirely in a large union of minds, hearts, and hands. The wheels and cylinders and shafts and bands and boilers and furnaces and pipes of a vast and complicated machinery, when lying on the bank of a stream which is to put them in motion, are capable of no achievement; united, adjusted, and moving together, they will work wonders, and perform the service of more than a thousand men.

A man-of-war with its ribs and planks and spars and guns and carriages wrecked or stranded on the shore, is an unsightly and powerless thing. The same ship with hull and masts and rigging and rudder and compass and its munitions of war sound, fast, compact, quietly holding its stern thunder for the coming exigency, has majestic power. Here are images of a great nation divided and united. White.

The union of lakes, the union of lands,
The union of states none can sever;
The union of hearts, the union of hands,
And the flag of our Union for ever!

THE ART OF LIVING EASILY,

As to money, is to pitch your scale of living one degree *below* your means. Comfort and enjoyment are more dependent upon easiness in the detail of expenditure, than upon one degree's difference in the scale.

Let yourself *feel a want* before you provide against it. You are more assured that it is a *real* want; and it is worth while to feel it a little, in order to feel the relief from it.

When you are undecided as to which of two courses you like best, choose the cheapest. This rule will not only save money, but save also a good deal of trifling indecision.

GOOD BREEDING.

I think that none can do so much good in the world, who are *not* well bred, as those who *are*. In truth, it is only a modern phase for that "charity" which St. Paul emphatically says, "doth not behave itself unseemly, and is not easily provoked; which vaunteth not itself, and is not puffed up; which suffereth long, and is kind."

"I more and more believe," says Dr. J. W. Alexander, "that, first, constant Bible study, using Scripture to explain itself, and, second, the culture of the heart by prayer, etc., are the great preparations for the pulpit."

THE THREE FACES.

We are now, if we have reached middle life, very much what we shall be to the end. Not much more will be made of us here; but who shall estimate what may be made of us in immortality! Think of a "spiritual body;" think of a perfectly pure and happy soul. I thought of this one summer evening while walking through a grand ducal domain. In front of a noble sepulchre, there are sculptured by some great artist three colossal faces, which are meant to represent Life, Death, and Immortality. It was easy to represent Death. The face was one of solemn rest, with closed eyes; and the sculptor's skill was mainly shown in distinguishing Life from Immortality. He had done it well. There was Life, a careworn, anxious, weary face, that seemed to look at you earnestly, and with a vague inquiry for something—the something which is lacking in all things here. And there was Immortality, life-like, but Oh, how different from mortal life. There was the beautiful face—calm, satisfied, and self-possessed, and with eyes looking far away. Yes, there was Immortality, and you felt, as you looked at it, how sublime a thing it was. Boyd.

THE SUM OF TRAVEL.

My reigning sentiment, after hurrying and exciting travel among the thousands of this unspeakably teeming population of Europe, is an impression that men and generations pass away like the herb of the field, but the word of the Lord abideth for ever. His kingdom is coming; his house is going up; his plan is unfolding; old traditionary things, which vain man calls eternal, are crumbling; new things predicted, but not expected, are rolling in like a flood; our life and that of our children is but a link in the great chain. I trust I can sometimes add, "Thy kingdom come; thy will be done." Dr. J. W. Alexander.

QUERIES.

Whether we do not err in ciphering too much about the time, men, and money it will take to convert the world? Whether God's plan is not to work upon, in, and by a peculiar people, elect and called? Whether his plan may not be doing, even though in a "little flock?" And whether, consequently, both hopes and fears do not mislead us as to the extensiveness of visible success?

A WORLD from which solitude is excluded is a very poor ideal. Solitude, in the sense of being often alone, is essential to any depths of meditation or of character; and solitude in the presence of natural beauty and grandeur, is the cradle of thoughts and aspirations which are not only good for the individual, but which society could ill afford to do without.

THAT HOOK.

Two young clergymen calling on Dr. Emmons in his study, he said to them, "Do you see that hook? Both of you are young, and if you have not such hooks on your study doors, I advise you to put them on without delay, for I am more indebted to *that hook* than to any man on earth; it has kept me free from many interruptions." On being told that some ministers might need the hook on the outside of the door, he replied, "Then let them put the hook on *both* sides; for if they need to be fastened *in*, they will surely need to fasten the world *out*."

MARTIAL VIRTUES.

We are apt to associate a great deal of wickedness with a soldier's life; but it need not be so—it should not be so. Army discipline educates us to some almost forgotten virtues—obedience to law, self-denial, fidelity, patriotism—the *hard wood* of character. The difficulty is, we have built up our boys too much on *soft wood*. We want more "hearts of oak." We want a national character which will stand the storm.

Once upon a time David Hume kindly sent Rousseau a present of a dish of beefsteaks. Rousseau fired at this. He discerned in it a deep-laid insult. He put it that Hume, by sending the steaks, meant to insinuate that he, Rousseau, could not afford to buy proper food for himself. Ah, how many Rousseaus! They have not the genius indeed, but they have all the wrong-headedness.

A Quaker once called on a belligerent debtor, who, hearing his voice, angrily exclaimed to his porter, "Tell the rascal I am not at home." "Friend, may God put thee in better temper," pleasantly rejoined the Quaker as he departed. Not long after, the penitent debtor sought him out, and feelingly asked how he had succeeded in governing his temper. "By never, under any provocation, allowing my voice to be raised above a gentle tone," was the reply.

No conviction gains more strength than that our great study should be the Bible. Oh, how shall we check the waste of mind upon the ever-increasing frivolities of literature? Is God about to banish our impertinent rivalry of his book by war, discord, or other calamities? I hope not. Let me begin reform at home. Alexander.

"Washington is the only man," said Lord Erskine, "whose character I cannot contemplate without awe and wonder."

Dying men speak little of Christianity, and less of any system of truth or laws of nature. They say, *Christ*.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

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VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine.

CABINET.

SECRETARY OF STATE ..... WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of New York.
" OF THE TREASURY ..... SALMON B. CHASE, of Ohio.
" " INTERIOR ..... CALEB B. SMITH, of Indiana.
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JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED TTATES.

CHIEF-JUSTICE ..... ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland.
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE ..... SAMUEL NELSON, of New York.
" " ..... ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pennsylvania.
" " ..... JOHN M. WAYNE, of Georgia.
" " ..... JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee.
" " ..... NATHAN SWAYNE, of Ohio.

UNITED STATES MILITARY FORCE.—At the commencement of the rebellion, inaugurated by the attack on fort Sumter, the entire military force at the disposal of government was 16,000 regulars, employed in the West to hold in check marauding Indians. In April, 75,000 volunteers were called upon to enlist for three months' service, and responded with such alacrity that 77,875 were immediately obtained. Under the authority of the act of Congress of July 22, 1861, the States were asked to furnish 500,000 volunteers to serve for three years, or during the war; and by the act approved the 29th of the same month, the addition of 25,000 men to the regular army of the United States was authorized. The result is that we have now an army of upwards of 600,000 men. If we add to this the number of the discharged three months' volunteers, the aggregate force furnished to the government since April, 1861, exceeds 700,000 men.

At the breaking out of the rebellion there were 86 officers of the rank of major and upwards who were able to do duty. Of these, 62 remained loyal in the United States service, though many of them were natives of Southern states. Only 17 are known to have been in the rebel army. Ten of the eleven general officers of the United States army in 1862, and 182 out of the 204 field officers, were graduates of West Point, or veterans in the service.

UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCE.—On the fourth of March, 1861, there were in commission and at the service of the Secretary of the Navy only 42 vessels, carrying 555 guns and 7,600 men. At the close of the year there were in commission 264 vessels, carrying 2,557 guns and over 22,000 men. To these, according to the report of the Secretary, were soon afterwards to be added 52 new steamers peculiarly adapted to coast-guard duty, three of them iron-clad: the Monitor, Galena, and New Ironsides.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—The gross revenue for the year ending June 30, 1861, was $8,349,296. The expenditures for the year were $13,606,759. Number of Post-offices, 28,586.

KANSAS was admitted as a state during the second session of the thirty-sixth Congress, making the whole number thirty-four; also three territories were organized: Colorado, Nevada, and Dakota.

Mercantile Failures.—In 1857, there were reported in the Northern states 4,257 failures, involving an indebtedness of $265,818,000. In 1861, 5,935 failures, with an indebtedness of $178,632,130. During the first four months of 1861 the reported failures in the Southern states were 1,058, with an indebtedness of $28,578,257. At the close of the year the mercantile indebtedness of the South to the North was reckoned at $211,000,000.

Port of New York.—The arrivals from foreign ports in 1861 were 5,122; an increase of 571 over the previous year. The decrease in the number of passengers was 185,837; the whole number being 80,790, against 266,627 in 1860. The California steamers made 35 trips, and brought gold to the amount of $34,379,547.

Losses by Fire in 1861.—The total number of reported fires, at each of which the loss exceeded $20,000, was 183. Entire loss, $18,020,000. Add to this the loss by less destructive fires, and by the burning of bridges and other property in war, and the total for the year would exceed $45,000,000. At 47 of the fires, 102 lives were lost.

Railroad accidents in 1861 were 63, in which 101 were killed and 459 injured.

Steamboat accidents were 19, in which 69 were killed and 80 wounded. These reports are incomplete.

Revolutionary Pensioners.—Only 63 names remained on the Pension Rolls at Washington July 1, 1861. Probably not 50 now remain.

Earthquakes in 1861.—The most serious of these occurred on the night of March 20, at Mendoza in the Argentine Republic, S. A. Mendoza lies some 2,900 feet above the sea-level, on the eastern slope of the Andes. The shock lasted but about five seconds; but nearly the whole town was in this brief time laid waste, and more than 8,000 lives were lost. Deep caverns were opened into the mountains, the summits parted asunder, and in many places the earth opened like a bomb-shell, ejecting water and enormous stones.

Volcanic Eruptions in 1861.—The most important eruption of the year took place from a heretofore unknown volcano at Djebel Dubbeh, on the east coast of Africa, in lat. 13° 57′ N. and long. 41° 20′ E. It commenced May 7, and continued at intervals three or four days; accompanied with loud shocks like heavy artillery, heard at places nearly 400 miles apart, and by clouds of dust which were borne to immense distances. At Edd, a day's journey off, on the Abyssinian coast, the dust was knee-deep, and its fall on the first day caused almost total darkness.

Interior of Australia.—The whole of this vast island-continent, except a border of 100 miles or more on the surrounding ocean, has been supposed to be an uninhabitable desert, rocky, sandy, and inaccessible. But recent explorations have proved that an immense territory of good land exists in the interior. The four men who made this discovery, with one exception, perished with fatigue and starvation on their return.

Falls of Zambesi, South Africa.—Dr. Livingston in a recent letter states that in his book of Travels he greatly underestimated the magnitude of the Victoria falls in the Zambesi river, which are probably the most wonderful in the world. Their breadth, which he estimated at 1,000 yards, is now ascertained to be at least 1,860 yards, with a sheer fall of 310 feet.

TELEGRAPHY.

The most notable recent telegraph item is, the completion of the PACIFIC line, connecting the Mississippi valley with San Francisco, and furnishing the last link needed for telegraphic communication across the whole continent from Cape Race to the Pacific, a stretch of about 5,000 miles. Its route is by forts Kearney, Laramie, and Bridger, through the South Pass in the Rocky mountains, Salt Lake City, fort Crittenden, the Simpson route to fort Churchill, Carson valley, and over the Sierra Nevada to Placerville and San Francisco. The cost of the line is about $250 per mile, or some $500,000. It is worked by Morse's instruments, and the charge on ten words from New York through is about $6.

There is now in operation a telegraph line 2,000 miles long, from Los Angelos, south of San Francisco, to Yreka in the north. This has probably been extended ere this to Vancouver, whence Mr. Collins proposes to carry it along the northwest coast of America and over to the eastern shore of Asia. In this plan the Russian government will coöperate, being already far advanced in a line of telegraphs across the Ural mountains to Irkutsh; so that in 1864 it is expected the route will be completed from St. Petersburg to the Pacific. The transit from Asia to America must probably be made by the range of Aleutian islands.

In land telegraphy the chief difficulties have been well surmounted, but in SUBMARINE telegraphy much remains to be accomplished. Out of 12,000 miles of submarine cable laid since 1851, only 3,000 miles are now in working order. Three things are essential to success: perfect insulation of the conducting wire, external protection, and means of laying the covered wire or cable in the bed of the ocean uninjured. In regard to the best material for conductors, much experimenting has not discovered any substance superior to pure copper. The best insulating material is supposed to be india-rubber, which was first used, and then for a time superseded by gutta-percha, but is now regaining the preference. It is tough, highly elastic, of less specific gravity than water, easily manipulated, extremely durable under water, and nearly impervious to moisture. Both this and gutta-percha, however, are porous under the great pressure they are subject to in deep water; and this seems to be the great difficulty to overcome, to render them more perfect insulators. Much study has been given to the best mode of depositing the cable without injury; but whether any form of cable can be rendered perfectly serviceable in the ocean's bed, is yet an open question.

PRIVATE TELEGRAPHS have begun to be established both in this country and in Europe. In London, a "Private Telegraph Company" has been instituted, and furnishes a person with the use of a private wire for £4 a mile per annum. A rope containing 30 to 50 wires is suspended from a pole, all insulated, and branching off where wanted. Their apparatus is remarkably simple, easily managed, and always in order. The current is produced by turning a piece of soft iron near a magnet; and to send a message, it is only necessary to press in succession the keys to which are affixed the letters of the alphabet you wish to use, and to turn a little handle, upon which the message is at once transferred to a similar instrument at the other end.

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The yearly mineral production of England is stated by Sir R. I. Murchison at 80,000,000 tons of coal; 8,000,000 tons of iron ore, yielding 3,826,000 tons of pig iron; 236,696 tons copper ore, yielding 15,968 tons of copper; 6,695 tons of tin, 63,525 tons lead, and 4,357 of zinc. Total value of metals and coals, $185,000,000.

STEAM ON COMMON ROADS.—So much attention has recently been given to this subject in England, that Parliament has taken some measures for the regulation of the expected travel—limiting the weight of the locomotives and their burdens, the number of miles' travel per hour, the number of attendants, width of wheels, etc.

THE USE OF IRON.

This is rapidly increasing, for a great variety of constructions. STORES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS in great numbers are now erected, the entire frame-work being of cast iron. Our city streets are now adorned with many an elegant front of this material, the ornamental work of which could be executed in marble only at an immense cost. A new era too has opened in the construction of BRIDGES, resulting from the use of iron; witness the tubular bridge over the Menai straits, and the great suspension bridge at Niagara. Stone bridges do not exceed 150 feet span, nor cast-iron 250 feet; but modern science crosses rivers 400 or 500 feet in width without any support in the middle of the stream. Even spans greatly exceeding this may be bridged with safety, up to 1,800 or 2,000 feet, when the structure would fall by its own weight. In the use of iron wire, it is found necessary to regard the fact that great tension combined with vibration rapidly injures the elasticity and cohesion of the wire, without changing its fibrous texture to a crystalline. Yet it is believed that good iron, not overtaxed in this way, will prove one of the most desirable building materials at our disposal. The cables of the Niagara bridge are free from vibration, and ought to last hundreds of years.

In SHIP-BUILDING the use of iron has largely increased; witness the Persia and Great Eastern; and many think it is destined almost wholly to supersede wood—especially in vessels of war, in which recent events have roused so intense and universal an interest throughout the world. A complete revolution in naval affairs has taken place, the full extent of which is not yet learned. Wooden ships, even "hearts of oak," are found utterly unable to sustain a conflict with iron-clad ships, armed with rifled cannon, and cannon of a calibre heretofore unattempted—with solid shot and shells of various kinds, wrought iron shot, steel-pointed bolts, and many other devices for reaching an enemy at a distance, and penetrating or crushing his defences. The boasted navies of the old world were largely reduced by the application of steam to navigation, when a small steam corvette was found more effective than a heavy sailing three-decked man-of-war. More recently even steam-vessels have been in like manner proved of little value, unless their sides were rendered impenetrable to modern artillery. It is still an open question whether any iron-plating that will float can withstand the crushing and boring assaults that may be made upon it; the limits of offensive and defensive power and skill are not yet reached. There is no doubt that a well-directed round shot from the fifteen-inch Rodman guns recently constructed by the United States government would crush its way through the sides of the Warrior in England, the La Gloire in France, or any other iron-clad vessel afloat, unless it be the Monitor.

THE MONITOR.

This famous little vessel, also called ERICSSON'S FLOATING BATTERY, was contracted for, October 5, 1861, to be built by Capt. Ericsson in one hundred days, and tested under fire before its acceptance by government. On the night before March 9, 1862, it reached Hampton Roads, Va., and on the next day fought the memorable battle with the iron-plated Merrimac and several gunboats, which was the first experiment with iron-plated vessels in actual combat. The Merrimac had destroyed the United States ships Cumberland and Congress with all ease, her own armor still invulnerable; but the Monitor stayed her further ravages, and forced her to retreat for repairs. A brief description will be of general interest.

The Monitor has first a flat-bottomed hull of three-eighth inch iron, six and a half feet deep and sharp at both ends; 124 feet long and 34 feet wide at the top. On this rests another flat hull, with perpendicular sides five feet high—composed of an inner guard of iron, a wall of white oak thirty inches thick, and an outer coat of iron armor six inches thick. This upper hull is 174 feet long and over 41 feet wide, thus projecting beyond the lower hull 25 feet at each end and three feet seven inches on the sides. In battle, the lower hull is submerged, and all of the upper hull but some 18 inches. The deck is bomb-proof, and level fore and aft;

nothing appearing above it but the flag-staff, the smoke-stack, the pilot-house, and the round tower. The pilot-house is in front of the tower, and is very strong. The tower is twenty feet in diameter and nine feet high. It stands in the centre of the deck, is built wholly of iron plates an inch thick, nine of these plates covering each other, and is pierced for two 11-inch Dahlgren guns. The whole tower rests on a solid bed, and can be made to revolve at pleasure, directing the guns at any point of the compass, whatever the position of the deck. The whole vessel seems almost absolutely invulnerable, and its brilliant success has won the admiration of the world.

Meanwhile it is also proposed to build STEAM-RAMS, of immense size and great speed, capable of running down with ease any ordinary vessel of war, and of dashing in the side of the most powerful armor-clad antagonist by the stroke of the sharp and strong beak.

THE PNEUMATIC DISPATCH COMPANY in London finding their system of tubes—for sending small parcels over town by atmospheric pressure—to work well, have decided to enlarge their tubes to a height of two feet nine inches, and a width of two feet six inches, and a semi-circular top. The tube is made of cast iron, in segments 19 feet long, fitted into each other with a common socket joint packed with lead. The trucks run on ledges in each lower corner of the tube, an inch high and two inches wide. They have four flanged wheels 20 inches in diameter, and are made of a frame seven or eight feet long enclosed in sheet iron. Light india-rubber flanges are applied at each end of the truck; but even these do not fit the tube tightly. Yet the slight windage that is left does not interfere with the speed of transit. A fourth of a mile of the tube was laid down, with various curves and gradients, as an experiment; and through this a ton of cement in bags was sent in a carriage in fifty seconds, then two tons in eighty seconds, and then one ton and a living dog. Afterwards two gentlemen took their places in the carriage, lying on their backs upon mattresses, and were passed through with equal celerity, without inconvenience. The speed of 25 to 50 miles per hour may be obtained with this mode of conveyance.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—On the Chicago and Milwaukie railroad, when a person applies for a commutation or season ticket, he encloses his photograph, taken on a small gummed label, and this is affixed to the ticket he receives. The conductor is thus enabled to see at a glance whether the bearer of a pass is its true owner or not.

In the famous Mettray colony in France for young convicts, every urchin has his photograph taken on his arrival, and again when discharged. The first shows the rags, dirt, and degradation—the careworn, timid, crafty, and defiant look of the young thief; the second shows the same boy transformed by good training—healthy, clean, contented, energetic, and honest.

Many new modes and applications of the photographic art are invented. Thus in Munich a Photographic Atlas of the Nervous System of the Human Frame is in the course of publication. Photographs are transferred by a new process to wood, to be engraved for printing. A process has also been discovered for producing photographic and other pictures on glass in enamel colors.

STEAM FARMING.—Small locomotives, mounted on four wheels, travel from village to village in England, with attendant threshing machines, performing the whole work of threshing, winnowing, and cleaning at less than half the cost of hand labor. It is hoped that ploughing may yet be profitably done by steam; but at a twelve-day trial with steam-ploughs at Leeds, England, the results were unsatisfactory. Two only of the engines passed over the ground; the others were stationary, and drew the ploughs by long ropes. The fastest work was about three acres in four hours, and the cost ranged from $1 38 to $2 10 per acre. The engines cost from $2,500 to $4,000 each.

PETROLEUM OR ROCK OIL.—There are various forms of bitumen, some solid, and others fluid at ordinary temperatures, and sometimes very volatile. For many years bitumen in the solid form has been used for paying the bottoms of ships, for pavements, and for gas-making; but in the liquid form of petroleum it was used mainly for medicinal purposes. Its use for lubricating purposes has of late much increased, and the discovery of numerous and copious oil springs in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Canada, etc., has given a surprising impulse to its use for a great variety of purposes. As yet, American refiners have manufactured only burning fluid, lubricating oil, and paraffine; but English manufacturers have derived from these other and more valuable secondary products. The precise mode by which petroleum is evolved from the carbonaceous matters contained in the rocks that furnish it, is not yet fully known, but is probably distillation at a low temperature. It is found at various depths in the rocks, and is evidently the accumulation of ages. The quantity *daily* drawn from wells in Pennsylvania and Ohio two years ago, was estimated at over 500 barrels. In January, 1862, 30,000 barrels passed over a single railroad—the Erie and Philadelphia. The collecting, transporting, manufacturing, and vending this have created a business of great magnitude with unprecedented rapidity.

BIRDS—DO NOT KILL THEM.—In 1861, the harvests in France were unusually poor, and a government commission to investigate the causes of the failure made an elaborate inquiry into the whole matter with the aid of eminent naturalists. The chief cause was found in the ravages of certain insects, whose habits were carefully studied, and those of the birds that feed upon them. One insect lays 2,000 eggs; but a single tomtit devours 200,000 eggs in a year. A swallow devours over 500 insects in a day, eggs and all. A sparrow's nest in Paris, where other food is found in abundance, was found to contain 700 pairs of the upper wings of cockchafers. The value of the wheat destroyed by insects in one department of France was fixed at four millions of francs, while vines, olives, and even forest-trees were suffering severely. Birds alone could keep down this excess of insect life, and yet some 80 millions of birds' eggs, it was estimated, were destroyed every year in all France. The report quotes as both true and striking the saying of some philosopher, "The bird can live without man, but man cannot live without the bird."

WIDE DISTRIBUTION OF GOLD.—Mr. Eckfeldt, assayer of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, reports the results of several examinations, which show that gold in minute quantities is very widely diffused. Underneath the city of Philadelphia lies a bed of clay perhaps three miles square and fifteen feet deep. A portion of this was taken from a depth of fourteen feet, and duly assayed. It yielded one-eighth of a milligramme of gold in one hundred and thirty grammes of clay—or about three cents' worth of gold in each cubit foot. At this rate, the bed of clay alluded to contains $126,000,000 worth of gold; and al the clay within the corporate limits of that city contains more gold than has yet been brought from California and Australia. In this latter country, as in all other parts of the globe, experience proves that the gold-bearing veins are usually rich only near the surface of the earth. They decrease in richness rapidly as they increase in depth.

POISON FOR NOXIOUS ANIMALS.—So many deaths have occurred from the use of arsenic and phosphorus for this purpose, that a French chemist was employed to devise a substitute safer and as efficacious. He recommends a mixture consisting of tallow 17 parts, tartar emetic 3 parts, and euphorbium 1 part. The poison here is easily detected by chemical analysis, and is not in the form of biscuit, pills, or powder; while the mixture is distasteful to man and not to animals, and would produce vomiting in man if accidentally swallowed, but not in rats, mice, or moles.

ANNIVERSARIES AND OFFICERS OF CHARITABLE SOCIETIES, ETC.

BOSTON.—AM. BOARD FOR FOR. MISSIONS, 1st Tues. in Oct.; Rev. Rufus Anderson, D. D., Rev. Selah B. Treat, Sec's; J. M. Gordon, Treas., Miss.-house, 33 Pemberton-square; Rev. Geo. W. Wood, Sec., A. Merwin, Agent in New York, Bible-house. AM. BAP. MISS. UNION, 4th Tues. in May; Rev. Jos. G. Warren, D. D., Sec., 33 Somerset-st. AM. EDUCA. SOC., in May; Rev. I. N. Tarbox, Sec.; S. T. Farwell, Treas., 15 Cornhill. AM. TRACT SOC. (national) N. E. BRANCH, G. Punchard, Sec., N. P. Kemp, Treas., 40 Cornhill. AM. TRACT SOC. AT BOSTON, last Wed. in May; Rev. J. W. Alvord, Rev. J. P. Warren, Sec's; Henry Hill, Treas., 28 Cornhill. MASS. HOME MISS. SOC., Rev. H. B. Hooker, D. D., Sec., Cong'l Lib. MASS. S.-S. SOC., Rev. A. Bullard, Sec., M. H. Sargent, Treas., 13 Cornhill. AM. S.-S. UNION, H. D. Noyes, Agt., 117 Washington-st.

NEW YORK.—AM. BIBLE SOC., 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. John C. Brigham, D. D., Rev. Jos. Holdrich, D. D., Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, Sec's; Caleb T. Rowe, Esq., Gen. Agt., Henry Fisher, Esq., Assist. Treas., Bible-house, Astor-place. AM. AND FOR. BIB. SOC., Rev. D. C. Haynes, Cor. Sec. Geo. Gault, Treas., U. D. Ward, Dep. Agt., 115 Nassau-st. AM. BIBLE UNION, Wm. H. Wyckoff, LL. D., Cor. Sec., Rev. C. A. Buckbee, Assist. Treas., 350 Broome-st. AM. TRACT SOC., Wed. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Wm. A. Hallock, D. D., Rev. O. Eastman, Rev. J. M. Stevenson, D. D., Cor. Sec's; O. R. Kingsbury, Assist. Sec. and Treas., 150 Nassau-st. AM. HOME MISS. SOC., Wed. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Milton Badger, D. D., Rev. David B. Coe, D. D., Rev. Daniel P. Noyes, Sec's; C. R. Robert, Treas., Benj. G. Talbert, Assist. Treas., Bible-house, Astor-place. AM. BAP. HOME MISS. SOC., Rev. Benj. M. Hill, D. D., Sec., 115 Nassau-st. BOARD OF FOR. MISS. OF PRES. CHURCH, Hon. Walter Lowrie, Rev. John C. Lowrie, D. D., Cor. Sec's; Wm. Rankin, Jr., Treas., 23 Centre-st. AM. AND FOR. CHRIS. UNION, Tues. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Robert Baird, D. D., Cor. Sec., Rev. A. E. Campbell, D. D., Finan. Sec., 156 Chambers-st. AM. SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOC., Mond. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. H. Loomis, Rev. S. B. S. Bissell, Sec's; S Brown, Assist. Treas, 80 Wall-st. AM. TEMP. UNION, 2d Thurs. in May, evening; Rev. J. Marsh, D. D., Cor. Sec., No. 10 Park bank. PROT. EPIS. CHURCH MISS.—Domestic Com., Rev. R. B. Van Kleeck, D. D., Sec. and Gen. Agt., 17 Bible-house; For. Com., Rev. S. D. Denison, Sec., No. 19 Bible-house. EVAN. KNOWL. SOC., Rev. H. Dyer, D. D., 11 Bible-house. METH.—Book Concern, T. Carlton, D. D., and J. Porter, D. D., Agents, 200 Mulberry; Mission. Soc., J. P. Durbin, D. D., Cor. Sec., T. Carlton, D. D., Treas., 200 Mulberry-st.; S. S. Union, D. Wise, D. D., Cor. Sec.; Tract Soc. M. E. Ch., T. Carlton, D. D., Treas.; D. Wise, D. D., Cor. Sec., 200 Mulberry-st. REF. DUTCH—Dom. Mission, Rev. A. Du Bois. Cor. Sec.; Board of Pub., Wm. Ferris, Agent, 103 Fulton-st., Jno. I. Brower, Treas.; Foreign Mission, Rev. Philip Peltz, Cor. Sec., 103 Fulton-st.; J. W. Baker, 237 Broadway, Treas. SOC. FOR COLL. AND THEOL. EDUCA. AT WEST, Rev. T. Baldwin, Sec., 80 Wall-st. AM. MISS. ASSO., Rev. George Whipple, and Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, Sec's; L. Tappan, Treas., 61 John-st. AM. AND FOR. ANTI-SLAV. SOC., L. Tappan, Cor. Sec., 61 John-st. N. Y. STATE COLON. SOC., Rev. J. B. Pinney, LL. D., Cor. Sec., 27 Bible-house, Astor-place. N. Y. S.-S. UNION, R. G. Pardee, Agt., 599 Broadway; and AM. S.-S. UNION, Rev. J. H. Burtis, Sec., G. S. Scofield, Agent, 599 Broadway. NEW YORK SAB. COM., Rev. R. S. Cook, 21 Bible-house.

PHILADELPHIA.—PENN. BRANCH AM. TRACT SOC., 929 Chestnut-st., H. N. Thissell, Agt. and Supt. Colp. AM. S.-S. UNION, F. A. Packard, Esq., Rec. Sec., 1122 Chestnut-st. GEN. ASSEM. BOARDS—Domestic Missions, 910 Arch-st., T. L. Janeway, D. D., Cor. Sec.; S. D. Powel, Esq., Treas. Board of Education, 821 Chestnut-st., Wm. Chester, D. D., Cor. Sec.; Rev. R. Watts, Asst. Sec.; Rev. F. D. Ladd, Cor. Sec.; William Main, Treas. Board of Publication, 821 Chestnut-st., Wm. E. Schenck, D. D., Cor. Sec.; Rev. W. M. Engles, D. D., Editor; Winthrop Sargent, Publish. Agt.; Jas. Dunlap, Esq., Treas. AM. BAP. PUBLICA. SOC., 530 Arch-st.; Rev. B. Griffiths, Sec., Rev. J. N. Brown, Ed. Sec., Jas. S. Dickinson, Dep. Agt. and Assis. Treas. PENN. BIBLE SOC., 701 Walnut-st., Jos. H. Dulles, Sec. PHILA. EDUCA. SOC., 3d Tues. day in March; Chas. Brown, Sec.; Wm. Purves, Treas., 1334 Chestnut-st. PHILA. HOME MISS. SOC., 4th Tues. in April; Rev. Robert Adair, Sec., H. Perkins, Treas., 1334 Chestnut-st. LUTH. BOARD OF PUB., first Mon. each month, 42 North ninth-st. PRES. PUB. COM., 1364 Chestnut-st., Rev. John W. Dulles, Sec.; William Purves, Treas.

YORK, PA.—GEN. SYNOD OF LUTH. CHURCH. IN UNITED STATES, 1st Thurs. in May, 1864. General Lutheran Societies at the same time and place: PARENT EDUCA., HOME MISS., FOR. MISS., CHURCH EXTENSION, HISTORICAL, and PUBLICATION SOCIETIES.

WASHINGTON.—AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, 3d Tues. in Jan.; Rev. R. R. Gurley, Cor. Sec.; Rev. Wm. McLain, Fin. Sec.

RICHMOND.—SOU. BAP. CONV.—For. Miss. Board, Rev. J. B. Taylor, Rev. A. M. Poindexter, Sec's; Dom. Miss. Board, Rev. J. Walker, Sec.; Bible Board, W. C. Buck, Sec., Nashville.

CHARLESTON.—SOUTHERN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOC. Rev. I. P. Tustin, Sec.

MINISTERS' MEETINGS.—GEN. CONFERENCE IN MAINE, 3d Tues. in June. GEN. ASSO., NEW HAMPSHIRE, 4th Tues. in Aug. GEN. CONVEN. IN VERMONT, 3d Tues. in June. GEN. ASSOCIA., MASS., 4th Tues. in June. EVAN. CONSO., R. I., 2d Tues. in June. GEN. ASSO., CONN., 3d Tues. in June. GEN. ASSO., N. Y., 3d Tues. in Sept. GEN. CONVEN. PROT. EPIS. CH., 1st Wed. in Oct. GEN. ASSEMBLY PRES. CHURCH, 3d Thurs. in May. GEN. CONFER. M. E. CHURCH, May every 4th year from 1860. GEN. SYNOD REF. DUTCH CHURCH, on the 1st Wed. in June. GEN. SYNOD EVANG. LUTHERAN CHURCH, biennially in May of even years.

YEARLY MEETINGS OF FRIENDS.—NEW ENG., Newport, R. I. Second day after 2d Sixth day in Sixth mo. NEW YORK, Sixth day after 4th First day in Fifth mo. PHIL., third Second day in Fourth mo. BALTI., last Second day but one in Tenth mo. NORTH CAROLINA, New Garden, Guilford Co., Second day after first First day in Eleventh mo. OHIO, Mt. Pleasant, Second day after first First day in Ninth mo. INDIANA, Whitewater, on Fifth day preced. first First day in Tenth month.

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	D.	C.	M.	D.	C.	M.		D.	C.	M.	D.	C.	M.		D.	C.	M.	D.	C.	M.
Cents 10	0	0	0	0	0	6	Dolls. 6	0	3	0	0	36	0	Dolls. 40	0	20	0	2	40	0
" 50	0	0	2	0	3	0	" 7	0	3	5	0	42	0	" 50	0	25	0	3	00	0
Dolls. 1	0	0	5	0	6	0	" 8	0	4	0	0	48	0	" 60	0	30	0	3	60	0
" 2	0	1	0	0	12	0	" 9	0	4	5	0	54	0	" 70	0	35	0	4	20	0
" 3	0	1	5	0	18	0	" 10	0	5	0	0	60	0	" 80	0	40	0	4	80	0
" 4	0	2	0	0	24	0	" 21	0	10	0	1	20	0	" 90	0	45	0	5	40	0
" 5	0	3	5	0	30	0	" 30	0	15	0	1	80	0	" 100	0	50	0	6	00	0

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Writing ink may be removed from paper by wetting it with a camel's-hair brush, dipped alternately in solutions of cyanide of potassium and oxalic acid, and afterwards washing the spot with pure water.

One of the best writing inks is thus made: Aleppo galls, in coarse powder, 8 oz.; logwood chips, 4 oz.; sulphate of iron, 4 oz.; powdered gum-arabic, 3 oz.; sulphate of copper, 1 oz.; crystallized sugar, 1 oz. Boil the galls and logwood together in twelve pounds of water till half the water evaporates; strain the decoction through a hair sieve, and add the other ingredients; stir till the gum is well dissolved; let the mixture stand 24 hours; pour it into glass bottles, and carefully cork them.

Artificial hoofs may be made of gutta percha, the only known substance which will retain the nails of the shoe; unite perfectly with the hoof; soften by heat, to be moulded to the right form; and remain insoluble by water. To prepare it, cut it into fragments of the size of a walnut, soften these in hot water, mix them with half their weight of powdered sal-ammoniac, and melt them in a tin saucepan over a gentle fire, stirring the mixture well. It should assume a chocolate color. When it is to be used, melt it in a glue-pot, scrape clean the surface of the hoof, and apply the gutta percha, smoothing and polishing with a glazier's knife warmed. This process would relieve much suffering, and save many a useful horse.

Runaway horses may be checked and brought to stop without violence, by the aid of a fan-like appendage to the ordinary blinkers, which the driver can draw by a safety rein in front of the horse's eyes, and either above or below them. The view of the road being thus cut off, the horse will involuntarily lower his head—or raise it, as the case may be—in order to see straight before him; and thus he will bring his head into such a position that the bit will act upon him and bring him to a stop.

Camphor.—The camphor-tree is as hardy in its habits as any of our apple-trees, and may probably be cultivated in this country. It flourishes in China, and Tartary as far north as the Amoor country; but is most abundant in eastern China, between Amoy and Shanghai, where it attains a vast size. The camphor gum is obtained from the leaves, twigs, and small roots, by distillation. The seeds, being highly aromatic, might lose their vitality in the long passage to America; but healthy plants may easily be imported from Hong Kong or Amoy.

Perennial Cotton.—A cotton-bearing tree is found in Chili, South America, capable of being grown with profit wherever indian corn will ripen. In its native condition it is of the size of our peach-tree, and resembles in structure the white mulberry. The leaves are of a glossy green; the flowers profuse, double, variegated, and a third smaller than the hollyhock. The longest staple, and finest whitest fibre were found in a region where snow lies three months out of the twelve, and where the vicissitudes of climate are as great as in New England.

Cut flowers may be surprisingly preserved fresh by placing the ends of the stalks in finely powdered charcoal at the bottom of a vase of water. If they have been worn as a wreath or in a bouquet till they have begun to fade, they may be restored by cutting half an inch from the end of the stem, and putting the stem into boiling water. Colored flowers bear this treatment best, and carnations become almost equal to fresh-plucked flowers.

Fruit Painting.—Apples, peaches, pears, apricots, etc., may readily be ornamented with names, initials, and various designs, in the process of growth. To do this, select a fine fruit when it is just beginning to turn to the color of ripeness, and fix upon it paper cut in the required form. When the fruit ripens and is plucked, remove the paper, and the portion covered by it will be found of a brilliant white.

MEMORANDA FOR 1863.

JAN 1. Circum.; 4, 2d S. aft. Christmas; 6, Epiph.; 11, 1st S. aft. Epiph.; 18, 2d S. aft. Epiph.; 25, 3d S. aft. Epiph., and Conv. of St. Paul. FEB. 1, Septuagesima; 2, Purif. of Vir. Mary; 8, Sexagesima; 15, Quinquagesima; 18, Ash-Wednesday, 22, 1st S. in Lent; 24, St. Matthias. MARCH 1, 2d S. in Lent; 8. 3d S. in Lent; 15, 4th S. in Lent; 22, 5th S. in Lent.; 25, Annun. of Vir. Mary; 29, S. before Easter; 30, Mon. bef. Easter; 31, Tues. bef. Easter. APRIL 1, Wed. bef. Easter; 2, Thurs. bef. Easter; 3, Good-Friday; 4, Easter-Even; 5, Easter-Day; 6, Mon. in Easter week; 7, Tues. in Easter week; 12, 1st S. aft. Easter; 19, 2d S. aft. Easter; 25, St. Mark; 26, 3d S. aft. Easter. MAY 1, Sts. Philip and James; 3, 4th S. aft. Easter; 10, 5th S. aft. Easter; 14, Ascension; 17, S. aft. Ascen.; 24, Whit-Sunday; 25, Mon. in Whitsun-week; 26, Tues. in Whitsun-wk.; 31, Trinity-Sunday. JUNE 1, 1st S. aft. Trin.; 11, St. Barnabas; 14, 2d S. aft. Trin.; 21, 3d S. aft. Trin.; 24, Nativ. St. John Baptist; 28, 4th S. aft. Trin.; 29, St. Peter. JULY 5, 5th S. aft. Trin.; 12, 6th S. aft. Trin.; 19. 7th S. aft. Trin.; 25, St. James; 26, 8th S. aft. Trin. AUG. 2, 9th S. aft. Trin.; 9, 10th S. aft. Trin.; 16, 11th S. aft. Trin.; 23, 12th S. aft. Trin.; 24, St. Bartholomew; 30, 13th S. aft. Trin. SEPT. 6, 14th S. aft. Trin.; 13, 15th S. aft. Trin.; 20, 16th S. aft. Trin.; 21, St. Matthew; 27, 17th S. aft. Trin.; 29, St. Michael and All-Angels. OCT. 4, 18th S. aft. Trin.; 11, 19th S. aft. Trin.; 18, 20th S. aft. Trin., and St. Luke; 25, 21st S. aft. Trin.; 28, Sts. Simon and Jude. NOV. 1, 22d S. aft. Trin., and All-Saints; 8, 23d S. aft. Trin.; 15, 24th S. aft. Trin.; 22, 25th S. aft. Trin.; 29, 1st S. in Advent; 30, St. Andrew. DEC. 6, 2d S. in Advent; 13, 3d S. in Advent; 20, 4th S. in Advent; 21, St. Thomas; 25, Christmas-Day; 26, St. Stephen; 27, 1st S. aft. Christmas, and St. John Evan.; 28, Holy Innocents.

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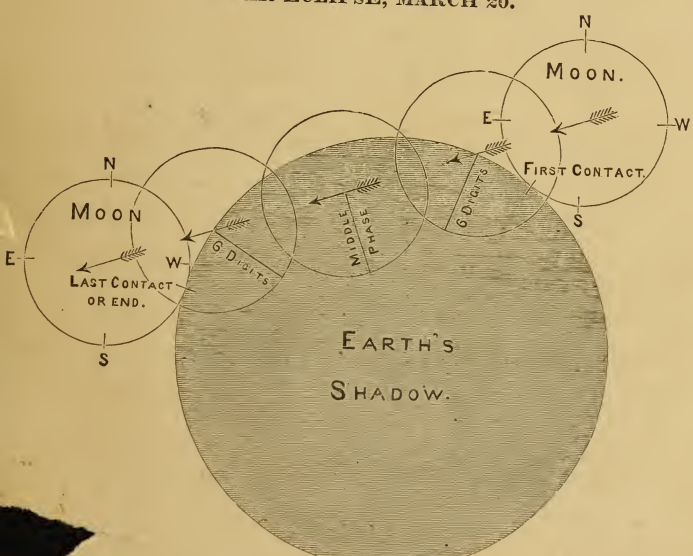
WILLIAM A HALLOCK, O. EASTMAN, and J. M. STEVENSON, Corres onding Sec's, O. R. KINGSBURY, Assist. Treas., 150 Nassau-street. New York.

The Eclipse figured first on page 2 of the cover begins at 2h. 8.4m. mo., Washington time. in long. 297° 54′.4 W. of Washington, lat. 12° 42′.6 N. It becomes central first at 3h. 28m. mo., in long. 315° 17′.1, W., lat. 33° 32′.5 N. The annular and central Eclipse will occur at noon, at 5h. 4.8m. mo., in long. 253° 18′.1 W., lat. 48° 29′.5 N. The central Eclipse ends on the Earth at 5h. 48.4m. mo., in long. 188° 2′.8 W., lat. 67° 17′.6 N. The Eclipse leaves the Earth at 7h. 8m. mo., in long. 200° 12′.7 W., lat. 46° 48′.6 N. The Eclipse is partial in the shaded part of the engraving.

The second Eclipse illustrated on page 2 of the cover begins at 5h. 44.8m. mo., in long. 353° 26′.4 W. of Washington, lat. 14° 57′.4. S. The central Eclipse begins at 7h. 0.5m. mo., in long. 7° 55′.6 W., lat. 36° 17′.8 S. It will be central and total at noon, at 8h. 28.9m. mo., Washington time, in long. 307° 1′.2 W., lat. 46° 39′.3 S. The central and total ends on the Earth at 9h. 8.7m. mo., in long. 249° 52′.2 W., lat. 67° 3′.2 S. The Eclipse leaves the Earth at 10h. 24.5m. mo., in long. 255° 54′.2 W., lat. 46° 29′.1 S. This is the last contact. The Eclipse is partial in the darkened portion of the engraving.

LUNAR ECLIPSE, MARCH 20.



on passes through the northern part of the shadow towards the east, and will be ipsed on the southern limb. The Eclipse begins at the instant of first contact, will be 142° from the north point of the Moon towards the east. The last con- 106° towards the west. Greatest size, 9.756 digits. A line from the centre of the North Star runs through the north part of the Moon.

OF THE FIXED STARS.—It has been commonly supposed that the most brilliant irst and second magnitude, were the nearest stars to us; but this is by no Mr. Krüger of Bonn has been observing two stars of the ninth magnitude, , if accurately observed, proves them to be nearer to us than Arcturus, the en Sirius.

f about the third magnitude has suddenly appeared in the constellation of wn, being observed in May, 1866, at Hartford, Conn., and at Cambridge, l says that the only known instance fairly comparable with this is the new appeared suddenly as a star of the third magnitude, disappeared, shone l after two years became invisible, and has remained so since.

MEMORANDA FOR 1867.

JAN. 1, Circum.; 6, Epiph.; 13, 1st S. aft. Epiph.; 20, 2d S. aft. Epiph.; 25, Conv. of St. Paul; 27, 3d S. aft. Epiph. FEB. 2, Purif. of Virgin Mary; 3, 4th S. aft. Epiph.; 10, 5th S. aft. Epiph; 17, Septuagesima; 24, Sexagesima and St. Matthias. MARCH 3, Quinquagesima; 6, Ash-Wednesday; 10, 1st S. in Lent; 17, 2d S. in Lent; 24, 3d S. in Lent; 25, Annun. of Virgin Mary; 31, 4th S. in Lent. APRIL 7, 5th S. in Lent; 14, S. bef. Easter; 15, Mon. bef. Easter; 16, Tues. bef. Easter; 17, Wed. bef. Easter; 18, Thurs. bef. Easter; 19, Good-Friday; 20, Easter-even; 21, Easter-day; 22, Mon. in Easter week; 23, Tues. in Easter week; 25, St. Mark; 28, 1st S. aft. Easter. MAY 1, Sts. Philip and James; 5, 2d S. aft. Easter; 12, 3d S. aft. Easter; 19, 4th S. aft. Easter; 26. 5th S. aft. Easter; 30. Ascension-day. JUNE 2, S. aft. Ascension; 9, Whit-Sunday; 10, Mon. in Whitsun-week; 11, Tues. in Whitsun-week and St. Barnabas; 16, Trinity Sunday; 23, 1st S. aft. Trinity; 24, Nativ. of St. John Baptist; 29, St. Peter; 30, 2d S. aft. Trin. JULY 7, 3d S. aft. Trin.; 14, 4th S. aft. Trin.; 21, 5th S. aft. Trin.; 25, St. James; 28, 6th S. aft. Trin. AUG. 4, 7th S. aft. Trin.; 11, 8th S. aft. Trin.; 18, 9th S. aft. Trin.; 24, St. Bartholomew; 25, 10th S. aft. Trin. SEPT. 1, 11th S. aft. Trin.; 8, 12th S. aft. Trin.; 15, 13th S. aft. Trin.; 21, St. Matthew; 22, 14th S. aft. Trin.; 29, St. Michael and All-Angels, and 15th S. aft. Trin. OCT. 6. 16th S. aft. Trin.; 13, 17th S. aft. Trin.; 18, St. Luke; 20, 18th S. aft. Trin.; 27, 19th S. aft. Trin.; 28, Sts. Simon and Jude. Nov. 1, All-Saints; 3, 20th S. aft. Trin.; 10, 21st S. aft. Trin.; 17, 22d S. aft. Trin.; 24, 23d S. aft. Trin.; 30, St. Andrew. DEC. 1, Advent Sunday; 8, 2d S. in Advent; 15, 3d S. in Advent; 21, St. Thomas; 22, 4th S. in Advent; 25, Christmas; 26, St. Stephen; 27, St. John Evan.; 28, Holy Innocents; 29, 1st S. aft. Christmas.

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THE FAMILY
CHRISTIAN
ALMANAC
FOR
1864
AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

Venus will be Morning Star until July 18, then Evening Star the rest of the year. Mars will be Morning Star until August 18, then Evening Star the rest of the year. Jupiter will be Morning Star until February 15, then Evening Star until November 30, then Morning Star the rest of the year. Saturn will be Morning Star until January 8, then Evening Star until October 13, then Morning Star the rest of the year.

NOTE.—The superior planets are regarded as Evening Stars from their western quadrature to their conjunction with the Sun.

THE CYCLES.

The year 1864 is Bissextile or Leap-year, and the latter part of the 88th and beginning (July 4) of the 89th year of American Independence; the 6,577th of the Julian Period; the 7,372-3d of the Byzantine era; the 5,624-5th of the Jewish era; the 2,617th of Rome; the 2,611th of the era of Nabonassar; the 2,640th of the Olympiads; the 2,176th of the Grecian era of the Seleucidæ; the 1,580th of the Diocletian; the 1,281st of the Mohammedan era, which begins on the 6th of June. Dominical Letters, C B; Epact, 22; Golden Number, 3; Solar Cycle, 25; Roman Indiction, 7. The year 5625 of the Jews begins October 1, 1864.

DURATION OF THE SEASONS, ETC.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Sun in Winter Signs.....	89	1	4	Tropical Year.....	365	5	48
Sun in Spring Signs.....	92	20	42	Sun north of Equator	186	11	6
Sun in Summer Signs	93	14	24	Sun south of Equator	178	18	51
Sun in Autumnal Signs	89	17	47	Difference	7	16	15

VARIABLE STARS.—At least 70 stars, most of them telescopic, have been discovered to vary in color or in brightness—some slowly and regularly, others within a few days or even hours. In one case the brightness of a star is increased 200 fold for a few days, after which it subsides again and can hardly be seen by the most powerful telescope. We have reports also of still more amazing discoveries—namely, of variable *nebulæ*. Imagination strives in vain to conceive the changes in thousands or millions of suns necessary to render perceptible to us a variation in a nebula.

Mr. Alvan Clark, on first using the new and grand refractory telescope at Cambridge, Mass.—probably the largest in the world—discovered a faint companion-star by the side of the brilliant Sirius. This accounts for a slight circular motion which had been before observed in this star.

SPECTRA OF THE SUN AND STARS.—The recent researches into the qualities of light from the heavenly bodies and from chemical substances in a state of combustion, are full of interest. Professor Kirchhoff of Heidelberg employed four prisms of most perfect workmanship, by which the rays of light were very fully expanded. He then studied the lines thus exhibited under a magnifying power of forty, and describes the beauty and magnificence of the sight presented as beyond expression. It is too early to pronounce on the full value of these analyses of light, and on the reliability of any conclusions derived from them. It is believed, however, that they will be invaluable aids in chemical investigations, and may disclose to us the chemical composition of the heavenly bodies. It is found that while the light of the sun has elements of its own, which are reproduced in the light of the moon and planets borrowing their light from the sun, the stars differ essentially in their spectra both from one another and from the sun. An American investigator has recently called attention to this fact, as going to disprove the "nebular hypothesis"—which involves the entire homogeneity or oneness of the supposed nebulous matter at first diffused throughout creation, and afterwards condensed into worlds.

THE

ILLUSTRATED FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC

FOR

THE UNITED STATES,

FOR THE

YEAR OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST

1864,

BEING BISSEXTILE OR LEAP-YEAR, AND UNTIL JULY 4TH, THE 88TH YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

CALCULATED FOR

BOSTON, NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, AND CHARLESTON,

AND

FOUR PARALLELS OF LATITUDE.

ADAPTED FOR USE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

WITH

VALUABLE SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL INFORMATION.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS, IN EQUAL OR CLOCK TIME,

BY SAMUEL H. WRIGHT,

DUNDEE, YATES COUNTY, NEW YORK.

BOSTON, Lat. 42° 21′ N.; Long. 71° 4′ W.
NEW YORK, Lat. 40° 42′ 40″ N.; Long. 74° 1′ W.
WASHINGTON, Lat. 38° 53′ N.; Long. 77° W.
CHARLESTON, Lat. 32° 47′ N.; Long. 79° 57′ W.

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ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1864.

There will be two Eclipses this year, both of the Sun, and neither of them visible in the Atlantic states.

I. A Central Eclipse of the Sun, May 5, in the afternoon. Invisible in the United States east of the Mississippi river, except a mere contact of limbs just at sunset in Wisconsin and the western part of Illinois, in which regions, and in all the states west of that river except Louisiana, it will be visible as a small *partial* Eclipse just at or before sunset.

In California and Oregon the Eclipse will be quite large, being at San Francisco about 9 digits in size, and at Portland 7 digits; beginning at San Francisco at 4h. 28m., and ending at 6h. 49m.

II. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, October 30. Invisible in the United States, except a mere contact of limbs in New Mexico and Texas. It will be visible all over Mexico, the West Indies, and in South America.

PHENOMENA FOR 1864.

January 2, ☽ ☌ ♄; 5, ☽ ☌ ♃ and ♀; 6, ☽ lowest; 8, ♄ □ ☉; 9, ☽ perigee, ☿ gr. elong. E.; 19, ☽ highest; 24, ☽ apogee, ☿ inf. ☌ ☉; 27, ♄ stat.; 30, ☽ ☌ ♄. Feb. 1, ☽ ☌ ♃; 3, ☽ lowest; 4, ☽ ☌ ♀ and ♂; 5, ♀ ☌ ♂; 7, ☽ perigee; 15, ♃ □ ☉; 16, ☽ highest; 18, ☿ gr. elong. W.; 20, ☽ apogee: 26, ☽ ☌ ♄; 29, ☽ ☌ ♃. March 1, ☽ lowest; 4, ☽ ☌ ♂; 6, ☽ perigee; 13, ♃ stat.; 14, ☽ highest; 19, ☽ apogee; 24, ☽ ☌ ♄; 27, ☽ ☌ ♃; 28, ☽ lowest. April 2, ☽ ☌ ♂; 3, ☿ sup. ☌ ☉; 4, ☽ perigee, ♄ ☍ ☉; 10, ☽ highest; 15, ☽ apogee; 20, ☽ ☌ ♄; 23, ☽ ☌ ♃; 30, ☿ gr. elong. E. May 1, ☽ perigee; 8, ☽ highest; 13, ☽ apogee, ♃ ☍ ☉; 17, ☽ ☌ ♄; 20, ♃ ☌ ☽; 22, ☽ lowest; 23, ☿ inf. ☉; 26, ☽ perigee; 30, ☽ ☌ ♂. June 1, ♀ ☌ ☿; 4, ☽ highest; 10, ☽ apogee; 14, ☽ ☌ ♄; 16, ☽ ☌ ♃; 17, ☿ gr. elong. W.; 18, ☽ lowest; 22, ☽ perigee. July 1, ☽ highest; 2, ☉ apogee; 3, ♄ □ ☉, ♀ ☌ ☽; 8, ☽ apogee; 11, ☽ ☌ ♄; 14, ☽ ☌ ♃; 15, ♃ stat.; 16, ♀ ☌ ☿, ☽ lowest; 17, ☿ sup. ☌ ☉; 18, ♀ sup. ☌ ☉; 20, ☽ perigee; 25, ☽ ☌ ♂; 28, ☽ highest. Aug. 2, ☽ ☌ ♀; 4, ☽ apogee; 7, ☽ ☌ ♄; 10, ☽ ☌ ♃; 11, ♃ □ ☉; 12, ☽ lowest; 17, ☽ perigee; 18, ♂ □ ☉; 23, ☽ ☌ ♂; 25, ☽ highest; 28, ☿ gr. elong. E.; 31, ☽ apogee. Sept. 2, ☽ ☌ ♀; 4, ☽ ☌ ♄; 7, ☽ ☌ ♃; 9, ☽ lowest; 13, ♀ ☌ ☿; 15, ☽ perigee; 21, ☽ ☌ ♂, ☽ highest; 23, ♀ ☌ ♄; 27, ☽ apogee. Oct. 1, ☽ ☌ ♄; 2, ☽ ☌ ♀; 4, ☽ ☌ ♃; 6, ☽ lowest; 9, ☿ gr. elong. W.; 13, ☽ perigee, ♄ ☌ ☉; 18, ☽ highest; 19, ☽ ☌ ♂; 23, ♂ stat.; 25, ☽ apogee, ♄ ☌ ☿; 27, ♃ ☌ ♀; 29, ☽ ☌ ♄. Nov. 1, ☽ ☌ ♃, ☽ ☌ ♀; 2, ☽ lowest; 10, ☿ sup. ☌ ☉; 11, ☽ perigee; 15, ☽ ☌ ♂, ☽ highest; 21, ☿ ☌ ♃; 22, ☽ apogee; 25, ☽ ☌ ♄; 28, ☽ ☌ ♃; 29, ☽ lowest; 30, ♃ ☌ ☉. Dec. 1, ♂ ☍ ☉, ☽ ☌ ☿; 6, ☽ perigee; 11, ☽ ☌ ♂; 12, ☽ highest; 20, ☽ apogee; 22, ☿ gr. elong. E.; 23, ☽ ☌ ♄; 26, ☽ ☌ ♃; 27, ☽ lowest; 30, ☽ ☌ ♀.

CHARACTERS.

☉ Sun; ☽ Moon; ☿ Mercury; ♀ Venus; ⊕ Earth; ♂ Mars; ♃ Jupiter; ♄ Saturn; ♅ Uranus.

Signs of the Zodiac.—♈ Aries; ♉ Taurus; ♊ Gemini; ♋ Cancer; ♌ Leo; ♍ Virgo; ♎ Libra; ♏ Scorpio; ♐ Sagittarius; ♑ Capricorn; ♒ Aquarius; ♓ Pisces.

Aspects and Nodes.—☌ Conjunction; ⚹ Sextile, 60 degrees; □ Quartile, 90 degrees; △ Trine, 120 degrees; ☍ Opposition, or 180 degrees apart; ☊ Ascending Node; ☋ Descending Node.

THE ASTEROIDS.

There are now at least seventy-six of the little anomalous worlds, which have been discovered between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

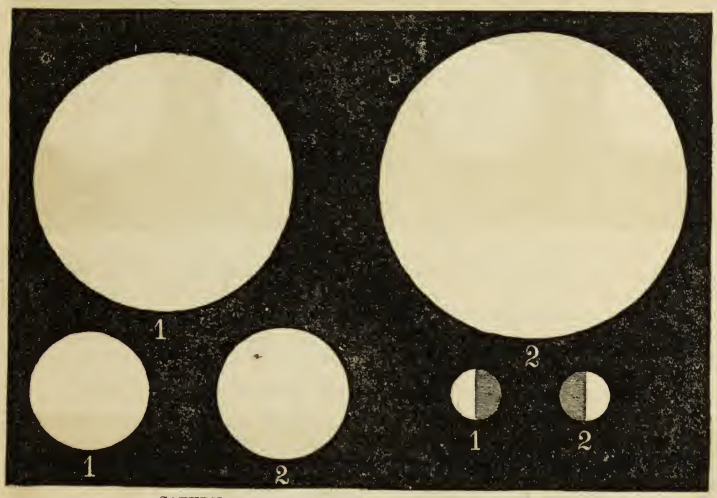
EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.

	D.	H.	M.			D.	H.	M.
Vernal Equinox····	March 20,	3	2 mo.	Autumnal Equinox··	Sept. 22,	2	8 ev.
Summer Solstice···	June 20,	11	44 ev.	Winter Solstice·····	Dec. 21,	7	55 mo.

RELATIVE SIZE OF JUPITER, 1864.

Jupiter is the *king of planets*, being about 11.2 the diameter of the Earth, and having a bulk of 1,456 such worlds as ours. It appears larger and brighter at its opposition to the Sun on the 13th of May. Figure 2 in the engraving represents its size at that time, and fig. 1 its size at the quadratures on February 15th and August 11th. Jupiter has four moons, each a good sized world; it revolves on its axis in less than ten hours, and its year is equivalent to 4,332.58 of our days.

JUPITER.



SATURN. MERCURY.

RELATIVE SIZE OF SATURN, 1864.

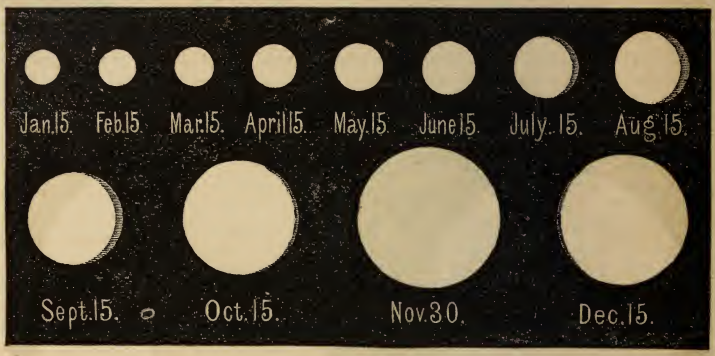
Saturn shines with a pale light, and has the appearance, when 90 degrees from the Sun, on the 8th of January and 3d of July, shown at fig. 1 in the engraving. It appears larger at the opposition on the 4th of April, shown at fig. 2. This Planet is next beyond Jupiter, and has seven moons, and anomalous bodies termed rings, which are visible through a good telescope the whole of this year, their northern surface being turned towards the Earth.

PHASES OF MERCURY AT GREATEST ELONGATION.

This planet exhibits all the lunar phases, and on the 18th of February this year, the 17th of June, and the 24th of October it will be at its greatest elongation west, and appears as shown at fig. 1 in the engraving; and on the 9th of January, the 30th of April, the 28th of August, and the 22d of December it will be at its greatest elongation east, and will appear as seen in fig. 2; being a Morning Star at the first-named dates, and Evening Star at the others. It will be brightest and slightly gibbous and visible three days after the western elongation, and three days before its eastern elongation. When within and on this side of its points of greatest elongation, it presents to the earth a crescent form.

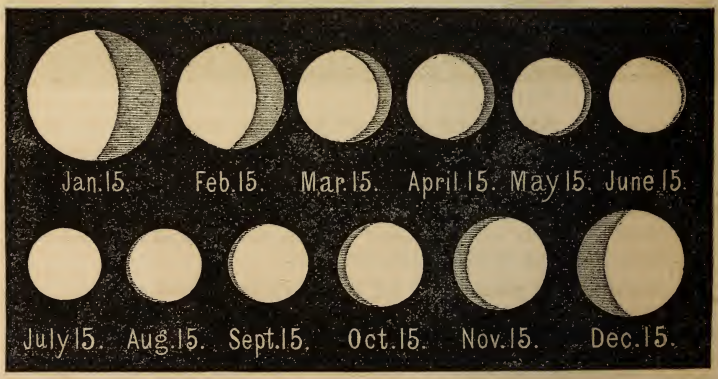
Mercury will be brightest and visible three days before its greatest elongation east, on the 6th of January, 27th of April, 25th of August, and 19th of December, being then in the west soon after sunset. It will be visible also in the east just before sunrise, three days after its greatest elongation west, on the 21st of February, 20th of June, and 12th of October.

THE APPARENT SIZE OF MARS AND ITS PHASES, 1864.



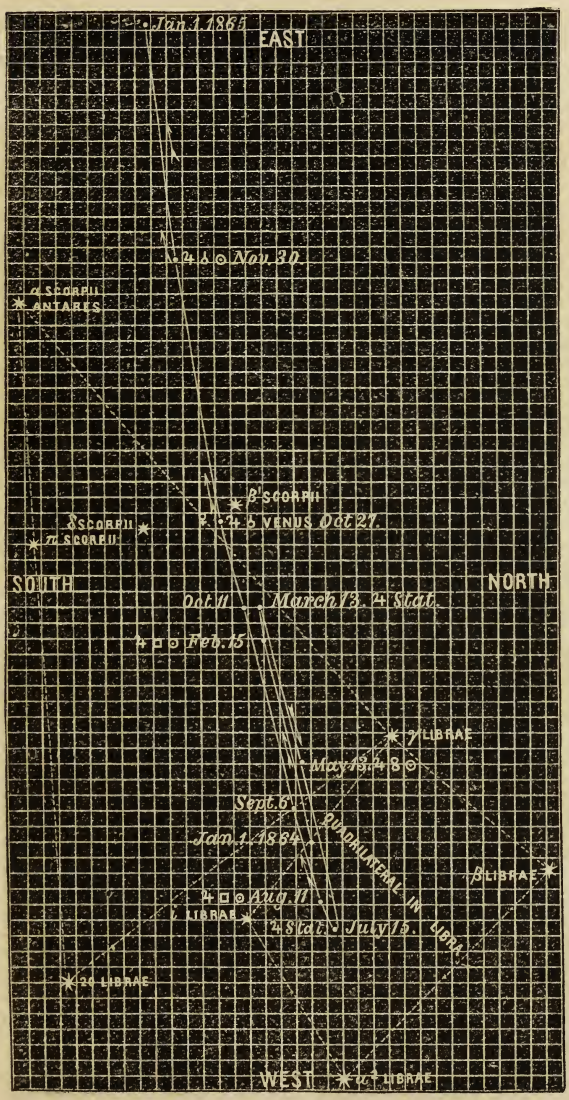
Mars is little more than half the size of the Earth. It is one of the superior planets, and its distance from the Sun is about 145,000,000 miles. When it is in opposition to the Sun, as will be the case December 1, its apparent size is greatest, because it is then nearest the earth. Its configuration is that of a perfect circle generally. When at either quadrature, it exhibits a well-defined gibbous phase, seen this year on the 18th of August.

THE PHASES AND APPARENT SIZE OF VENUS, 1864.



Venus is one of the inferior planets, and exhibits all the phases seen in the Moon during a lunar month; but at no time during this year will Venus come within the points of greatest elongation east and west, and therefore it will not appear as a crescent this year. After the 18th of July, when it will be in superior conjunction with the Sun, its illuminated limb changes from left to right.

THE APPARENT TRACK OF JUPITER AMONG THE STARS DURING THE YEAR 1864.

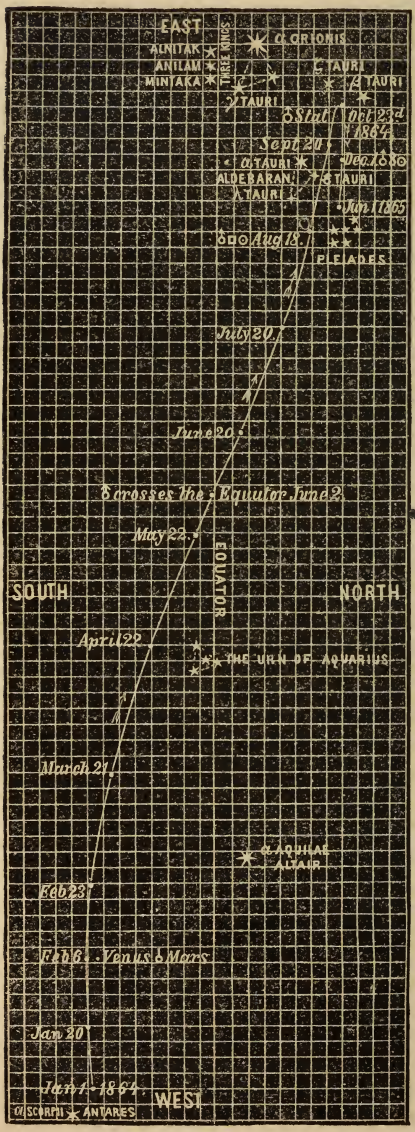


JUPITER is about 490 millions of miles from the Sun, and completes its revolution in a little less than 12 years. Thus when the Earth has completed its circuit, Jupiter has gone but 30 degrees, and the Earth will overtake and pass it in about a month. At the opening of 1864 Jupiter is in the constellation Libra, on its direct motion. From March 13 to July 15 it is on its retrograde course, and then resumes its direct motion for the rest of the year, passing through Scorpio into Sagittarius.

SATURN, remote and slow-moving, will be in the constellation Virgo throughout the year.

VENUS will be passing through the part of its orbit most remote from the Earth during the summer of 1864, being in conjunction with the Sun July 18, after which it will again be the Evening Star, and return slowly towards the Earth's orbit through the rest of the year.

APPARENT PATH OF MARS THROUGH THE HEAVENS DURING THE YEAR 1864.



The Earth, in its annual journey around the Sun, traverses the great plane of the Ecliptic, which, continued to the fixed stars, is fringed by that belt of constellations forming the twelve signs of the Zodiac. The annual circuit of the Earth makes the Sun *seem* to perform a complete circuit among these stars each year. Any one may verify this by watching the evening stars nearest the Sun's setting, and seeing how they successively disappear week by week, and are next seen rising in the morning before daylight, having passed the Sun and receding from it more and more.

To a spectator on the Earth, the apparent motion of the *planets* among the fixed stars is complicated by the Earth's own motion. If one of the more remote planets, Saturn for instance, were *fixed* in its present place, to us on the Earth it would appear for more than half a year to move among the fixed stars from west to east, and during the rest of the year to retrace its path from east to west. As it is *not* fixed, but moves round the Sun in the same direction with the Earth, the period of both the direct and the retrograde motion of Saturn are thereby lengthened; and so increasingly with Jupiter and Mars.

Mars is a little more than half as far again from the Sun as the Earth is, and its year almost as long as two of our years. The direct motion of Mars continues most of the year 1864. At January 1 it is a little north-east of the brightest star in Scorpio; whence it passes through Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces, crossing the equator June 2; thence through Aries, and near the two brightest stars of Taurus, becoming stationary October 23, and then returning to near the Pleiades December 31.

1st MONTH. JANUARY, 1864. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H.	M.
Third Quarter	2	2	55 mo.
New Moon	9	3	1 mo.
First Quarter	15	6	22 ev.
Full Moon	23	5	18 ev.
Third Quarter	31	7	33 ev.

	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHT'N.	CHARLES'N.	Sun on Merid.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D. H. M. S.
Third Quarter	2 55 mo.	2 43 mo.	2 31 mo.	2 19 mo.	1 12 3 41
New Moon	3 1 mo.	2 49 mo.	2 37 mo.	2 25 mo.	9 12 7 19
First Quarter	6 22 ev.	6 10 ev.	5 58 ev.	5 46 ev.	17 12 10 20
Full Moon	5 18 ev.	5 6 ev.	4 54 ev.	4 42 ev.	25 12 12 35
Third Quarter	7 33 ev.	7 21 ev.	7 9 ev.	6 57 ev.	

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S. °	′	″	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Rises. H. M.	H. W. Boston H. M.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun Rises H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Rises. H. M.	H. W. N. York H. M.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Mary'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun Risks. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Rises. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Rises. H. M.	H. W. Ch'ton H. M.
1	Fr	23	1	49	7 30	4 38	morn.	3 22	7 25	4 43	morn.	1 8	1	Fr	7 19	4 49	morn.	7 3	5 5	morn.	ev. 8
2	Sa	22	56	42	7 30	4 39	0 12	5 10	7 25	4 44	0 10	1 56	2	Sa	7 19	4 50	0 9	7 3	5 6	0 4	0 56
3	C	22	51	8	7 30	4 40	1 14	6 7	7 25	4 45	1 11	2 53	3	C	7 19	4 51	1 9	7 3	5 7	1 1	1 53
4	M	22	45	7	7 30	4 41	2 19	7 4	7 25	4 46	2 16	3 50	4	M	7 19	4 52	2 12	7 3	5 8	2 2	2 50
5	Tu	22	38	39	7 30	4 41	3 25	8 8	7 25	4 46	3 21	4 54	5	Tu	7 19	4 52	3 16	7 3	5 8	3 4	3 54
6	W	22	31	43	7 30	4 42	4 32	9 13	7 25	4 47	4 27	5 59	6	W	7 19	4 53	4 22	7 3	5 9	4 7	4 59
7	Th	22	24	21	7 30	4 43	5 33	10 13	7 25	4 48	5 29	6 59	7	Th	7 19	4 54	5 24	7 3	5 10	5 9	5 59
8	Fr	22	16	32	7 30	4 44	sets.	11 6	7 25	4 49	sets.	7 52	8	Fr	7 19	4 55	sets.	7 3	5 11	sets.	6 52
9	Sa	22	8	18	7 30	4 45	5 41	morn.	7 25	4 50	5 45	8 47	9	Sa	7 19	4 56	5 48	7 3	5 12	5 59	7 47
10	C	21	59	37	7 29	4 46	6 48	0 1	7 24	4 51	6 51	9 38	10	C	7 19	4 57	6 53	7 3	5 13	7 1	8 38
11	M	21	50	30	7 29	4 47	8 14	0 52	7 24	4 52	8 15	10 25	11	M	7 18	4 58	8 17	7 2	5 14	8 21	9 25
12	Tu	21	40	58	7 29	4 48	9 27	1 39	7 24	4 53	9 27	11 12	12	Tu	7 18	4 59	9 27	7 2	5 15	9 29	10 12
13	W	21	31	1	7 28	4 49	10 38	2 26	7 23	4 54	10 37	morn.	13	W	7 18	5 0	10 36	7 2	5 15	10 33	11 2
14	Th	21	20	39	7 28	4 50	11 47	3 16	7 23	4 55	11 45	0 2	14	Th	7 17	5 1	11 43	7 2	5 16	11 37	11 54
15	Fr	21	9	53	7 27	4 52	morn.	4 8	7 22	4 57	morn.	0 54	15	Fr	7 17	5 2	morn.	7 2	5 17	morn.	morn.
16	Sa	20	58	42	7 27	4 53	0 52	5 3	7 22	4 58	0 49	1 49	16	Sa	7 16	5 3	0 46	7 2	5 18	0 38	0 49
17	C	20	47	7	7 26	4 54	1 57	6 0	7 21	4 59	1 53	2 46	17	C	7 16	5 4	1 49	7 2	5 19	1 38	1 46
18	M	20	35	9	7 25	4 56	2 57	7 1	7 20	5 1	2 53	3 47	18	M	7 16	5 6	2 48	7 1	5 19	2 35	2 47
19	Tu	20	22	47	7 25	4 57	3 54	8 0	7 20	5 2	3 49	4 46	19	Tu	7 15	5 7	3 44	7 1	5 20	3 30	3 46
20	W	20	10	2	7 24	4 58	4 46	8 58	7 19	5 3	4 41	5 44	20	W	7 14	5 8	4 27	7 1	5 21	4 21	4 44
21	Th	19	56	55	7 23	4 59	5 33	9 50	7 18	5 4	5 28	6 36	21	Th	7 14	5 9	5 23	7 1	5 21	5 9	5 36
22	Fr	19	43	25	7 22	5 1	6 14	10 35	7 18	5 5	6 10	7 21	22	Fr	7 13	5 10	6 6	7 1	5 22	5 53	6 21
23	Sa	19	29	34	7 22	5 2	rises.	11 15	7 17	5 6	rises.	8 1	23	Sa	7 12	5 11	rises.	7 0	5 23	rises.	7 1
24	C	19	15	21	7 21	5 3	6 11	11 53	7 16	5 7	6 13	8 39	24	C	7 12	5 12	6 16	7 0	5 24	6 23	7 39
25	M	19	0	46	7 20	5 4	7 8	ev. 34	7 16	5 8	7 9	9 20	25	M	7 11	5 13	7 11	6 59	5 25	7 15	8 20
26	Tu	18	45	51	7 19	5 5	8 5	1 9	7 15	5 9	8 5	9 55	26	Tu	7 10	5 14	8 6	6 59	5 26	8 8	8 55
27	W	18	30	35	7 19	5 7	9 3	1 43	7 14	5 11	9 3	10 29	27	W	7 9	5 15	9 3	6 58	5 27	9 2	9 29
28	Th	18	14	59	7 18	5 8	10 2	2 19	7 13	5 12	10 1	11 5	28	Th	7 9	5 16	10 0	6 58	5 28	9 56	10 5
29	Fr	17	59	3	7 17	5 9	11 1	3 0	7 13	5 13	10 59	11 46	29	Fr	7 8	5 17	10 57	6 58	5 29	10 51	10 46
30	Sa	17	42	46	7 16	5 11	morn.	3 44	7 12	5 15	12 0	ev. 30	30	Sa	7 7	5 19	11 57	6 57	5 30	11 48	11 30
31	C	17	26	14	7 15	5 12	0 3	4 35	7 11	5 16	morn.	1 21	31	C	7 7	5 20	morn.	6 57	5 31	morn.	ev. 21

2d MONTH. **FEBRUARY, 1864.** 29 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASH'TON.	CHARLES'N.
New Moon	7	1 26 ev.	1 14 ev.	1 2 ev.	0 50 ev.	
First Quarter	14	8 40 mo.	8 28 mo.	8 16 mo.	8 4 mo.	
Full Moon	22	0 17 ev.	0 5 ev.	11 53 mo.	11 41 mo.	

Sun on Merid. or noon mark.

D.	H. M. S.			
1	12 13 51			
9	12 14 30			
17	12 14 19			
25	12 13 21			

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S. ° ′ ″	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON RISES. H. M.	H. W. BOSTON. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'ia, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON RISES. H. M.	H. W. N. YORK. H. M.
1	M	17 9 22	7 14	5 14	1 7	5 32	7 10	5 18	1 4	2 18
2	Tu	16 52 11	7 12	5 15	2 10	6 35	7 9	5 19	2 6	3 21
3	W	16 34 43	7 11	5 17	3 5	7 45	7 8	5 20	3 0	4 31
4	Th	16 16 57	7 10	5 18	4 4	8 53	7 7	5 21	3 59	5 39
5	Fr	15 58 54	7 9	5 19	5 7	9 56	7 6	5 22	5 3	6 42
6	Sa	15 40 35	7 8	5 21	5 55	10 52	7 5	5 24	5 51	7 38
7	**C**	15 22 0	7 7	5 22	sets.	11 40	7 4	5 25	sets.	8 26
8	M	15 3 9	7 6	5 24	7 1	morn.	7 3	5 26	7 2	9 18
9	Tu	14 44 3	7 5	5 25	8 15	0 32	7 2	5 28	8 15	10 3
10	W	14 24 42	7 3	5 26	9 27	1 17	7 0	5 29	9 26	10 44
11	Th	14 5 7	7 2	5 27	10 36	1 58	6 59	5 30	10 34	11 34
12	Fr	13 45 18	7 1	5 29	11 44	2 48	6 58	5 32	11 41	morn.
13	Sa	13 25 16	7 0	5 30	morn.	3 40	6 56	5 33	morn.	0 26
14	**C**	13 5 1	6 58	5 31	0 48	4 36	6 55	5 34	0 44	1 22
15	M	12 44 33	6 57	5 32	1 48	5 33	6 54	5 35	1 43	2 19
16	Tu	12 23 53	6 55	5 33	2 42	6 33	6 53	5 36	2 37	3 19
17	W	12 3 1	6 54	5 34	3 31	7 35	6 51	5 37	3 26	4 21
18	Th	11 41 58	6 52	5 36	4 13	8 30	6 50	5 38	4 9	5 16
19	Fr	11 20 44	6 51	5 37	4 50	9 21	6 49	5 39	4 47	6 7
20	Sa	10 59 19	6 49	5 39	5 24	10 7	6 47	5 41	5 21	6 53
21	**C**	10 37 45	6 48	5 40	5 55	10 48	6 46	5 42	5 53	7 34
22	M	10 16 0	6 47	5 41	rises.	11 22	6 44	5 43	rises.	8 8
23	Tu	9 54 6	6 45	5 43	6 57	12 0	6 43	5 45	6 57	8 46
24	W	9 32 2	6 43	5 44	7 56	ev. 38	6 41	5 46	7 55	9 24
25	Th	9 9 51	6 42	5 45	8 55	1 13	6 39	5 47	8 53	9 59
26	Fr	8 47 31	6 41	5 46	9 56	1 51	6 38	5 48	9 53	10 37
27	Sa	8 25 3	6 39	5 47	10 58	2 31	6 37	5 49	10 54	11 17
28	**C**	8 2 27	6 37	5 48	morn.	3 17	6 36	5 49	11 57	ev. 3
29	M	7 39 45	6 36	5 49	0 1	4 10	6 35	5 50	morn.	0 56

Day of Month.	Day of Week	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; MaryI'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON RISES. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON RISES. H. M.	H. W. CH'TON. H. M.
1	M	7 6	5 22	1 0	6 56	5 32	0 48	1 18
2	Tu	7 5	5 23	2 2	6 55	5 33	1 48	2 21
3	W	7 4	5 24	2 55	6 54	5 34	2 51	3 31
4	Th	7 3	5 25	3 54	6 54	5 35	3 50	4 39
5	Fr	7 2	5 26	4 58	6 53	5 36	4 45	5 42
6	Sa	7 1	5 27	5 48	6 52	5 37	5 37	6 38
7	**C**	7 0	5 28	sets.	6 51	5 38	sets.	7 26
8	M	6 59	5 29	7 3	6 50	5 39	7 6	8 18
9	Tu	6 58	5 30	8 15	6 49	5 40	8 14	9 3
10	W	6 57	5 31	9 24	6 48	5 41	9 20	9 44
11	Th	6 56	5 32	10 31	6 47	5 42	10 24	10 34
12	Fr	6 55	5 34	11 38	6 46	5 43	11 27	11 26
13	Sa	6 54	5 35	morn.	6 45	5 44	morn.	morn.
14	**C**	6 53	5 36	0 40	6 44	5 45	0 28	0 22
15	M	6 51	5 37	1 39	6 43	5 46	1 24	1 19
16	Tu	6 50	5 38	2 32	6 42	5 47	2 18	2 19
17	W	6 49	5 39	3 21	6 41	5 47	3 7	3 21
18	Th	6 48	5 40	4 4	6 40	5 48	3 51	4 16
19	Fr	6 47	5 41	4 43	6 39	5 49	4 31	5 7
20	Sa	6 45	5 42	5 19	6 38	5 50	5 9	5 53
21	**C**	6 44	5 43	5 51	6 37	5 51	5 44	6 34
22	M	6 43	5 44	rises.	6 36	5 51	rises.	7 8
23	Tu	6 42	5 46	6 57	6 35	5 52	6 57	7 46
24	W	6 40	5 47	7 54	6 34	5 53	7 51	8 24
25	Th	6 39	5 48	8 51	6 33	5 54	8 46	8 59
26	Fr	6 38	5 49	9 51	6 32	5 55	9 42	9 37
27	Sa	6 36	5 50	10 51	6 31	5 56	10 40	10 17
28	**C**	6 34	5 51	11 53	6 30	5 56	11 40	11 3
29	M	6 33	5 52	morn.	6 29	5 57	morn.	11 56

3d MONTH. MARCH, 1864. 31 DAYS.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Boston	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. N York	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Mary'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Ch'ton
		° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	7 16 55	6 35	5 50	1 2	5 10	6 35	5 50	0 57	1 56	1	Tu	6 33	5 52	0 53	6 28	5 57	0 38	ev. 56
2	W	6 51 0	6 33	5 51	2 0	6 17	6 33	5 51	1 55	3 3	2	W	6 31	5 53	1 40	6 27	5 58	1 36	2 3
3	Th	6 30 58	6 32	5 53	2 54	7 28	6 32	5 53	2 50	4 14	3	Th	6 30	5 54	2 45	6 26	5 59	2 31	3 14
4	Fr	6 7 52	6 30	5 54	3 43	8 35	6 30	5 54	3 40	5 21	4	Fr	6 29	5 55	3 35	6 25	5 59	3 23	4 21
5	Sa	5 44 40	6 29	5 55	4 28	9 36	6 29	5 55	4 25	6 22	5	Sa	6 27	5 56	4 22	6 24	6 0	4 12	5 22
6	B	5 21 23	6 27	5 56	5 6	10 30	6 27	5 56	5 4	7 16	6	B	6 26	5 57	5 2	6 23	6 1	4 55	6 16
7	M	4 58 2	6 26	5 58	sets.	11 16	6 26	5 58	sets.	8 2	7	M	6 25	5 58	sets.	6 22	6 1	sets.	7 2
8	Tu	4 31 37	6 24	5 59	7 0	morn.	6 24	5 59	7 0	8 52	8	Tu	6 24	5 59	6 59	6 21	6 2	6 56	7 52
9	W	4 11 9	6 23	6 0	8 14	0 6	6 23	6 0	8 12	9 38	9	W	6 22	6 0	8 10	6 20	6 3	8 4	8 38
10	Th	3 47 38	6 21	6 1	9 23	0 52	6 21	6 1	9 20	10 22	10	Th	6 20	6 1	9 17	6 18	6 4	9 9	9 22
11	Fr	3 24 4	6 19	6 2	10 32	1 36	6 19	6 2	10 28	11 8	11	Fr	6 18	6 2	10 24	6 17	6 4	10 13	10 8
12	Sa	3 0 28	6 17	6 3	11 34	2 22	6 17	6 3	11 30	12 0	12	Sa	6 17	6 3	11 25	6 16	6 5	11 12	11 0
13	B	2 36 50	6 15	6 5	morn.	3 14	6 15	6 4	morn.	morn.	13	B	6 15	6 4	morn.	6 14	6 6	morn.	11 53
14	M	2 23 11	6 14	6 6	0 32	4 7	6 14	6 5	0 28	0 53	14	M	6 14	6 5	0 23	6 13	6 7	0 8	morn.
15	Tu	1 49 30	6 12	6 7	1 24	5 5	6 12	6 6	1 20	1 51	15	Tu	6 13	6 6	1 15	6 11	6 8	1 0	0 51
16	W	1 25 49	6 10	6 8	2 10	6 3	6 10	6 7	2 5	2 49	16	W	6 11	6 7	2 1	6 10	6 9	1 47	1 49
17	Th	1 2 7	6 9	6 9	2 49	7 1	6 9	6 8	2 46	3 47	17	Th	6 10	6 8	2 41	6 9	6 10	2 29	2 47
18	Fr	0 38 25	6 7	6 10	3 25	7 54	6 7	6 9	3 22	4 40	18	Fr	6 8	6 9	3 18	6 8	6 11	3 8	3 40
19	Sa	0 14 43	6 5	6 11	3 57	8 46	6 5	6 10	3 54	5 32	19	Sa	6 6	6 10	3 52	6 6	6 11	3 44	4 32
20	B	N. 8 58	6 3	6 13	4 25	9 32	6 3	6 12	4 24	6 18	20	B	6 5	6 11	4 22	6 5	6 12	4 17	5 18
21	M	0 32 38	6 2	6 14	4 53	10 14	6 2	6 13	4 52	7 0	21	M	6 3	6 12	4 51	6 3	6 13	4 48	6 0
22	Tu	0 56 16	6 0	6 15	rises.	10 52	6 0	6 14	rises.	7 38	22	Tu	6 2	6 13	rises.	6 2	6 14	rises.	6 38
23	W	1 19 53	5 59	6 17	6 48	11 26	5 59	6 15	6 47	8 12	23	W	6 1	6 14	6 45	6 1	6 14	6 40	7 12
24	Th	1 43 29	5 57	6 18	7 49	ev. 7	5 58	6 16	7 46	8 53	24	Th	5 59	6 15	7 44	5 59	6 15	7 37	7 53
25	Fr	2 7 1	5 55	6 19	8 52	0 46	5 56	6 17	8 49	9 32	25	Fr	5 57	6 16	8 45	5 58	6 16	8 35	8 32
26	Sa	2 30 31	5 53	6 20	9 54	1 27	5 55	6 18	9 51	10 13	26	Sa	5 56	6 17	9 46	5 56	6 16	9 34	9 13
27	B	2 53 59	5 52	6 21	10 56	2 9	5 51	6 19	10 51	10 55	27	B	5 54	6 18	10 47	5 55	6 17	10 33	9 55
28	M	3 17 22	5 51	6 22	11 54	2 59	5 52	6 20	11 50	11 45	28	M	5 53	6 19	11 45	5 54	6 17	11 30	10 45
29	Tu	3 40 42	5 49	6 23	morn.	3 54	5 51	6 21	morn.	ev. 40	29	Tu	5 52	6 20	morn.	5 53	6 18	morn.	11 40
30	W	4 3 59	5 47	6 24	0 49	4 56	5 49	6 22	0 44	1 42	30	W	5 50	6 21	0 39	5 52	6 18	0 25	ev. 42
31	Th	4 27 10	5 45	6 25	1 37	6 3	5 47	6 23	1 33	2 49	31	Th	5 48	6 22	1 29	5 51	6 19	1 17	1 49

MOON'S PHASES.

		BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHTON.	CHARLES'N	Sun on Merid.
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D. H. M. S.
Third Quarter	1	8 28 mo.	8 16 mo.	8 4 mo.	7 52 mo.	1 12 12 26
New Moon	7	11 15 ev.	11 3 ev.	10 51 ev.	10 39 ev.	9 12 10 31
First Quarter	15	1 23 mo.	1 11 mo.	0 59 mo.	0 47 mo.	17 12 8 20
Full Moon	23	5 40 mo.	5 28 mo.	5 16 mo.	5 4 mo.	25 12 5 54
Third Quarter	30	5 36 ev.	5 24 ev.	5 12 ev.	5 0 ev.	

4th MONTH. # APRIL, 1864. **30 DAYS.**

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHTON.	CHARLES'N.
New Moon	6	9 5	mo.	H. M. 8 53 mo.	H. M. 8 41 mo.	H. M. 8 29 mo.
First Quarter ...	13	7 27	ev.	7 12 ev.	7 0 ev.	6 48 ev.
Full Moon	21	8 35	ev.	8 23 ev.	8 11 ev.	7 59 ev.
Third Quarter....	28	11 50	ev.	11 33 ev.	11 26 ev.	11 14 ev.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Boston	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. N. York	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Mary'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Ch'ton.	D.	H. M. S.	Sun on Mer'd. or noon mark.
		° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	Fr	4 50 17	5 43	6 26	2 21	7 7	5 45	6 24	2 17	3 53	1	Fr	5 46	6 22	2 14	5 49	6 20	2 3	2 53	1	12 3 45	
2	Sa	5 13 19	5 41	6 27	3 1	8 13	5 42	6 25	2 59	4 59	2	Sa	5 44	6 23	2 56	5 47	6 21	2 49	3 59	9	12 1 26	
3	**B**	5 36 15	5 40	6 28	3 36	9 13	5 41	6 26	3 35	5 59	3	**B**	5 43	6 24	3 33	5 46	6 22	3 29	4 59	17	11 59 24	
4	M	5 59 6	5 38	6 29	4 11	10 7	5 39	6 27	4 11	6 53	4	M	5 41	6 25	4 11	5 45	6 22	4 10	5 53	25	11 57 46	
5	Tu	6 21 50	5 36	6 30	4 44	10 56	5 37	6 28	4 45	7 42	5	Tu	5 39	6 25	4 46	5 43	6 23	4 49	6 42			
6	W	6 44 28	5 34	6 31	sets.	11 39	5 35	6 29	sets.	8 25	6	W	5 38	6 26	sets.	5 42	6 24	sets.	7 25			
7	Th	7 6 59	5 32	6 32	8 8	morn.	5 33	6 30	8 5	9 14	7	Th	5 37	6 27	8 2	5 40	6 24	7 51	8 14			
8	Fr	7 29 22	5 30	6 33	9 16	0 28	5 31	6 31	9 12	10 0	8	Fr	5 35	6 28	9 8	5 39	6 25	8 55	9 0			
9	Sa	7 51 38	5 29	6 34	10 17	1 14	5 30	6 32	10 12	10 46	9	Sa	5 33	6 29	10 8	5 38	6 26	9 54	9 46			
10	**B**	8 13 47	5 27	6 35	11 12	2 0	5 28	6 33	11 8	11 33	10	**B**	5 31	6 30	11 3	5 36	6 26	10 48	10 33			
11	M	8 35 46	5 25	6 36	morn.	2 47	5 26	6 34	11 58	morn.	11	M	5 29	6 31	11 53	5 35	6 27	11 39	11 25			
12	Tu	8 57 37	5 24	6 37	0 2	3 39	5 25	6 35	morn.	0 25	12	Tu	5 28	6 32	morn.	5 34	6 28	morn.	morn.			
13	W	9 19 19	5 22	6 38	0 45	4 33	5 24	6 36	0 41	1 19	13	W	5 27	6 33	0 37	5 33	6 28	0 25	0 19			
14	Th	9 40 52	5 21	6 39	1 24	5 15	5 22	6 37	1 20	2 11	14	Th	5 25	6 34	1 17	5 32	6 29	1 6	1 11			
15	Fr	10 2 15	5 19	6 40	1 57	6 21	5 21	6 38	1 54	3 7	15	Fr	5 24	6 35	1 51	5 31	6 30	1 42	2 7			
16	Sa	10 23 28	5 17	6 41	2 26	7 13	5 20	6 39	2 24	3 59	16	Sa	5 23	6 36	2 22	5 30	6 31	2 16	2 59			
17	**B**	10 44 31	5 16	6 42	2 54	8 2	5 18	6 40	2 53	4 48	17	**B**	5 21	6 37	2 52	5 29	6 31	2 49	3 48			
18	M	11 5 23	5 15	6 43	3 21	8 50	5 16	6 41	3 21	5 36	18	M	5 20	6 38	3 21	5 28	6 32	3 20	4 36			
19	Tu	11 26 04	5 13	6 44	3 49	9 36	5 15	6 42	3 49	6 22	19	Tu	5 19	6 39	3 50	5 26	6 33	3 52	5 22			
20	W	11 46 34	5 12	6 46	4 15	10 18	5 13	6 44	4 17	7 4	20	W	5 17	6 40	4 18	5 25	6 33	4 23	6 4			
21	Th	12 6 53	5 10	6 47	rises.	10 58	5 11	6 45	rises.	7 44	21	Th	5 15	6 41	rises.	5 24	6 34	rises.	6 44			
22	Fr	12 26 59	5 8	6 48	7 46	11 38	5 10	6 46	7 42	8 24	22	Fr	5 14	6 42	7 38	5 23	6 35	7 27	7 24			
23	Sa	12 46 54	5 6	6 49	8 48	ev. 24	5 9	6 47	8 44	9 10	23	Sa	5 13	6 43	8 39	5 22	6 35	8 26	8 10			
24	**B**	13 6 36	5 4	6 51	9 48	1 10	5 7	6 48	9 43	9 56	24	**B**	5 11	6 44	9 39	5 21	6 36	9 24	8 56			
25	M	13 26 5	5 3	6 52	10 45	1 54	5 6	6 49	10 40	10 40	25	M	5 10	6 45	10 35	5 20	6 37	10 21	9 40			
26	Tu	13 45 20	5 2	6 53	11 35	2 46	5 5	6 50	11 31	11 32	26	Tu	5 9	6 46	11 27	5 19	6 37	11 14	10 32			
27	W	14 4 23	5 1	6 54	morn.	3 42	5 3	6 51	morn.	ev. 28	27	W	5 7	6 47	morn.	5 18	6 38	morn.	11 28			
28	Th	14 23 11	4 59	6 56	0 20	4 42	5 2	6 52	0 16	1 28	28	Th	5 6	6 48	0 13	5 16	6 39	0 2	ev. 28			
29	Fr	14 41 46	4 57	6 57	1 1	5 45	5 1	6 53	0 59	2 31	29	Fr	5 4	6 49	0 56	5 15	6 39	0 47	1 31			
30	Sa	15 0 6	4 56	6 58	1 37	6 48	5 0	6 54	1 35	3 34	30	Sa	5 3	6 50	1 33	5 14	6 40	1 28	2 34			

5th MONTH. MAY, 1864. 31 DAYS.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N. °	′	″	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Rises. H. M.	H. W. Boston H. M.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun Rises H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Rises. H. M.	H. W. N. York H. M.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Mary'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Rises. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Rises. H. M.	H. W. Ch'ton H. M.
1	B	15	18	11	4 54	6 59	2 10	7 49	4 59	6 55	2 9	4 35	1	B	5 2	6 52	2 8	5 13	6 41	2 6	3 35
2	M	15	36	1	4 53	7 0	2 43	8 48	4 58	6 56	2 43	5 34	2	M	5 1	6 53	2 43	5 12	6 42	2 44	4 34
3	Tu	15	53	36	4 51	7 1	3 16	9 43	4 57	6 57	3 18	6 29	3	Tu	5 0	6 54	3 19	5 11	6 43	3 24	5 29
4	W	16	10	55	4 50	7 2	3 52	10 33	4 56	6 58	3 54	7 19	4	W	4 59	6 55	3 56	5 10	6 44	4 4	6 19
5	Th	16	27	58	4 49	7 3	sets.	11 18	4 55	6 59	sets.	8 4	5	Th	4 58	6 56	sets.	5 10	6 45	sets.	7 4
6	Fr	16	44	45	4 48	7 4	8 0	morn.	4 54	7 0	7 55	8 52	6	Fr	4 57	6 56	7 51	5 9	6 45	7 38	7 52
7	Sa	17	1	15	4 47	7 5	9 0	0 6	4 53	7 1	8 55	9 39	7	Sa	4 56	6 57	8 51	5 8	6 46	8 36	8 39
8	B	17	17	27	4 46	7 6	9 53	0 53	4 52	7 2	9 48	10 24	8	B	4 55	6 58	9 44	5 7	6 46	9 29	9 24
9	M	17	33	23	4 45	7 7	10 39	1 38	4 51	7 3	10 35	11 6	9	M	4 54	6 59	10 30	5 6	6 47	10 17	10 6
10	Tu	17	49	1	4 44	7 8	11 19	2 20	4 50	7 4	11 16	11 54	10	Tu	4 53	7 0	11 12	5 5	6 48	11 0	10 54
11	W	18	4	21	4 43	7 9	11 55	3 8	4 49	7 5	11 52	morn.	11	W	4 52	7 1	11 49	5 4	6 48	11 39	11 42
12	Th	18	19	23	4 42	7 10	morn.	3 56	4 48	7 6	morn.	0 42	12	Th	4 51	7 2	morn.	5 3	6 49	morn.	morn.
13	Fr	18	34	6	4 41	7 11	0 26	4 44	4 47	7 7	0 24	1 30	13	Fr	4 50	7 3	0 22	5 2	6 50	0 15	0 30
14	Sa	18	48	31	4 40	7 12	0 56	5 33	4 45	7 8	0 54	2 19	14	Sa	4 49	7 4	0 53	5 2	6 50	0 48	1 19
15	B	19	2	36	4 39	7 13	1 22	6 24	4 44	7 9	1 21	3 10	15	B	4 48	7 5	1 20	5 1	6 51	1 19	2 10
16	M	19	16	23	4 38	7 14	1 49	7 15	4 43	7 10	1 49	4 1	16	M	4 47	7 6	1 49	5 0	6 52	1 50	3 1
17	Tu	19	29	49	4 37	7 15	2 16	8 5	4 42	7 11	2 17	4 51	17	Tu	4 46	7 7	2 18	5 0	6 52	2 22	3 51
18	W	19	42	56	4 36	7 16	2 45	8 56	4 41	7 12	2 48	5 42	18	W	4 45	7 7	2 50	4 59	6 53	2 57	4 42
19	Th	19	55	43	4 35	7 17	3 17	9 44	4 40	7 13	3 20	6 30	19	Th	4 44	7 8	3 23	4 58	6 54	3 32	5 30
20	Fr	20	8	9	4 35	7 18	3 54	10 31	4 39	7 14	3 58	7 17	20	Fr	4 44	7 9	4 2	4 58	6 54	4 13	6 17
21	Sa	20	20	15	4 34	7 19	rises.	11 17	4 38	7 15	rises.	8 3	21	Sa	4 43	7 10	rises.	4 57	6 55	rises.	7 3
22	B	20	32	0	4 33	7 20	8 36	ev. 6	4 37	7 16	8 31	8 52	22	B	4 42	7 10	8 27	4 57	6 55	8 12	7 52
23	M	20	43	24	4 32	7 21	9 32	0 56	4 36	7 17	9 27	9 42	23	M	4 42	7 11	9 23	4 56	6 56	9 9	8 42
24	Tu	20	54	27	4 31	7 22	10 19	1 44	4 35	7 18	10 16	10 30	24	Tu	4 41	7 12	10 12	4 56	6 56	10 0	9 30
25	W	21	5	8	4 30	7 23	11 2	2 33	4 35	7 19	10 59	11 19	25	W	4 40	7 13	10 57	4 55	6 57	10 47	10 19
26	Th	21	15	27	4 29	7 24	11 39	3 29	4 34	7 20	11 37	ev. 15	26	Th	4 40	7 14	11 35	4 55	6 57	11 28	11 15
27	Fr	21	25	25	4 28	7 25	morn.	4 24	4 33	7 21	morn.	1 10	27	Fr	4 39	7 14	morn.	4 54	6 58	morn.	ev. 10
28	Sa	21	35	0	4 28	7 26	0 13	5 22	4 33	7 22	0 12	2 8	28	Sa	4 38	7 15	0 11	4 54	6 58	0 8	1 8
29	B	21	44	13	4 27	7 27	0 45	6 23	4 32	7 23	0 45	3 9	29	B	4 38	7 16	0 45	4 53	6 59	0 45	2 9
30	M	21	53	3	4 26	7 28	1 18	7 24	4 31	7 24	1 19	4 10	30	M	4 37	7 16	1 20	4 53	6 59	1 23	3 10
31	Tu	21	1	31	4 26	7 28	1 51	8 23	4 31	7 25	1 53	5 9	31	Tu	4 37	7 17	1 55	4 53	7 0	2 2	4 9

MOON'S PHASES.

		Boston. H. M.	New York. H. M.	Washt'on. H. M.	Charles'n H. M.
New Moon	D. 5	7 30 ev.	7 18 ev.	7 6 ev.	6 54 ev.
First Quarter	13	1 36 ev.	1 24 ev.	1 12 ev.	1 0 ev.
Full Moon	21	8 40 mo.	8 28 mo.	8 16 mo.	8 4 mo.
Third Quarter	28	4 37 mo.	4 25 mo.	4 13 mo.	4 1 mo.

Sun on Merid. or noon mark.

D.	H.	M.	S.
1	11	56	53
9	11	56	14
17	11	56	11
25	11	56	43

6th MONTH. JUNE, 1864. 30 DAYS.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Mary'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California.			CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.			
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. BOSTON	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N YORK			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. CH'TON
		° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	22 9 35	4 25	7 29	2 27	9 20	4 31	7 24	2 29	6 6	1	W	4 36	7 18	2 32	4 53	7 1	2 42	5 6
2	Th	22 17 17	4 24	7 30	3 8	10 13	4 30	7 25	3 11	6 59	2	Th	4 36	7 19	3 15	4 53	7 1	3 27	5 59
3	Fr	22 24 35	4 24	7 30	3 51	10 58	4 30	7 25	3 55	7 44	3	Fr	4 35	7 19	4 0	4 53	7 2	4 13	6 44
4	Sa	22 31 29	4 23	7 31	sets.	11 44	4 29	7 26	sets.	8 30	4	Sa	4 35	7 20	sets.	4 52	7 2	sets.	7 30
5	B	22 38 0	4 23	7 32	8 33	morn.	4 29	7 27	8 29	9 19	5	B	4 35	7 20	8 24	4 52	7 3	8 10	8 19
6	M	22 44 8	4 23	7 33	9 16	0 33	4 28	7 27	9 12	10 0	6	M	4 34	7 21	9 8	4 52	7 3	8 55	9 0
7	Tu	22 49 51	4 22	7 33	9 54	1 14	4 28	7 28	9 50	10 40	7	Tu	4 34	7 21	9 47	4 52	7 4	9 36	9 40
8	W	22 55 10	4 22	7 34	10 26	1 54	4 28	7 28	10 24	11 20	8	W	4 34	7 22	10 21	4 52	7 4	10 13	10 20
9	Th	23 0 5	4 22	7 35	10 56	2 34	4 28	7 29	10 54	morn.	9	Th	4 34	7 22	10 52	4 52	7 5	10 47	11 4
10	Fr	23 4 36	4 22	7 35	11 23	3 18	4 28	7 29	11 22	0 4	10	Fr	4 34	7 23	11 21	4 52	7 5	11 19	11 47
11	Sa	23 8 43	4 22	7 36	11 51	4 1	4 28	7 30	11 51	0 47	11	Sa	4 34	7 24	11 50	4 52	7 6	11 50	morn.
12	B	23 12 25	4 22	7 37	morn.	4 46	4 28	7 30	morn.	1 32	12	B	4 34	7 25	morn.	4 52	7 6	morn.	0 32
13	M	23 15 42	4 22	7 37	0 16	5 34	4 28	7 31	0 17	2 20	13	M	4 34	7 25	0 18	4 52	7 7	0 21	1 20
14	Tu	23 18 35	4 22	7 38	0 44	6 26	4 28	7 31	0 46	3 12	14	Tu	4 34	7 26	0 48	4 52	7 7	0 53	2 12
15	W	23 21 4	4 22	7 38	1 15	7 20	4 28	7 32	1 17	4 6	15	W	4 33	7 27	1 20	4 52	7 8	1 28	3 6
16	Th	23 23 7	4 22	7 38	1 27	8 15	4 28	7 32	1 32	5 1	16	Th	4 33	7 27	1 37	4 52	7 8	1 52	4 1
17	Fr	23 24 46	4 22	7 39	2 29	9 11	4 28	7 33	2 33	5 57	17	Fr	4 33	7 28	2 37	4 52	7 9	2 49	4 57
18	Sa	23 26 1	4 22	7 39	3 17	10 8	4 28	7 33	3 21	6 54	18	Sa	4 33	7 28	3 26	4 52	7 9	3 40	5 54
19	B	23 26 50	4 23	7 39	rises.	11 0	4 29	7 34	rises.	7 46	19	B	4 33	7 28	rises.	4 52	7 10	rises.	6 46
20	M	23 27 15	4 23	7 39	8 16	11 50	4 29	7 34	8 11	8 36	20	M	4 34	7 28	8 7	4 52	7 10	7 52	7 36
21	Tu	23 27 14	4 23	7 39	8 59	ev. 42	4 29	7 34	8 55	9 28	21	Tu	4 34	7 28	8 52	4 52	7 10	8 41	8 28
22	W	23 26 49	4 23	7 40	9 40	1 31	4 29	7 34	9 37	10 17	22	W	4 34	7 29	9 35	4 52	7 11	9 27	9 17
23	Th	23 25 59	4 23	7 40	10 15	2 18	4 29	7 35	10 14	11 4	23	Th	4 34	7 29	10 12	4 52	7 11	10 8	10 4
24	Fr	23 24 45	4 24	7 40	10 48	3 10	4 30	7 35	10 48	11 56	24	Fr	4 35	7 29	10 48	4 53	7 11	10 47	10 56
25	Sa	23 23 5	4 24	7 40	11 21	4 3	4 30	7 35	11 22	ev. 49	25	Sa	4 35	7 29	11 22	4 53	7 11	11 25	11 49
26	B	23 21 1	4 24	7 40	11 53	4 59	4 30	7 35	11 55	1 45	26	B	4 35	7 29	11 57	4 53	7 11	morn.	ev. 45
27	M	23 18 32	4 25	7 40	morn.	5 56	4 30	7 35	morn.	2 42	27	M	4 35	7 29	morn.	4 53	7 11	0 2	1 42
28	Tu	23 15 39	4 25	7 40	0 29	6 59	4 31	7 35	0 31	3 45	28	Tu	4 36	7 29	0 34	4 54	7 11	0 43	2 45
29	W	23 12 21	4 25	7 40	1 6	7 59	4 31	7 35	1 10	4 45	29	W	4 36	7 29	1 23	4 54	7 11	1 24	3 45
30	Th	23 8 39	4 25	7 40	1 48	8 59	4 31	7 35	1 52	5 45	30	Th	4 36	7 29	1 56	4 54	7 11	2 9	4 45

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M. BOSTON.	H. M. NEW YORK.	H. M. WASH'TON.	H. M. CHARLES'N.
New Moon	4	6 56 mo.	6 44 mo.	6 32 mo.	6 20 mo.
First Quarter	12	7 4 mo.	6 52 mo.	6 40 mo.	6 28 mo.
Full Moon	19	6 10 ev.	5 58 ev.	5 46 ev.	5 34 ev.
Third Quarter	26	9 31 mo.	9 19 mo.	9 7 mo.	8 55 mo.

Sun on Merid. or noon mark.

D.	H. M. S.
1	11 57 37
9	11 59 2
17	12 0 41
25	12 2 24

7th MONTH. JULY, 1864. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHTON.	CHARLES'N.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.		
New Moon	3	7 39 ev.	7 27 ev.	7 15 ev.	7 3 ev.	1	12	3	36
First Quarter	11	7 ev.	10 55 ev.	10 43 ev.	10 31 ev.	9	12	4	58
Full Moon	19	1 52 mo.	1 40 mo.	1 28 mo.	1 16 mo.	17	12	5	52
Third Quarter	25	4 2 ev.	3 50 ev.	3 38 ev.	3 26 ev.	25	12	6	12

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	H. W. Boston	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	H. W. N York	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Mary'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	H. W. Ch'ton
		° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fr	23 4 33	4 26	7 40	2 34	9 54	4 31	7 35	2 39	6 40	1	Fr	4 37	7 29	2 44	4 55	7 11	2 58	5 40
2	Sa	23 0 2	4 26	7 40	3 25	10 42	4 32	7 35	3 30	7 28	2	Sa	4 37	7 29	3 34	4 55	7 11	3 49	6 28
3	**B**	22 55 7	4 27	7 40	sets.	11 24	4 32	7 35	sets.	8 10	3	**B**	4 38	7 29	sets.	4 56	7 11	sets.	7 10
4	M	22 49 48	4 27	7 39	7 52	morn.	4 33	7 34	7 48	8 54	4	M	4 38	7 28	7 44	4 56	7 11	7 34	7 54
5	Tu	22 44 6	4 28	7 39	8 27	0 8	4 33	7 34	8 24	9 33	5	Tu	4 39	7 28	8 21	4 57	7 11	8 12	8 33
6	W	22 37 59	4 29	7 39	8 59	0 47	4 34	7 34	8 56	10 14	6	W	4 40	7 28	8 54	4 57	7 11	8 48	9 14
7	Th	22 31 30	4 29	7 39	9 27	1 28	4 34	7 34	9 25	10 46	7	Th	4 40	7 28	9 24	4 58	7 11	9 20	9 46
8	Fr	22 24 37	4 30	7 38	9 53	2 0	4 35	7 33	9 53	11 25	8	Fr	4 41	7 27	9 52	4 58	7 10	9 51	10 25
9	Sa	22 17 20	4 31	7 38	10 21	2 39	4 36	7 33	10 21	morn.	9	Sa	4 42	7 27	10 22	4 59	7 10	10 23	11 7
10	**B**	22 9 41	4 31	7 38	10 48	3 21	4 37	7 33	10 49	0 7	10	**B**	4 42	7 27	10 50	5 0	7 10	10 54	11 50
11	M	22 1 39	4 32	7 37	11 15	4 4	4 38	7 32	11 18	0 50	11	M	4 43	7 26	11 20	5 0	7 10	11 26	morn.
12	Tu	21 53 14	4 33	7 37	11 48	4 52	4 39	7 32	11 51	1 38	12	Tu	4 44	7 26	11 54	5 1	7 9	morn.	0 38
13	W	21 44 27	4 34	7 36	morn.	5 45	4 39	7 31	morn.	2 31	13	W	4 45	7 25	morn.	5 1	7 9	0 3	1 31
14	Th	21 35 18	4 35	7 36	0 23	6 42	4 40	7 31	0 26	3 28	14	Th	4 45	7 25	0 30	5 2	7 9	0 42	2 28
15	Fr	21 25 46	4 36	7 35	1 6	7 43	4 41	7 30	1 10	4 29	15	Fr	4 46	7 24	1 15	5 3	7 8	1 28	3 29
16	Sa	21 15 53	4 37	7 34	1 56	8 47	4 42	7 29	2 1	5 33	16	Sa	4 47	7 24	2 5	5 3	7 8	2 20	4 33
17	**B**	21 5 38	4 38	7 34	2 54	9 48	4 43	7 29	2 59	6 34	17	**B**	4 48	7 23	3 4	5 4	7 8	3 18	5 34
18	M	20 55 2	4 39	7 33	rises.	10 44	4 43	7 28	rises.	7 30	18	M	4 49	7 23	rises.	5 4	7 7	rises.	6 30
19	Tu	20 44 4	4 39	7 32	7 34	11 34	4 44	7 27	7 31	8 19	19	Tu	4 50	7 22	7 28	5 5	7 7	7 19	7 19
20	W	20 32 46	4 40	7 32	8 12	ev. 26	4 45	7 27	8 10	9 12	20	W	4 50	7 22	8 8	5 5	7 6	8 3	8 12
21	Th	20 21 6	4 41	7 31	8 48	1 14	4 46	7 26	8 47	10 0	21	Th	4 51	7 21	8 47	5 6	7 6	8 44	9 0
22	Fr	20 9 6	4 42	7 30	9 23	2 0	4 47	7 25	9 23	10 46	22	Fr	4 52	7 20	9 23	5 7	7 5	9 24	9 46
23	Sa	19 56 46	4 43	7 29	9 58	2 47	4 48	7 24	9 59	11 33	23	Sa	4 53	7 19	10 1	5 7	7 5	10 5	10 33
24	**B**	19 44 6	4 44	7 28	10 31	3 40	4 49	7 23	10 33	ev. 26	24	**B**	4 53	7 18	10 36	5 8	7 4	10 43	11 26
25	M	19 31 6	4 45	7 27	11 8	4 35	4 49	7 22	11 11	1 21	25	M	4 54	7 17	11 14	5 8	7 3	11 25	ev. 21
26	Tu	19 17 47	4 46	7 26	11 48	5 31	4 50	7 22	11 52	2 17	26	Tu	4 55	7 16	11 56	5 9	7 3	morn.	1 17
27	W	19 4 8	4 47	7 25	morn.	6 36	4 51	7 21	morn.	3 22	27	W	4 56	7 15	morn.	5 10	7 2	0 9	2 22
28	Th	18 50 11	4 48	7 24	0 33	7 39	4 52	7 20	0 38	4 25	28	Th	4 56	7 14	0 42	5 11	7 1	0 56	3 25
29	Fr	18 35 55	4 49	7 23	1 22	8 38	4 53	7 19	1 27	5 24	29	Fr	4 57	7 14	1 31	5 11	7 0	1 45	4 24
30	Sa	18 21 20	4 50	7 22	2 15	9 33	4 54	7 18	2 20	6 19	30	Sa	4 58	7 14	2 24	5 12	7 0	2 38	5 19
31	**B**	18 6 27	4 51	7 21	3 9	10 21	4 55	7 17	3 13	7 7	31	**B**	4 59	7 13	3 18	5 13	6 59	3 30	6 7

8th MONTH. AUGUST, 1864. 31 DAYS.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N. °	″	′	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	H. W. Boston H. M.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	H. W. N York H. M.
1	M	17	51	17	4 52	7 20	4 6	11 0	4 56	7 16	4 10	7 46
2	Tu	17	35	49	4 53	7 19	sets.	11 39	4 57	7 15	sets.	8 25
3	W	17	20	4	4 54	7 18	7 29	morn.	4 58	7 14	7 28	9 4
4	Th	17	4	2	4 55	7 16	7 57	0 18	4 59	7 13	7 56	9 41
5	Fr	16	47	43	4 56	7 15	8 24	0 55	5 0	7 12	8 24	10 16
6	Sa	16	31	8	4 57	7 14	8 52	1 30	5 1	7 11	8 53	10 50
7	B	16	14	18	4 58	7 13	9 19	2 4	5 2	7 10	9 21	11 29
8	M	15	57	12	4 59	7 11	9 48	2 43	5 3	7 9	9 51	morn.
9	Tu	15	39	50	5 0	7 10	10 22	3 27	5 4	7 8	10 25	0 13
10	W	15	22	13	5 1	7 9	11 0	4 14	5 5	7 6	11 4	1 0
11	Th	15	4	22	5 2	7 8	11 46	5 9	5 6	7 5	11 51	1 55
12	Fr	14	46	17	5 3	7 7	morn.	6 10	5 7	7 3	morn.	2 56
13	Sa	14	27	57	5 4	7 5	0 40	7 18	5 8	7 2	0 44	4 4
14	B	14	9	23	5 5	7 4	1 40	8 24	5 9	7 0	1 44	5 10
15	M	13	50	36	5 6	7 2	2 49	9 28	5 10	6 59	2 52	6 14
16	Tu	13	31	36	5 7	7 1	4 2	10 26	5 11	6 58	4 5	7 12
17	W	13	12	23	5 8	7 0	rises.	11 16	5 12	6 57	rises.	8 2
18	Th	12	52	57	5 9	6 58	7 19	ev. 6	5 13	6 55	7 19	8 52
19	Fr	12	33	19	5 10	6 56	7 55	0 53	5 14	6 54	7 56	9 39
20	Sa	12	13	29	5 11	6 55	8 31	1 38	5 15	6 53	8 33	10 24
21	B	11	53	28	5 12	6 54	9 8	2 24	5 16	6 51	9 11	11 10
22	M	11	33	14	5 14	6 52	9 49	3 17	5 17	6 50	9 53	ev. 3
23	Tu	11	12	50	5 15	6 51	10 33	4 12	5 18	6 49	10 37	0 58
24	W	10	52	15	5 16	6 49	11 19	5 11	5 19	6 47	11 24	1 57
25	Th	10	31	30	5 17	6 48	morn.	6 14	5 20	6 45	morn.	3 0
26	Fr	10	10	31	5 18	6 46	0 11	7 15	5 21	6 43	0 15	4 1
27	Sa	9	49	29	5 19	6 44	1 5	8 11	5 22	6 41	1 9	4 57
28	B	9	28	14	5 20	6 42	2 1	9 5	5 23	6 40	2 5	5 51
29	M	9	6	50	5 21	6 41	2 58	9 52	5 24	6 38	3 1	6 38
30	Tu	8	45	18	5 22	6 39	3 54	10 33	5 25	6 36	3 57	7 19
31	W	8	23	37	5 23	6 37	4 51	11 9	5 26	6 34	4 52	7 55

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Mary'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	H. W. Ch'ton H. M.
1	M	5 0	7 12	4 23	5 13	6 58	4 24	6 46
2	Tu	5 1	7 11	sets.	5 14	6 57	sets.	7 25
3	W	5 2	7 10	7 26	5 14	6 56	7 21	8 4
4	Th	5 2	7 9	7 56	5 15	6 55	7 53	8 41
5	Fr	5 3	7 8	8 25	5 16	6 54	8 25	9 16
6	Sa	5 4	7 7	8 52	5 16	6 53	8 56	9 50
7	B	5 5	7 6	9 22	5 17	6 52	9 28	10 29
8	M	5 6	7 4	9 54	5 18	6 51	10 2	11 13
9	Tu	5 7	7 3	10 28	5 18	6 50	10 39	12 0
10	W	5 8	7 1	11 8	5 19	6 49	11 21	morn.
11	Th	5 9	7 0	11 54	5 20	6 48	morn.	0 55
12	Fr	5 10	6 59	morn.	5 20	6 47	0 9	1 56
13	Sa	5 11	6 58	0 49	5 21	6 46	1 3	3 4
14	B	5 12	6 57	1 49	5 22	6 45	2 2	4 10
15	M	5 13	6 55	2 56	5 22	6 44	3 8	5 14
16	Tu	5 14	6 54	4 8	5 23	6 43	4 17	6 12
17	W	5 15	6 53	rises.	5 24	6 42	rises.	7 2
18	Th	5 16	6 52	7 19	5 24	6 41	7 18	7 52
19	Fr	5 17	6 50	7 57	5 25	6 40	8 0	8 39
20	Sa	5 18	6 49	8 35	5 26	6 39	8 41	9 24
21	B	5 19	6 48	9 14	5 27	6 38	9 23	10 10
22	M	5 20	6 46	9 57	5 27	6 37	10 8	11 3
23	Tu	5 21	6 45	10 41	5 28	6 36	10 54	11 58
24	W	5 21	6 43	11 29	5 29	6 35	11 43	ev. 57
25	Th	5 22	6 42	morn.	5 29	6 34	morn.	2 0
26	Fr	5 23	6 41	0 20	5 30	6 33	0 34	3 1
27	Sa	5 24	6 39	1 14	5 31	6 32	1 27	3 57
28	B	5 25	6 38	2 9	5 32	6 31	2 20	4 51
29	M	5 26	6 36	3 4	5 32	6 29	3 13	5 38
30	Tu	5 27	6 34	3 59	5 33	6 28	4 6	6 19
31	W	5 28	6 33	4 54	5 34	6 26	4 59	6 55

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	Boston. H. M.	New York. H. M.	Washton. H. M.	Charles'n. H. M.
New Moon	2	9 49 mo.	9 37 mo.	9 25 mo.	9 13 mo.	
First Quarter	10	1 13 ev.	1 1 ev.	0 49 ev.	0 37 ev.	
Full Moon	17	8 52 mo.	8 40 mo.	8 28 mo.	8 16 mo.	
Third Quarter ...	24	1 20 mo.	1 8 mo.	0 56 mo.	0 44 mo.	

Sun on Merid. or noon mark. D.	H.	M.	S.
1	12	0	0
9	12	5	10
17	12	3	43
25	12	1	44

9th MONTH. SEPTEMBER, 1864. 30 DAYS.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets.	H. W. N York	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun rises.	Sun skts.	Moon sets.	H. W Ch'ton
		° ″ ′	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M
1	Th	8 1 47	5 24	6 36	sets.	11 46	5 27	6 33	sets.	8 32	1	Th	5 29	6 31	sets.	5 35	6 25	sets.	7 32
2	Fr	7 39 50	5 26	6 35	6 56	morn.	5 28	6 32	6 56	9 9	2	Fr	5 30	6 30	6 57	5 35	6 24	6 59	8 9
3	Sa	7 17 46	5 27	6 33	7 23	0 23	5 29	6 30	7 25	9 46	3	Sa	5 31	6 28	7 26	5 36	6 22	7 31	8 46
4	B	6 55 35	5 28	6 31	7 52	1 0	5 30	6 29	7 55	10 22	4	B	5 32	6 27	7 57	5 37	6 21	8 4	9 22
5	M	6 33 16	5 29	6 30	8 24	1 36	5 31	6 27	8 27	11 0	5	M	5 33	6 25	8 30	5 37	6 20	8 40	10 0
6	Tu	6 10 52	5 30	6 28	9 1	2 14	5 32	6 26	9 4	11 44	6	Tu	5 34	6 24	9 8	5 38	6 19	9 20	10 44
7	W	5 48 21	5 31	6 26	9 42	2 58	5 33	6 24	9 46	morn.	7	W	5 35	6 23	9 51	5 38	6 18	10 4	11 34
8	Th	5 25 45	5 32	6 25	10 31	3 48	5 34	6 23	10 35	0 34	8	Th	5 35	6 21	10 40	5 39	6 16	10 54	morn.
9	Fr	5 3 3	5 33	6 23	11 27	4 44	5 35	6 21	11 32	1 30	9	Fr	5 36	6 20	11 36	5 40	6 15	11 50	0 30
10	Sa	4 40 16	5 34	6 21	morn.	5 48	5 36	6 19	morn.	2 34	10	Sa	5 37	6 18	morn.	5 40	6 14	morn.	1 34
11	B	4 17 25	5 35	6 19	0 29	6 56	5 36	6 18	0 33	3 42	11	B	5 38	6 17	0 37	5 41	6 12	0 50	2 42
12	M	3 54 29	5 36	6 17	1 38	8 2	5 37	6 16	1 41	4 48	12	M	5 39	6 15	1 45	5 42	6 11	1 55	3 48
13	Tu	3 31 28	5 37	6 16	2 50	9 6	5 38	6 14	2 52	5 52	13	Tu	5 40	6 13	2 55	5 42	6 9	3 2	4 52
14	W	3 8 24	5 38	6 14	4 5	10 4	5 39	6 12	4 6	6 50	14	W	5 40	6 12	4 8	5 43	6 8	4 12	5 50
15	Th	2 45 16	5 39	6 12	rises.	10 54	5 40	6 10	rises.	7 40	15	Th	5 41	6 10	rises.	5 43	6 7	rises.	6 40
16	Fr	2 22 6	5 40	6 11	6 25	11 41	5 41	6 8	6 26	8 27	16	Fr	5 42	6 9	6 28	5 44	6 6	6 32	7 27
17	Sa	1 58 52	5 41	6 9	7 2	ev. 31	5 42	6 7	7 5	9 17	17	Sa	5 43	6 7	7 7	5 45	6 5	7 15	8 17
18	B	1 35 36	5 42	6 7	7 43	1 18	5 43	6 5	7 46	10 4	18	B	5 44	6 5	7 49	5 45	6 4	8 0	9 4
19	M	1 12 17	5 43	6 5	8 26	2 2	5 44	6 4	8 30	10 48	19	M	5 44	6 4	8 34	5 46	6 3	8 47	9 48
20	Tu	0 48 57	5 44	6 4	9 15	2 54	5 45	6 2	9 20	11 40	20	Tu	5 45	6 2	9 24	5 47	6 2	9 38	10 40
21	W	0 25 35	5 45	6 2	10 7	3 49	5 46	6 1	10 11	ev. 35	21	W	5 46	6 1	10 16	5 47	6 0	10 30	11 35
22	Th	0 2 4	5 46	6 0	11 0	4 46	5 47	5 59	11 4	1 32	22	Th	5 47	5 59	11 9	5 48	5 59	11 22	ev. 32
23	Fr	S. 21 12	5 47	5 58	11 57	5 45	5 48	5 57	morn.	2 31	23	Fr	5 48	5 57	morn.	5 48	5 57	morn.	1 31
24	Sa	0 44 37	5 48	5 56	morn.	6 43	5 49	5 55	0 1	3 29	24	Sa	5 49	5 55	0 5	5 49	5 55	0 17	2 29
25	B	1 8 2	5 49	5 54	0 51	7 37	5 50	5 53	0 54	4 23	25	B	5 50	5 53	0 58	5 50	5 54	1 8	3 23
26	M	1 31 27	5 50	5 52	1 49	8 29	5 51	5 52	1 51	5 15	26	M	5 51	5 52	1 54	5 50	5 53	2 2	4 15
27	Tu	1 54 51	5 51	5 50	2 46	9 17	5 52	5 50	2 48	6 3	27	Tu	5 52	5 51	2 50	5 51	5 51	2 55	5 3
28	W	2 18 15	5 53	5 49	3 43	10 0	5 53	5 49	3 44	6 46	28	W	5 53	5 49	3 45	5 52	5 50	3 48	5 46
29	Th	2 41 37	5 54	5 46	4 40	10 38	5 54	5 47	4 40	7 24	29	Th	5 54	5 47	4 40	5 52	5 48	4 40	6 24
30	Fr	3 4 58	5 55	5 45	sets.	11 14	5 55	5 45	sets.	8 0	30	Fr	5 55	5 45	sets.	5 53	5 47	sets.	7 0

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON. H. M.	NEW YORK. H. M.	WASHTON. H. M.	CHARLES'N. H. M.	Sun on Merid. D.	H. M. S.
New Moon	1		1 24 mo.	1 12 mo.	1 6 mo.	0 48 mo.	1	11 59 39
First Quarter	9		1 6 mo.	0 54 mo.	0 42 mo.	0 30 mo.	9	11 57 0
Full Moon	15		4 25 ev.	4 13 ev.	4 1 ev.	3 49 ev.	17	11 54 12
Third Quarter	22		2 10 ev.	1 58 ev.	1 46 ev.	1 34 ev.	25	11 51 25
New Moon	30		5 59 ev.	5 47 ev.	5 35 ev.	5 23 ev.		

10th MONTH. OCTOBER, 1864. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASH'TON.	CHARLES'N.
First Quarter	8		10 53 mo.	10 41 mo.	10 29 mo.	10 17 mo.
Full Moon	15		1 31 mo.	1 19 mo.	1 7 mo.	0 55 mo.
Third Quarter	22		6 43 mo.	6 31 mo.	6 19 mo.	6 7 mo.
New Moon	30		10 44 mo.	10 32 mo.	10 20 mo.	10 8 mo.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S. °	′	″	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	H. W. Boston H. M.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'a, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	H. W. N. York H. M.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Mary'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	H. W. Ch ton H. M.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark. D.	H.	M.	S.
1	Sa	3	28	27	5 56	5 43	5 55	11 51	5 56	5 43	5 57	8 37	1	Sa	5 56	5 44	5 59	5 54	5 45	6 6	7 37	1	11	49	27
2	B	3	51	43	5 57	5 42	6 27	morn.	5 57	5 42	6 30	9 18	2	B	5 57	5 42	6 33	5 55	5 44	6 41	8 18	9	11	47	8
3	M	4	14	46	5 58	5 40	7 2	0 36	5 58	5 41	7 6	9 58	3	M	5 58	5 41	7 9	5 55	5 43	7 20	8 58	17	11	45	17
4	Tu	4	37	57	5 59	5 39	7 43	1 12	5 59	5 39	7 47	10 38	4	Tu	5 59	5 39	7 51	5 56	5 42	8 3	9 38	25	11	44	6
5	W	5	1	4	6 1	5 38	8 28	1 52	6 0	5 37	8 33	11 22	5	W	6 0	5 38	8 37	5 56	5 41	8 51	10 22				
6	Th	5	24	8	6 2	5 36	9 20	2 36	6 1	5 36	9 25	morn.	6	Th	6 1	5 37	9 29	5 57	5 40	9 43	11 15				
7	Fr	5	47	7	6 3	5 34	10 20	3 29	6 2	5 34	10 24	0 15	7	Fr	6 2	5 35	10 29	5 58	5 38	10 41	morn.				
8	Sa	6	10	1	6 4	5 33	11 23	4 25	6 3	5 33	11 27	1 11	8	Sa	6 3	5 34	11 31	5 58	5 37	11 42	0 11				
9	B	6	32	51	6 5	5 31	morn.	5 28	6 4	5 31	morn.	2 14	9	B	6 4	5 32	morn.	5 59	5 36	morn.	1 14				
10	M	6	55	35	6 6	5 29	0 31	6 32	6 5	5 29	0 34	3 18	10	M	6 5	5 31	0 37	6 0	5 35	0 46	2 18				
11	Tu	7	18	14	6 8	5 28	1 42	7 39	6 6	5 28	1 44	4 25	11	Tu	6 6	5 30	1 46	6 0	5 34	1 52	3 25				
12	W	7	40	46	6 9	5 26	2 54	8 42	6 7	5 26	2 55	5 28	12	W	6 7	5 29	2 56	6 1	5 33	2 59	4 28				
13	Th	8	3	12	6 10	5 24	4 6	9 39	6 8	5 25	4 6	6 25	13	Th	6 8	5 27	4 6	6 2	5 32	4 6	5 25				
14	Fr	8	25	32	6 11	5 22	rises.	10 31	6 9	5 23	rises.	7 17	14	Fr	6 9	5 25	rises.	6 2	5 31	rises.	6 17				
15	Sa	8	47	44	6 12	5 20	5 31	11 18	6 10	5 22	5 37	8 4	15	Sa	6 10	5 24	5 40	6 3	5 29	5 48	7 4				
16	B	9	10	49	6 13	5 19	6 17	ev. 8	6 11	5 20	6 21	8 54	16	B	6 11	5 22	6 25	6 4	5 28	6 36	7 54				
17	M	9	31	46	6 14	5 17	7 4	0 57	6 12	5 19	7 8	9 43	17	M	6 12	5 20	7 12	6 4	5 26	7 25	8 43				
18	Tu	9	53	35	6 15	5 16	7 56	1 43	6 13	5 17	8 1	10 29	18	Tu	6 13	5 19	8 5	6 5	5 25	8 19	9 29				
19	W	10	15	15	6 17	5 14	8 51	2 31	6 14	5 16	8 55	11 17	19	W	6 14	5 17	9 0	6 6	5 24	9 13	10 17				
20	Th	10	36	46	6 18	5 13	9 46	3 24	6 15	5 15	9 50	ev. 10	20	Th	6 15	5 16	9 54	6 7	5 23	10 7	11 10				
21	Fr	10	58	8	6 19	5 11	10 44	4 15	6 16	5 13	10 47	1 1	21	Fr	6 16	5 15	10 51	6 8	5 22	11 2	ev. 1				
22	Sa	11	19	20	6 21	5 10	11 40	5 9	6 18	5 12	11 43	1 55	22	Sa	6 17	5 14	11 46	6 8	5 21	11 54	0 55				
23	B	11	40	22	6 22	5 8	morn.	6 4	6 19	5 10	morn.	2 50	23	B	6 18	5 13	morn.	6 9	5 20	morn.	1 50				
24	M	12	1	13	6 23	5 7	0 37	6 56	6 20	5 8	0 39	3 42	24	M	6 19	5 12	0 41	6 10	5 19	0 48	2 42				
25	Tu	12	21	54	6 24	5 5	1 34	7 44	6 21	5 7	1 35	4 31	25	Tu	6 20	5 10	1 36	6 11	5 18	1 40	3 31				
26	W	12	42	23	6 25	5 4	2 30	8 36	6 22	5 5	2 31	5 22	26	W	6 21	5 9	2 31	6 11	5 17	2 32	4 22				
27	Th	13	2	40	6 27	5 2	3 28	9 20	6 24	5 4	3 27	6 6	27	Th	6 22	5 7	3 26	6 12	5 16	3 25	5 6				
28	Fr	13	22	45	6 28	5 1	4 26	10 4	6 25	5 3	4 25	6 50	28	Fr	6 23	5 5	4 23	6 13	5 15	4 19	5 50				
29	Sa	13	42	37	6 29	5 0	5 24	10 45	6 26	5 2	5 23	7 31	29	Sa	6 24	5 4	5 20	6 14	5 14	5 14	6 31				
30	B	14	2	16	6 31	4 58	sets.	11 23	6 27	5 0	sets.	8 9	30	B	6 25	5 3	sets.	6 14	5 13	sets.	7 9				
31	M	14	21	42	6 32	4 57	5 41	morn.	6 28	4 59	5 44	8 53	31	M	6 26	5 2	5 49	6 15	5 12	6 1	7 53				

11th MONTH. NOVEMBER, 1864. 30 DAYS.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. N. York	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun risks.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Ch'ton
		° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	14 40 54	6 33	4 55	6 26	0 7	6 29	4 59	6 30	9 37	1	Tu	6 27	5 1	6 35	6 16	5 11	6 48	8 37
2	W	14 59 52	6 34	4 54	7 17	0 51	6 30	4 58	7 22	10 22	2	W	6 28	5 0	7 26	6 17	5 10	7 40	9 22
3	Th	15 18 35	6 35	4 53	8 14	1 36	6 31	4 57	8 19	11 8	3	Th	6 29	4 59	8 23	6 18	5 9	8 36	10 8
4	Fr	15 37 2	6 36	4 52	9 17	2 22	6 32	4 56	9 20	12 0	4	Fr	6 30	4 58	9 24	6 19	5 8	9 36	11 0
5	Sa	15 55 15	6 37	4 50	10 22	3 14	6 33	4 55	10 25	morn.	5	Sa	6 31	4 57	10 28	6 20	5 8	10 38	11 55
6	B	16 13 11	6 39	4 49	11 31	4 9	6 35	4 53	11 33	0 55	6	B	6 32	4 56	11 35	6 21	5 7	11 42	morn.
7	M	16 30 51	6 40	4 48	morn.	5 9	6 36	4 52	morn.	1 55	7	M	6 33	4 55	morn.	6 22	5 6	morn.	0 55
8	Tu	16 48 14	6 41	4 47	0 39	6 10	6 38	4 50	0 40	2 56	8	Tu	6 35	4 54	0 41	6 23	5 5	0 45	1 56
9	W	17 5 20	6 43	4 45	1 50	7 13	6 39	4 49	1 50	3 59	9	W	6 36	4 53	1 50	6 24	5 4	1 51	2 59
10	Th	17 22 8	6 44	4 44	3 1	8 14	6 40	4 48	3 0	5 0	10	Th	6 37	4 52	2 59	6 25	5 3	2 56	4 0
11	Fr	17 38 39	6 45	4 43	4 12	9 14	6 41	4 47	4 10	6 0	11	Fr	6 39	4 51	4 8	6 26	5 3	4 2	5 0
12	Sa	17 54 51	6 47	4 42	5 22	10 8	6 43	4 46	5 19	6 54	12	Sa	6 40	4 50	5 16	6 27	5 2	5 7	5 54
13	B	18 10 44	6 48	4 41	rises.	10 58	6 44	4 45	rises.	7 44	13	B	6 41	4 49	rises.	6 28	5 1	rises.	6 44
14	M	18 26 18	6 49	4 40	5 42	11 46	6 45	4 44	5 46	8 32	14	M	6 42	4 48	5 51	6 29	5 1	6 4	7 32
15	Tu	18 41 33	6 51	4 39	6 35	ev. 38	6 47	4 43	6 40	9 24	15	Tu	6 43	4 47	6 44	6 30	5 0	6 58	8 24
16	W	18 56 28	6 52	4 38	7 32	1 24	6 48	4 42	7 36	10 10	16	W	6 44	4 46	7 40	6 31	4 59	7 53	9 10
17	Th	19 11 2	6 53	4 37	8 31	2 6	6 49	4 41	8 34	10 52	17	Th	6 45	4 46	8 38	6 32	4 59	8 50	9 52
18	Fr	19 25 16	6 54	4 36	9 35	2 54	6 50	4 40	9 38	11 40	18	Fr	6 46	4 45	9 41	6 33	4 58	9 51	10 40
19	Sa	19 39 9	6 55	4 36	10 26	3 41	6 51	4 40	10 29	ev. 27	19	Sa	6 47	4 44	10 31	6 34	4 58	10 38	11 27
20	B	19 52 40	6 56	4 35	11 24	4 29	6 52	4 39	11 26	1 15	20	B	6 48	4 44	11 27	6 35	4 57	11 22	ev. 15
21	M	20 5 50	6 58	4 34	morn.	5 16	6 54	4 38	morn.	2 2	21	M	6 49	4 43	morn.	6 36	4 57	morn.	1 2
22	Tu	20 18 38	6 59	4 33	0 21	6 7	6 55	4 38	0 21	2 53	22	Tu	6 50	4 42	0 22	6 37	4 56	0 24	1 53
23	W	20 31 3	7 0	4 33	1 18	6 58	6 56	4 37	1 18	3 44	23	W	6 51	4 42	1 17	6 38	4 56	1 17	2 44
24	Th	20 43 5	7 1	4 32	2 14	7 48	6 57	4 36	2 13	4 34	24	Th	6 52	4 41	2 13	6 39	4 56	2 10	3 34
25	Fr	20 54 45	7 3	4 31	3 14	8 40	6 58	4 36	3 12	5 26	25	Fr	6 53	4 41	3 10	6 39	4 55	3 4	4 26
26	Sa	21 6 0	7 4	4 31	4 12	9 27	6 59	4 35	4 9	6 13	26	Sa	6 54	4 41	4 7	6 40	4 55	3 58	5 13
27	B	21 16 52	7 5	4 30	5 14	10 16	7 0	4 34	5 10	7 2	27	B	6 55	4 41	5 7	6 41	4 55	4 56	6 2
28	M	21 27 20	7 6	4 29	sets.	10 57	7 1	4 34	sets.	7 43	28	M	6 56	4 40	sets.	6 42	4 55	sets.	6 43
29	Tu	21 37 24	7 7	4 29	5 9	11 45	7 2	4 33	5 14	8 31	29	Tu	6 57	4 40	5 18	6 43	4 55	5 32	7 31
30	W	21 47 2	7 9	4 29	6 6	morn.	7 4	4 33	6 10	9 22	30	W	6 58	4 40	6 15	6 44	4 55	6 28	8 22

MOON'S PHASES.

		Boston.	New York.	Washington.	Charles'n.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D. H. M. S.
First Quarter	6	7 9 ev.	6 57 ev.	6 45 ev.	6 33 ev.	1 11 43 42
Full Moon	13	0 49 ev.	0 37 ev.	0 25 ev.	0 13 ev.	9 11 44 2
Third Quarter	21	2 32 mo.	2 20 mo.	2 8 mo.	1 56 mo.	17 11 45 16
New Moon	29	2 33 mo.	2 21 mo.	2 9 mo.	1 57 mo.	25 11 47 23

12th MONTH. DECEMBER, 1864. 31 DAYS.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	H. W. Boston	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	H. W. N York	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Mary'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	H. W. Ch'ton
		° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	21 56 15	7 10	4 29	7 7	0 36	7 5	4 31	7 11	10 9	1	Th	6 59	4 40	7 25	6 44	4 55	7 28	9 9
2	Fr	22 5 4	7 11	4 29	8 14	1 23	7 6	4 31	8 17	10 53	2	Fr	7 0	4 39	8 21	6 45	4 55	8 31	9 5
3	Sa	22 13 26	7 12	4 28	9 13	2 7	7 7	4 31	9 16	11 45	3	Sa	7 1	4 39	9 18	6 45	4 55	9 26	10 45
4	B	22 21 23	7 13	4 28	10 31	2 59	7 8	4 33	10 33	morn.	4	B	7 2	4 39	10 35	6 46	4 55	10 39	11 37
5	M	22 28 53	7 14	4 28	11 40	3 51	7 9	4 33	11 41	0 37	5	M	7 3	4 38	11 41	6 47	4 55	11 43	morn.
6	Tu	22 35 58	7 15	4 28	morn.	4 47	7 10	4 33	morn.	1 33	6	Tu	7 4	4 38	morn.	6 48	4 55	morn.	0 33
7	W	22 42 35	7 16	4 28	0 49	5 47	7 11	4 33	0 49	2 33	7	W	7 5	4 38	0 48	6 48	4 55	0 47	1 33
8	Th	22 48 46	7 17	4 28	1 58	6 49	7 12	4 33	1 57	3 35	8	Th	7 6	4 38	1 55	6 49	4 55	1 50	2 35
9	Fr	22 54 30	7 18	4 28	3 6	7 51	7 13	4 33	3 4	4 37	9	Fr	7 7	4 38	3 1	6 50	4 55	2 54	3 37
10	Sa	22 59 46	7 19	4 28	4 14	8 51	7 14	4 33	4 11	5 37	10	Sa	7 8	4 38	4 7	6 51	4 56	3 57	4 37
11	B	23 4 36	7 20	4 28	5 4	9 49	7 15	4 33	5 17	6 35	11	B	7 9	4 38	5 13	6 52	4 56	5 0	5 35
12	M	23 8 57	7 21	4 28	rises.	10 40	7 15	4 33	rises.	7 26	12	M	7 10	4 39	rises.	6 52	4 56	rises.	6 26
13	Tu	23 12 51	7 22	4 28	5 18	11 26	7 16	4 33	5 22	8 12	13	Tu	7 10	4 39	5 27	6 53	4 56	5 40	7 12
14	W	23 16 18	7 22	4 28	6 15	ev. 15	7 17	4 34	6 19	9 1	14	W	7 11	4 39	6 23	6 54	4 56	6 35	8 1
15	Th	23 19 16	7 23	4 28	7 15	1 0	7 17	4 34	7 18	9 46	15	Th	7 11	4 39	7 22	6 54	4 56	7 32	8 46
16	Fr	23 21 47	7 24	4 28	8 14	1 40	7 18	4 34	8 17	10 26	16	Fr	7 12	4 39	8 19	6 55	4 57	8 28	9 26
17	Sa	23 23 49	7 24	4 29	9 11	2 20	7 18	4 34	9 13	11 6	17	Sa	7 12	4 40	9 15	6 55	4 57	9 21	10 6
18	B	23 25 23	7 25	4 29	10 9	3 3	7 19	4 35	10 10	11 49	18	B	7 13	4 40	10 11	6 56	4 57	10 14	10 49
19	M	23 26 29	7 25	4 29	11 6	3 46	7 19	4 35	11 6	ev. 32	19	M	7 13	4 40	11 6	6 56	4 58	11 7	11 32
20	Tu	23 27 7	7 26	4 30	morn.	4 31	7 20	4 36	morn.	1 17	20	Tu	7 14	4 41	morn.	6 57	4 58	11 59	ev. 17
21	W	23 27 16	7 26	4 30	0 2	5 17	7 20	4 36	0 1	2 3	21	W	7 14	4 41	0 1	6 57	4 58	morn.	1 3
22	Th	23 26 57	7 27	4 31	1 0	6 9	7 21	4 37	0 58	2 55	22	Th	7 15	4 42	0 57	6 58	4 59	0 52	1 55
23	Fr	23 26 10	7 27	4 31	1 57	7 2	7 21	4 37	1 55	3 48	23	Fr	7 15	4 42	1 53	6 58	4 59	1 46	2 48
24	Sa	23 24 54	7 28	4 32	2 57	7 56	7 22	4 38	2 54	4 43	24	Sa	7 16	4 43	2 52	6 59	5 0	2 42	3 43
25	B	23 23 10	7 28	4 32	3 58	8 53	7 22	4 38	3 54	5 39	25	B	7 16	4 43	3 50	6 59	5 0	3 39	4 39
26	M	23 20 57	7 29	4 33	4 59	9 49	7 23	4 39	4 55	6 35	26	M	7 17	4 44	4 51	7 0	5 1	4 38	5 35
27	Tu	23 18 17	7 29	4 34	5 58	10 40	7 23	4 39	5 53	7 26	27	Tu	7 17	4 45	5 49	7 0	5 2	5 35	6 26
28	W	23 15 8	7 29	4 34	sets.	11 26	7 24	4 40	sets.	8 12	28	W	7 18	4 45	sets.	7 1	5 2	sets.	7 12
29	Th	23 11 32	7 29	4 35	5 58	morn.	7 24	4 40	6 2	9 5	29	Th	7 18	4 46	6 6	7 1	5 3	6 17	8 5
30	Fr	23 7 27	7 30	4 36	7 9	0 19	7 25	4 41	7 12	9 53	30	Fr	7 19	4 47	7 15	7 2	5 4	7 23	8 53
31	Sa	23 2 55	7 30	4 37	8 20	1 7	7 25	4 42	8 22	10 38	31	Sa	7 19	4 48	8 24	7 2	5 5	8 30	9 38

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	H. M.	NEW YORK.	H. M.	WASH'TON.	H. M.	CHARLES'N.	H. M.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.	H. M. S.
First Quarter	6	2 50	mo.	2 38	mo.	2 26	mo.	2 14	mo.	1 11	49 30
Full Moon	13	2 28	mo.	2 16	mo.	2 4	mo.	1 52	mo.	9 11	52 53
Third Quarter	20	0 18	mo.	0 6	mo.	11 54	ev.	11 42	ev.	17 11	56 41
New Moon	28	4 37	ev.	4 25	ev.	4 13	ev.	4 1	ev.	25 12	0 11

THE NEW YEAR.

Sunlight of the heavenly day,
  Mighty to revive and cheer,
Bless our yet untrodden way,
  Lead us through the entered year:
  Where the shades of death we see,
  Let thy living brightness be;
  Let it speed our lingering feet,
  Let it shine on all we meet.

Lord of all, we cannot know
  What our paths may yet unfold;
But the part that love would show,
  Wise to save us, thou hast told.
  By our souls' unmeasured price,
  By thy life-long sacrifice,
  By thy death to set us free,
  Lead us on to joy in thee—
On to greet the perfect day,
  Blessed end of toil and strife—
On through all the narrow way,
  Brightness of our human life.

A. L. W.

THE IDLE WORD.

"I remember what you said." It was a trivial thing which had been said and thus remembered—remembered so many years. The remark recoiled upon me with strange and terrible power. What, is all we have said ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty years remembered? Have all our thoughtless words been indelibly stamped somewhere? Are they for ever speaking? Can they never be recalled? Are they registered for the final account? This gift of speech, how much it is abused. I do not now mean in the way of violent, profane, malicious, reproachful, or bitter language; but in the daily intercourse of life, how much we allow the superficial to take the place of the genuine, the trivial for the earnest, the unmeaning for the true. What a stream of aimless talk flows from the lips whose chief fault is that it is aimless. How many idle words are uttered; blameworthy, because that moment, that occasion given but once and for ever gone, was not better improved. How much that is real is left unsaid, while we sport with unmeaning pleasure instead; yet they are caught up by deathless memories, sow their ignoble harvests, and will one day confront us to our shame.

The "idle word" was not beneath the admonition of Christ, because it not only frets away all our seriousness and vigor, but shallows those social intimacies which are meant to quicken, to improve, and to bless.

H.

HOW TO REMOVE SPIRITUAL DESTITUTION.

Churches are often without pastors, and there is frequently a long interregnum between the outgoing and the incoming ministries, when a church is not inaptly called "destitute." Prayer-meetings flag, charities are neglected, Sabbath services are thin, inquirers are scarce, and both the general and particular interests of godliness are at a low ebb; and all this because the church shifts its responsibilities upon the shoulders of a minister, and of course where there are no shoulders to bear them, they fall to the ground and are trampled on.

When McCheyne, that godly young minister of Scotland, was gone many months from his parish, on a mission to the Jews in Palestine, how did he find things on his return? Did the church *let things go* till his return? "Many prayer-meetings were formed," he tells us, "some strictly private, and others, conducted by persons of Christian experience, were open to persons under concern, at one another's houses. I found *thirty-nine* such meetings held weekly in connection with the congregation." Of course such a church was in vigorous working order. Its vitality was undiminished. It was fulfilling its purpose—bringing in and setting up the kingdom of Christ in the world. We commend this example to every destitute church. If saints meet to ask, "Lord, what wilt thou have us to *do?*" sinners will eagerly inquire, "What shall we do to be saved?" And there will be no destitution where this is the case, for God's mercy and grace flow abundantly at every demand.

A DISTINGUISHED Frenchman says, in a report on Sabbath observance to the French Parliament of 1860, "Witness that city, London, the capital and focus of the commerce of the world, where Sunday is observed with the most scrupulous care, and where two and a half millions of people are kept in order by three battalions of infantry and some troops of guards, while Paris requires the presence of fifty thousand soldiers." And it may be asked, How many battalions does Boston or New York require to keep the public peace? The answer is our glory and our joy; for when we say, "Not one; our communities are self-governed," we know that the reason of this distinction is the fact that we have grown up from infancy a Sabbath-keeping people. **Dr. Hague.**

IN every community which is called Christian, the *Sabbath-keepers* hold the first place; they take precedence of all other classes in intelligence, in morals, in thrift, and in social position.

GOD'S kingdom must be established within the soul, before his will can be fulfilled in the life.

"Doing penance" is an article of faith in the Romish church. It is seeking atonement for sin and the favor of God by some hard bodily service. When Luther went to Rome, he was desirous of doing any thing which the priests imposed, for he supposed Rome was nearer

heaven than Germany, and of course the pope and the priests knew best the way there. One "good work" to be done by good Romanists was climbing a stone staircase in the Lateran church on their knees.

This of course Luther was anxious to do, and he began climbing with the utmost devotion, when a voice, as it were from heaven, seemed to sound in his soul, "THE JUST SHALL LIVE BY FAITH." By the light of it he saw his folly. Could dragging his body up stairs on his knees ease his conscience or comfort his soul? Could *this* be a ladder to heaven? Luther's eyes were opened. He got up, shook off the superstitions of his age, and applied himself with renewed diligence to the word of God. Here he found the life of faith a *soul-work.* It receives and obeys the Son of God as he is offered in the gospel. Faith *joins* Christ and the soul together, so that the soul, warmed and filled with the blessed Spirit, blossoms with love and joy and peace, grows in grace and divine knowledge, and bears good fruit, namely *works;* good works being the fruit and not the root of a holy life.

A BLESSED EXPERIENCE.

"You are an old man. Will you not die soon?" said one to an old slave well stricken in years. "Yes, I know I must," he answered. "Where do you expect to go?" "I believe I shall go to the good land," said the old man. "Why do you think you shall go there?" "I cannot tell; but the nearer I come to death, somehow Jesus and I get nearer." Blessed experience. "Father, I will that they whom thou hast given me, be with me where I am."

"I NEVER observed," says an old practitioner, "so many pallid faces, and so many marks of declining health; I never knew so many hectical habits and consumptive affections as of late years; and I trace this alarming inroad on young constitutions principally to the pernicious custom of *smoking.*"

I LOOKED to the world for enjoyment; it failed me. I looked to a prosperous business for wealth, balanced loss and profit, and I had nothing. I looked to my sons for comfort and support; they died. I looked to Jesus, and found comfort, support, enjoyment, riches, redemption, *every thing.* "Looking to Jesus," I expect to reach heaven for my last home, where I shall see him in his glory.

An Old Man's Experience.

To have all, and to die saying, "*Is this all?*" is the epitaph of many a rich and wasted life.

GRACE is glory in the bud, and glory is grace in the blossom.

INFLUENCES GOOD AND BAD.

"Rufus," was the agonizing cry of a poor woman to her misguided husband, "why will you go with those vile men, who only want to ruin you? why leave your wife and children for the society of a dram-shop? What does it mean? Have you lost the power of judging and acting for yourself? Can you not shake the tempter off, and say, As for myself, I *will be* let alone? Where is the resolution you once had?"

"Mary," answered the poor drunkard, "I know I am going to ruin. I know the way I am in takes hold on hell. I see it as plain as you do; but I *can't help it.*"

Can't help it! can't help it! Is his *fate* sealed? Has he lost the inalienable right of free-agency? Has he lost the power of *choosing?* Alas, he *has chosen.* The choice between good and evil, between principle and appetite, between restraint and indulgence, took place perhaps years be-

fore. It was distinctly made then, and one of the consequences of that choice is the difficulty, nay, almost impossibility of *reconsidering* it. By all natural laws his fate *is* sealed. "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." He *has* parted with his free agency—bartered it away to appetite; and the rule of appetite is the rule of a despot. A down-hill progress, as you know, is one of constantly increasing speed, until at last one *cannot* stop; he goes in spite of himself. This is the peril of every self-indulgence. It may so easily switch you off on the express train to ruin, which makes *no stops.* Then you may indeed hopelessly cry, "I can't help it." God, I know, sometimes in mercy puts on the brakes and lets off the steam, and a man is rescued and brought back to duty. But our chief concern must ever be, for ourselves and those we love, to see to it that we *start* on the right track in the first place.

GOD WITH US.

There is nothing like the consciousness of *Immanuel* for men that are fighting the battles of life. Give me, of all mottoes, "God with me." Oh that I might write on my child's cradle, "Immanuel—God with us." Oh that I might write it on the threshold of every child's entrance into wedded life: "Immanuel—God with us." Oh that I might write it on the garments that my child wears, so they should flame all over to the eye of faith the same motto, "Immanuel—God with us." Oh that I might write it on every book and task—"God with us." Oh that it might be inscribed on every fear and sorrow—"God with us." I would see gleaming in the first light of the morning those words, "God with us;" and at evening, when the sun goes in glory to his rest, I would have borne back to my eyes upon its last rays the same words, "God with us." And in the silence of the night I would still have running through my mind the thought of "God with us." Always and everywhere I would have for my motto, "Immanuel." And every man who has this reality will feel, "What lack I?" If God be for us, who can be against us?

A TOUCHSTONE.

By this one mark you may know whether the sins of your lives, be they great or small, are certain proofs of an unconverted heart or not. In every truly converted man, the *main bent of his heart and life is against sin,* and his *chief desire and endeavor are to destroy it.* In others it is not so. Whatever kind of sinning therefore is inconsistent with such a desire and endeavor, will prove that man to be unconverted and graceless who commits it. How far a man's sin is with or against the predominant bent of his own heart and life, he may discern by diligent observation. Baxter.

When the Lord Jesus with his disciples visited Bethany for the last time, Simon made a great supper, and invited in Lazarus and many of the Jews who wished to see the wonderful Life-restorer. Mary had an alabaster-box of rare and costly perfume. While they sat at supper, Mary brought in the box, broke it open, and poured the precious oil on the head of her Lord. It ran down to his feet, and she wiped his feet with her hair, while the odor filled the house where they were. Judas was angry at this, and asked, "Why is this waste? for it could have been sold for so much and given to the poor." "The poor ye have always with you," said our Lord, "but me ye have not always." And he added, that wherever his gospel should be preached, what this woman had done unto him should be told for a memorial of her. Here is a lesson of moment to us all, that the true test of believing is *personal attachment* to the Lord Jesus Christ. The wants of the poor are obvious; their sufferings and tears are within sight of us, appealing to all our natural sympathies. and a benevolent activity in their behalf may and does exist in selfish, envious, and worldly hearts. It was *Judas* who was angry at the waste. But while kindness to the poor is everywhere commended and commanded by the word of God, it is not proof in itself of a renewed and sanctified heart; that rests upon a personal love to the personal Christ: and the humblest acts of devotion and love done in his name and for his sake, will be held in everlasting remembrance when more renowned charities have perished. "Without *Me*," as believers, "ye can do nothing."

DAVID'S BIBLE AND OURS.

In the days of King David the Bible was a scanty book; yet he loved it well, and found daily wonders in it. Genesis, with its sublime narration of how God made the worlds, with its glimpses of patriarchal piety, and dark disclosures of gigantic sin; Exodus, with its glorious marchings through that great wilderness, its thrilling memorials of Jehovah's outstretched arm, and the volume of the written law; Leviticus, through whose flickering vistas David's eye discerned the shadows of better things to come; Numbers, with its natural history of the heart of man; Deuteronomy, with its vindication of the ways of God; Joshua and Judges, with their chapters of providence, their stirring incidents, and peaceful episodes; the memoir of Job, so fraught with spiritual experience; and the domestic annals of Ruth, which told to her grandson such a tale of divine foreknowledge and love and care, all converging on himself, or rather on David's son and David's Lord: these were David's Bible, and he desired it beyond all his riches.

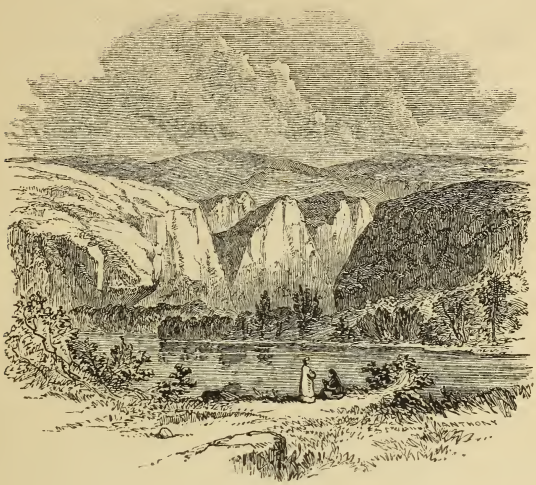
But you have yet an ampler Bible—a Bible with psalms and prophets in it—a Bible with gospels and epistles. How do you love that law? How often have you clasped it to your bosom as the man of your counsel? How often have you dwelt on its promises, until they evolved a sweetness which made you marvel? How many times have you praised the Lord for the clearness of its light, the sanctity of its truth, and the sureness of its immortality? Dr. J. Hamilton.

ACCEPT AND OBEY.

All that the gospel demands of us, whether by way of fact or precept, lies within the compass of two grand yet simple words—acceptance and obedience. We must *accept* the gospel, inasmuch as it makes us aware of all that the Almighty is to us. We must *obey* it, inasmuch as it declares to us all that he would have us be to him.

In one month there were printed at the Bible House in New York over 175,000 volumes, making 6,500 daily, or eleven volumes a minute for working time: 168,000 volumes were issued, many of which were distributed in the army, among paroled and rebel prisoners, among the sick and wounded in hospitals, and among the colored people. There is a tree which "bore twelve manner of fruits, and yielded her fruit every month; and the leaves of the tree are for the healing of the nations."

"Read of all men." To one sinner who reads the Bible, there are twenty who read professing Christians.



No river is freighted with such a history as the Jordan, whose clear and cooling waters are the Mecca of many a Christian pilgrim both from the old world and the new. The chief river of Palestine, it rises among the rocky hill-sides of the north-east, flows through the basin of Tiberias, and pursues its winding way through the hot and sandy valley of El-Ghor, until it is lost in the bitter waters of the Dead sea. Though but sixty miles in a direct line from Tiberias to the Dead sea, it wanders a hundred miles or more on its course, thus scattering fertility on an otherwise barren plain. Willows, tamarisks, and oleanders mark its way, affording a delightful contrast to the rocky heights and peaks which bound the valley and give a desolate aspect to the region. The current, always strong and swift, is increased in volume at different seasons and from year to year, and it was during its annual "swelling" that Joshua and his hosts marched over it dry-shod. As the last stage of the memorable Hebrew pilgrimage through the wasting wilderness to the Promised Land, Christian song has ever idealized its gloomy and tumultuous waters into that "dim and unknown stream," on whose stormy banks the believer stands, casting a wishful eye to the heavenly Canaan,

"That fair and happy land,
Where his possessions lie."

GOETHE tells of a tombstone on which, instead of the usual inscription, *Memento mori*—"Remember that you must die"—was the inscription, "Remember that you *must live*."

THE INFLUENCE OF THE BIBLE ON THE YOUNG.

"All the success I have attained in more than twenty years' experience," says a teacher, "has been due to the habitual use of the Bible in school. To the Bible all moral questions should be referred, and by its instructions decided. Nor can I conceive how a school can be at all properly controlled without it. Christ our example, the word of God our standard of morals and our guide—this is what I have found sufficient. And if these do not succeed in training pupils to energetic, healthy action, no others will."

God liveth ever;
Wherefore, soul, despair thou never.
What though thou tread with bleeding feet
A thorny path of grief and gloom?
Thy God will choose the way most meet
To lead thee heavenward—lead thee home.
For this life's long night of sadness,
He will give thee peace and gladness.
Soul, forget not in thy pains,
God o'er all for ever reigns.

Some bad boys tried to persuade a good little boy to play truant. "No, no; I *cannot*," said he.

"Why? now why?" they asked.

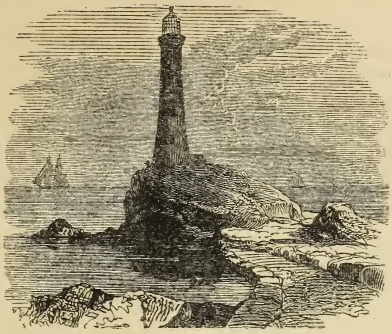
"Why?" answered the little boy, "'cause if I do, I shall have to pray it all out to God by mother's knees to-night."

"Oh, well," they said, "in that case you had better not go."

Bad boys expect of boys better brought up than themselves better things than they practise. But you see what a *bridle* the *habit of prayer* puts on a little child. Prayer acknowledges God's all-seeing eye, God's bountiful hand, God's care, God's goodness, God's pity, God's authority, God's *right* to us. It is *remembering* God. The reason we sin so is because we *forget* him. Nobody can bring daily to mind his adorable character, what he wants us to be, and what he wants us to do, and go on doing wrong; for prayer, like a chain let down from heaven, with one end in our hand, twitches us from evil and draws us towards heaven.

Oh, what golden moments are those when a pious mother gathers her little ones about her, and teaches them, not to "say their prayers," but to open their little hearts in penitence and trust and love to the Redeemer who died for them. *Then* is the time, in earliest infancy, for the Spirit of Christ to enter in and mould their souls into his likeness. Mothers, see to it that *His* print be there *first*.

"To be spiritually minded is life and peace."



"Being at Calais," says a traveller, "I climbed up into the lighthouse and talked with the keeper. 'Suppose,' I said, 'that one of these lights should go out.' 'Never! impossible!' he cried with a sort of horror. 'Sir,' said he, pointing to the ocean, 'yonder, where nothing can be seen, there are ships going by to every part of the world. If to-night one of my burners were to go out, within six months would come a letter, perhaps from India, perhaps from America, perhaps from some place I never heard from, saying that on such a night the keeper neglected his post and vessels were in peril. Ah, sir, sometimes in the dark nights and in stormy weather, I look to sea, and feel as if the eye of the whole world were looking at my light. Go out? burn dim? Oh never!'"

What significance does this put upon Christ's words to his people: "*Ye* are the light of the world," warming, guiding, illuminating. Oh, Master, who is sufficient for these things?

FOR EACH ONE.

There is not a single member of a single church, male or female, young or old, rich or poor, but should be engaged in *personal efforts* for the conversion of souls. Our army may as rationally leave the battle to be fought by officers alone, as the church leave the conversion of the world to the ministers of the gospel. Indeed, it is a fundamental error to consider it a merely ministerial work. The work of saving souls is as truly and as legitimately within the reach of the pious pauper in the workhouse, or the godly child in the Sabbath-school, or the religious servant in a family, as within the grasp of the most eminent preacher The church in its entire membership is the "royal priesthood," proclaiming salvation to a lost world, and winning back souls to the bosom of redeeming Love.

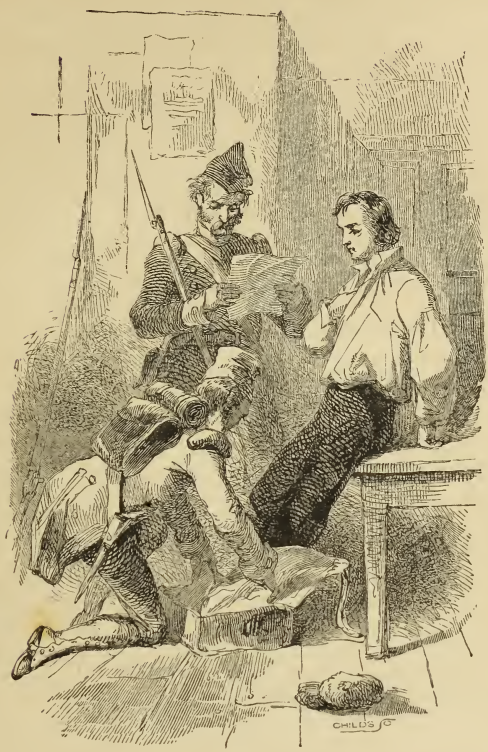
HINDERANCES AS WELL AS HELPS COME FROM THE LORD.

The wife of a minister in a humble parish was one morning hurrying through her Monday's washing, in order to be ready to accompany him to a minister's meeting some miles off, when an old gentleman from a neighboring village knocked at the parsonage door and inquired for her husband. He was out, and there was no fire in the study. Should she seat him there in the cold, and let him wait by himself, or invite him into the kitchen, and hospitably suffer the interruption? Everybody knows the urgency of washing-day; but when a rare treat depends upon its timely achievement, how is a woman's good-nature put to the test. "The Lord sends hinderances as well as helps," said the lady, smoothing her brow, inviting the stranger into her warm kitchen, and making room for him beside her tubs. She pulled down her sleeves, and entertained him with all the grace and kindness with which she used to delight her friends in earlier days in the city. The visit broke up their plans. To go at all, they must now intersect the rail-road some miles distant, and add the expense of a rail-road ride to the little journey. *Could* they afford it? Ah, the calculations that must needs be made over a scanty purse. They started, however, and reaching the rail-road before time, turned out of their way to call upon two old ladies whom the minister used to know. How gratified they were to see the good man whose godly talk had strengthened their souls in times past. Before leaving, one of them went to her bureau, took out a bill, and slipped it into his hand. The other also drew him aside, and did likewise. And the result was, he had enough for his journey, and returned home richer than he left it.

THE SIN OF THE CHURCH TO-DAY.

If asked to point out the specific sin of the church in the present day, we cannot hesitate to say that it is a *pervading worldliness* of mind, heart, and conduct. It is not only in the way of doing business that this is seen, but in the general habits and tastes of professing Christians. Their style of living, their associations, their amusements, their conversation, show a minding of earthly things, a disposition to conform to prevailing fashions, and an apparent desire to seek their happiness from objects of sense rather than from those of faith, which prove the extent to which a secular spirit is bearing down the spirit of piety, and breaking up those distinctions whereby believers are known as that "peculiar people whose God *is* the Lord." Jay.

The truly great are humble, as those ears of corn and boughs of trees that are best laden bend lowest.



"I CAN always fight best after a rousing letter from home," exclaimed a young officer to his comrades, his lip quivering and his eye moistening with the love and patriotic glow caught from the pages of an open letter. Ah, nothing cheers the soldiers like letters from home. Our soldiers are not soldiers of fortune, whose home is in the barrack or on the field; but improvised for this great occasion from the workshop and the farm, from the bar and the counting-room, from the bosom of affectionate families and all the sweet amenities of peaceful and happy life. At their country's call they have left all these for the perilous risks and wearing fatigues of war, and no wonder if heart sometimes fails them in the new and untried career. What mental and moral stimulus will best sustain and animate their drooping spirits or flagging energies? *Letters from home.* Not complaining, whining, fault-finding, discouraging letters; but brave, cheerful, encouraging letters, full of love and hope and noble

sentiments; scraps of village news; a word about the old house dog, bossy, pussy, the baby's new tooth; with streaks of sunshine enough to dry up all the dews and damps of home-sickness, and make them thank God for such a home and country to live and to die for.

What an army of letters is marching every week to our lines. More than commissary wagons or Christian Commissions, do they bring the oil and wine which makes glad the heart of the soldier; and more than rebel in the rear or engulphing mud, may they weaken our ranks and put back the onward march of freedom and of right.

Let us then who cannot fight *write*, and help on the good cause by sending to the field cheerful, courageous, patriotic letters.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY.

That was a fine purpose of a young Christian which he entered on his diary:

"Resolved, that I will, the Lord being my helper, think, speak, and act as an *individual;* for as such I must live, as such I must die, stand before God, and be damned or saved for ever and ever. I have been waiting for others. I must act as if I were the only one to act, and wait no longer."

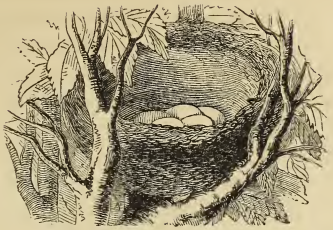
Yes, God will not, as regards eternity, deal with nations, or churches, or families, but with individuals. Bodies as such cannot be accountable. There is no such thing as a collective conscience. We must die alone; we must render up our account each one for himself. The final reckoning will be with *thee* and *me*. "*Thou* art the man" "Follow *thou* me," is the omniscient verdict and requirement.

WHO SHALL FILL OUR HIGH OFFICES?

When the news of Mr. Frelinghuysen's nomination to the Vice-presidency of the United States reached New York, "What do you think of the nomination?" asked a gentleman of the editor of a leading paper of the same political party. "It will never do, never do," he cried; "he is too much mixed up with the Bible Society." "Well, sir," replied the gentleman, "if it has come to this, that because a man is a Christian and president of a Bible Society, he cannot be elected to high offices, it is time that we should know it."

Is the administration of the high offices of our government incompatible with sound morality and Christian principle?

"FATHER," wrote a young soldier home, "I never before realized that there must be a God to set things right."



A BIRD'S nest. Mark it well within, without.
No tool had he who wrought, no knife to cut,
No nail to fix, no bodkin to insert,
No glue to join; his little beak was all.
And yet how neatly finished! What nice hand,
With every implement and means of art,
And twenty years of apprenticeship to boot,
Could make me such another?

COMFORTABLE.

I married young. My husband was grave, sincere, and of few words; I ardent, excitable, and full of rapture. One day some young friends came in, to whom I eagerly showed the newly arrived parlor furniture, among which was a spring-bottomed haircloth mahogany rocking-chair, a rarer article than nowadays. Every thing was "splendid," "elegant," "charming," "magnificent." Their enthusiastic ejaculations delighted me. At last they went away and my husband came home. "Oh this chair," I exclaimed, throwing myself into it, "is it not splendid, magnificent, enchanting?"

"It is very comfortable," he answered, slowly and gravely, after a short pause. "Comfortable!" I inly said; "how cold! *Comfortable!* and is that all?" Tears rushed to my eyes. "We can *never*, *never* sympathize. Comfortable," I repeated to myself, "comfortable!"

Dinner came, but I could not regain my spirits. The meal was unsocial and soon over, when I escaped to my chamber to brood over our fancied differences of character. "Comfortable! what coldness."

It was not long before footsteps were heard on the stairs, and my husband, whom I had supposed gone, opened the door. Hastily brushing away my tears, I looked intently out the window. After opening and taking something from a drawer without speaking, his silence confirming my accusations, he approached me, and looking as it were straight into my heart, said kindly, "I do not find in every-day life any thing corresponding to what I suppose 'magnificent,' 'splendid,' 'enchanting' to mean; in fact, I do not understand those words as you are in the habit

of using them, for they do not express things as they really are. In this plain world, this world of perplexity, trouble, defeated hopes, we can expect little more than to be comfortable. And how much does that sum up of what is within *our reach*—freedom from ills, the absence of annoyances, ease, rest, tranquillity. What then is like the sober certainty of being *comfortable?*" And then he left me to sober second thoughts, which, like good angels, rushed to the rescue. "How true and wise and sensible," they said. "With all your magnificent notions, you are very unhappy, and are likely to make your husband so." After a pretty uncomfortable afternoon, I began to think there might be something very good and substantial in being comfortable, after all, and I was determined to look into it.

Exaggerated language employed on trivial occasions spoils that simplicity and singleness of mind so necessary to a right judgment of ourselves, ours, and others. C.

THE DIFFERENCE.

"I once visited a plantation on the Mississippi, ninety miles above New Orleans," says Dr. Barrows, "whose master was among the very best specimens of Southern slaveholders, humane and liberal in his treatment of his slaves. They were all plump and hearty, giving unmistakable signs of their good keeping. We went together into the cotton field, and there, in the midst of a gang of some forty slaves, male and female, stood the driver, himself a slave, whip in hand. The master, evidently ashamed of the arrangement, volunteered to say, 'You see the man with the whip; it is the custom in these parts. He is mainly for show.' On this plantation perhaps he was mainly for show; but not on the plantations generally, as the gentleman himself, upon being questioned, candidly admitted. The driver and his whip is a true exponent of slavery. It represents the truth that it is a system of fear, where men must be driven by penalty, because they cannot be drawn by reward. How would it look to see a man stationed, whip in hand, among a body of free laborers, say in Winans' machine-shop in Baltimore, or in the Pacific Mills at Lawrence, or among a gang of laborers on a new railroad, or on one of our magnificent western farms in harvest-time, 'mainly for show?' Such an instrument is never seen under the system of free labor, because *pay-day* is coming, when the faithful laborer will receive his appropriate reward, and the unfaithful workman be discharged.

The aspect of things is stern, very stern. If they be ruled by love, it is a love which does not shrink from human agony. There *is* a law of infinite mercy here; but there is a law of boundless rigor too. Sin, and there must be suffering; that law is not reversed.

TRAVELLERS ATTACKED BY WOLVES.

Travellers on the snowy steppes of Russia, in winters of unusual rigor, are sometimes followed, miles and miles, by packs of hungry wolves, who, gradually gaining in the terrible race, at last near their ter-

rified victims, and make a savage onset both on horses and riders. A more terrible battle can scarcely be imagined.

ONLY WAITING.

Only waiting till the reapers
  Have the last sheaf gathered home,
For the summer-time is faded,
  And the autumn winds have come.
Quickly, reapers, gather quickly
  The last ripe hours of my heart,
For the bloom of life is withered,
  And I hasten to depart.

Only waiting till the shadows
  Are a little longer grown;
Only waiting till the glimmer
  Of the day's last beam is flown;
Then from out the gathered darkness,
  Holy, deathless stars shall rise,
By whose light my soul shall gladly
  Tread its pathway to the skies.

"SAY SO."

When Dr. Griffin was President of Williams college, a young collegian was introduced into his august presence, and handed, with becoming diffidence, his elegantly written theme for the ordeal of the doctor's criticism. The discerning eye of the President passed quickly over the first sentence, and with a benign look he turned to his pupil, and said, "Murray, what do you mean by this sentence?"

"I mean so and so," blushingly replied the young student.

"Then *say so*," replied his instructor, drawing his heavy pen through line after line, striking out a third of the long and elaborate paragraph. Reading the next, "What do you mean by this, Murray?" inquires the critic.

"Doctor, I mean so and so," replies the trembling youth.

"Then please *say so*;" again drawing his inexorable pen over the carefully written lines.

And then the soaring manuscript came from the doctor's hands with clipped wings. The trying scene was not lost on the embarrassed young man, who accepted the lesson to his profit; and much that distinguished the Rev. Dr. Murray as one of our most vigorous, concise, and pointed preachers and writers may be well attributed to Dr. Griffin's "*say so*" of his college days.

A GOLDEN HOUR

One soft June morning, a boy went out into his father's garden. It was early, and every thing was still and fresh and beautiful in the morning light. The syringas were in full flower, their lily-white faces bathed in the cooling dew; a honeysuckle was unbottling its sweetest scents; one hundred and forty roses were blooming and blushing on a single bush. Beside it was a bed of lowly heart's-ease in their royal purple. As the lad looked around from the one to the other, "Who made these?" seemed to whisper in the air; and he saw "God" in answer written on them all, "God," "God." He passed on by the strawberry-bed, and God was putting his finishing touch on the red berries hid under the leaves. He lifted the limbs of a bush, and God was hanging his currants on a thousand strings. He looked this way, and a tree was nursing pears on its rich bosom for God. He glanced upward, and God was rounding the small apples over his head. Higher up, and the old cherry-tree was filled with bunches of ripening fruit. God too was there. Wherever his eye turned, it was still God—God—God.

He looked down on himself, his hands and his feet, and "God is *my* Maker too," he thought. He felt himself in God's hands as never before. He walked up and down the alleys. God everywhere. Turning a corner at the bottom of the garden, he suddenly came upon a heap of unsightly weeds—weeds cut up, withered, worthless, cast off. He had seen the heap, I know not how many times before, and passed it as often without a thought or notice. Now it stopped him, and sent an arrow of conviction to his soul. "May *I* not be a cast-away?" he ejaculated; and falling on his knees, he lifted up his voice in prayer: "O God, let me be a vine of thine own raising. Shape me according to thy will; water me with thy grace; warm me with the Sun of thy righteousness. May I bear fruit to thy honor. Let me not become worthless, stubble cast out from thy presence, fit only for burning." Such was the substance of

his prayer; and from that hour a new life entered the lad's soul. He had opened his soul to God, and God entered in and dwelt there, transforming, shaping, moulding, and ripening him to a noble Christian manhood. K.

HOW TO FIND BUSINESS.

A pious merchant failed in business. He gave up every thing, and contented himself with a humbler position in another firm. His fidelity won the confidence of his employers, and they were anxious to advance his interests. Besides this assiduity to his earthly employers, the merchant sought out every opportunity of furthering the kingdom of his heavenly Master. He visited the jails and prisons, and set forth a crucified Redeemer to their wretched occupants. He was the poor man's comforter, the widow's counsellor, and a friend to the orphan. Superintendents of Sabbath-schools welcomed him, for his direct and simple instruction won the ear and the heart of the children. In steam-boats and cars, at the fireside and in the street, in his own quiet way he sowed the good seed of the kingdom.

Changes came in the firm which employed him, and he was thrown out of business. Friends offered their assistance, and several good prospects dawned ahead. One after another, however, unaccountably disappointed him. His way seemed hedged up. Month after month passed, and no door opened for the support of his little family. At length he and his wife set apart a special day for prayer. The whole day was spent in waiting on God. "Lord, what wilt *thou* have me to do?" was the burden of their believing hearts.

Towards night, as he stood looking out of the window, a carriage drove up to the door. A gentleman alighted, rang the bell, and inquired for him. "I believe you are the person," said the stranger, "and I am sent to make a proposal to you."

A rich lady, anxious to do something for the poor of her city, determined to establish a mission, and was directed to secure the services of this pious man. He had never heard of her, for the place was distant from his, nor had she ever known him; but *somebody did*, who thus brought him and his work together. The offer was an unexpected one, the work, as a business, a new one; but it suited his feelings, and the pay was good. He promised to take the cars the next day and visit the lady, when the offer was renewed, and accepted; and shortly he and his family moved to the scene of their new and abundant labors. No man was ever better fitted for his work, or more largely blessed in it.

Such was the commencement of the City Mission enterprise in Salem, Massachusetts. H. C. K.

GEORGE STEPHENSON AND HIS SON ROBERT.

George Stephenson, the father of railways, was a poor collier's son; yet he was always a diligent student. As he could not read, it was not *books* which he studied, but the steam-engines of the coal-pits, wheezy old things at best. The whys and wherefores of every screw, tube, wheel were carefully looked into, and his leisure moments employed in *thinking out* improvements. At eighteen he learned to read. This deficiency of education of course he never made up, only as he made it up in the education of his son, whom he early put to school. Robert, even when a little boy, entered with interest into his father's tastes, and they used to draw, experiment, and study together. Mr. Stephenson's old kitchen showed the bent of his mind, for it was hung round with rude models of machinery, parts and counterparts of the busy thoughts which peopled his brain. He was fifteen years studying his first steam-engine, "Puffing Billy." But it was harder to get it into notice than to build it. When people saw it, they could scarcely believe their own eyes. A self-moving carriage beating a stage-coach! steam out-running horse! England would not stand such nonsense.

At last Stephenson had an opportunity of trying his experiment on a new railway between Liverpool and Manchester. The railway was built before the directors knew what to run on it. The biggest part had no faith in steam. The rest said there was no harm in giving steam a chance to try. Proposals were therefore issued for an engine that could draw thirty tons ten miles an hour. The conditions were thought to be ridiculous; and one gentleman even went so far as to say he would eat a stewed whale for breakfast if it were ever done. You see how strong the prejudices of ignorance were against it.

George Stephenson employed Robert to build the new engine. What long talks took place between father and son. The main improvement wanted was *greater speed.* Greater speed depended upon more steam; so how to *steam up* was the rub. More heating surface was necessary to do it. Invention was put to the test; and what did it do? It run copper tubes through the boiler, through which the heat passed from the fire to the chimney, and that, you see, caused the water to boil and steam off very fast. Boilers are made precisely so now. High pressure engines sometimes have one hundred and fifty tubes. Let the boys examine an engine and see this multitubular boiler, as it is called.

The engine was completed, and called the "Rocket." On the appointed day five engines offered themselves. Thousands and thousands assembled at Liverpool to witness the trial. Members of Parliament, lords, engineers, mechanics came from far and near. Ah, what a proud day was that when the little Rocket snorted and panted and steamed over the race ground at the rate of twenty-nine miles an hour. Spectators were filled with wonder. The performance appeared astonishing. The Rocket not only triumphed over the other engines, but it cleared the track that day for steam all the world over.

Success of any value is only to be purchased by immense labor; and *that price* the Stephensons paid for it.

PREACHING LIKE OLD HUNDRED.

On one occasion, when Dr. Taylor was preaching at Worcester, a gentleman of the congregation, who had been, as he saw, a most attentive listener, stopped after the service, and offering him his hand, thanked him with great earnestness, saying, "Your preaching sounded like the tune of Old Hundred." "It was the best compliment I ever received," said the doctor. "The preacher who has the depth and sacredness and power to move the multitude which that honored tune has, ought to be grateful to his Master." Yes, we need rich thoughts and earnest devotion. Rhetorical flourishes, the superficial and the showy may captivate at first, but they will not last. Preach as near as you can to Old Hundred. That tune wears.

The war of our glorious Revolution had been carried on for five years, and every loyal heart was doing its best to keep up the pluck of the peo-

ple and the spirits of the soldiers, when the news of Arnold's treachery came upon the nation like a thunder-clap. Arnold, a brigadier-general! Arnold, already scarred for his country! Arnold, the commander of West Point! *he* gone over to the enemy? Yes, and he meant to have carried West Point with him; but that was not to be. Treachery is not so easily consummated. Over head and ears in debt, he did indeed mean to sell his country for British gold; but while gold can buy men, it cannot control the telegraph lines of that unseen Providence which brings to light the hidden things of darkness.

New York was then in the hands of the English, Sir Henry Clinton in command. It was a dark time with us, such times as traitors take advantage of; and Arnold accordingly wrote the English general offering to sell himself, and turn his command over to the enemy. After a long correspondence under false names, Clinton put Major Andre on board the Vulture, a sloop-of-war, and sent him up the Hudson to meet Arnold and finish the bargain. Andre was loath to go. On leaving, Clinton charged him not to enter the American lines, nor change his dress, and on no account to take any papers. Arriving at the spot specified by Arnold, the Vulture cast anchor, and at midnight a boat with muffled oars put off from the shore, made for the vessel, took Andre in, and landed him at the foot of a dark woody hill, where Arnold was hid in the bushes to receive him. Morning broke upon their conference before it was ended, and they adjourned to a neighboring farm-house to breakfast. Here the nefarious business was concluded, and in spite of Clinton's orders, six papers in Arnold's bold writing were drawn up and secreted in Andre's stockings for safe-keeping.

In the forenoon the traitor left for West Point, leaving Andre, who, under cover of night, expected to return to the ship. So far, so good. Night came, but by some strange oversight there was no boat, and none to be had. As poor Andre strained his eyes towards the ship, who can paint his anxiety to be once more safely aboard her? Smith, the man in charge of him, offered to put him through by land to New York; but to do this, he had to doff his regimentals and travel in disguise. They set out at sunset on horseback, and went briskly on till about nine o'clock, when they fell in with a sharp picket, who in spite of their passports took them to his captain. Their evident hurry aroused suspicions, to allay which they had to stop for the night. Andre never slept; and by daylight he insisted upon going on. Having now reached a wild tract of country between the American and British lines, infested by two sets of border ruffians, the Cow-boys and the Skinners, and hearing the Cow-boys, who claimed to be English refugees, were in the ascendency, Smith left Andre, who put spurs to his horse, now quite assured that all danger was over, and looking to a safe and cheerful end of his perilous journey.

But that morning three men, on the look-out for a contraband drove of cattle, were hid in the bushes lining the road which Andre took, and seeing him coming, one of them rushed out, presented his musket, and ordered the stranger to halt. "Gentlemen," said Andre, losing his presence of mind in the sudden anxiety of the moment, "I hope you belong to *our* party?" "What party?" asked James Paulding. "The lower party," replied Andre. "Yes," said they. "Then," said Andre, "I am a British officer on particular business, and I pray you not to detain me a moment." Ah, that fatal sentence sealed his doom. Paulding then declared they were Americans, and he their prisoner of war. Recovering himself, Andre tried to pass off what he said as a joke, and showed them his passport from General Arnold. It was of no avail now. His captors took him into the woods, and in spite of his remonstrances, stripped off his clothes. Nothing was found but his watch and eighty dollars of continental money. They ordered him to take off his boots. Andre was slow to obey; but Paulding, insisting upon a thorough search, took them off, and found between his stockings and naked feet six papers, indubitable proofs of his guilt. "My God," exclaimed Paulding, "he is a spy!" Andre offered large sums to his captors if they would permit him to escape. They were poor men, and could have made their fortunes. No, no, *they* were not to be bought. Loyalty to their country was superior to any personal consideration. Their patriotism was not in the market. Steadily refusing any terms, they took him to the nearest military post, and gave him up. You know the rest.

In ten days he was ignominiously hung as a spy. Clinton made every effort to save him. Even our own officers, won by his amiability and accomplishments, appealed to Washington in his behalf. It could not be. The inexorable laws of war demanded his death.

Arnold, hearing of his capture at breakfast the next morning, instantly jumped on his horse, fled to the nearest landing, and put off to the Vulture. He saved his neck indeed, but he could not save his name from the terrible prefix with which it will be for ever handed down in history, the *traitor* Arnold.

THINGS TO BE THANKFUL FOR.

Our schools are open, and little scholars throng the valleys. All through the free states there is no sign of war in the school-house. Academies are open, churches are open, and their musical bell gives consolation to the sorrowful and devout. Papers fly, books are read, business thrives, and the fields give their bounty. There never was a more sublime spectacle than that which it has pleased God to manifest in our abundant prosperity in the midst of the tumult, confusion, and trouble of war.

SOMETHING FOR THEE.

Something, my God, for thee,
Something for thee:
That each day's setting sun may bring
Some penitential offering;
In thy dear name, some kindness done;
To thy dear love some wanderer won—
Some trial meekly borne for thee,
Dear Lord, for thee.

Something, my God, for thee,
Something for thee;
That to thy gracious throne may rise
Sweet incense from some sacrifice—
Uplifted eyes undimmed by tears;
Uplifted faith unstained by fears,
Hailing each joy as light from thee,
Dear Lord, from thee.

Something, my God, for thee,
Something for thee.
For the great love that thou hast given,
For the dear hope of thee and heaven,
My soul her first allegiance brings,
And upward plumes her heavenward wings
Nearer to thee.

THE POOR MAN'S WIFE.

How she reckons I cannot tell; but she keeps out of debt, lives in cleanliness and plenty, and has always something to spare a sick neighbor. She says, "My husband's harvest wages clothe himself and the children; my gleaning pays the shoemaker; the orchard pays my rent; the garden does this, the flail procures that; the children's hands yield so and so:" and, good heart, she crowns all by saying, "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits. He forgiveth thine iniquities, and healeth all thy diseases. He redeemeth thy life from destruction, and crowneth thee with loving-kindness and tender mercies. He satisfieth thy mouth with good things, so that thy youth is renewed like the eagle's. Bless the Lord, O my soul."

THE VALUE OF METHOD.

Hon. Josiah Quincy, in his ninetieth year, his mind still clear and energetic, on being asked how he preserved his vigor and interest in affairs, replied that "he had always known before he went to sleep at night what he had to do the next day;" thus testifying that a methodical and settled purpose steadfastly pursued is an excellent means of promoting health and long life.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES .... ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine.

CABINET.

SECRETARY OF STATE ..... WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of New York.
" OF THE TREASURY ..... SALMON B. CHASE, of Ohio.
" " INTERIOR ..... JOHN P. USHER, of Indiana.
" " NAVY ..... GIDEON WELLES, of Connecticut.
" OF WAR ..... EDWIN M. STANTON, of Pennsylvania.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL ..... EDWARD BATES, of Missouri.
POSTMASTER-GENERAL ..... MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Maryland.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

CHIEF-JUSTICE ..... ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland.
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE ..... SAMUEL NELSON, of New York.
" " ..... ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pennsylvania.
" " ..... JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia.
" " ..... JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee.
" " ..... NOAH H. SWAYNE, of Ohio.
" " ..... SAMUEL H. MILLER, of Iowa.
" " ..... DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois.

UNITED STATES MILITARY FORCE.—At the commencement of the rebellion, inaugurated by the attack on fort Sumter, the entire military force at the disposal of government was 16,000 regulars, employed in the West to hold in check marauding Indians. In April, 75,000 volunteers were called upon to enlist for three months' service, and responded with such alacrity that 77,875 were immediately obtained. Under the authority of the act of Congress of July 22, 1861, the states were asked to furnish 500,000 volunteers to serve for three years, or during the war; and by the act approved the 29th of the same month, the addition of 25,000 men to the regular army of the United States was authorized. At the commencement of 1863, over a million of soldiers of all grades had become voluntary members of the army, for periods of various lengths. The Thirty-seventh Congress, near the close of its last session, February, 1863, passed a National Militia bill, putting the whole military strength of the loyal states at the disposal of the President.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.—The United States government has 12 Envoys Extraordinary or Ministers Plenipotentiary to the leading foreign governments; 18 Ministers resident, and 3 Commissioners; 13 Secretaries of Legation; and 263 Consuls and Commercial Agents. The number of similar agents of foreign governments resident among us is larger still.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.—There are 22 Captains attached to this service, and 49 Lieutenants of three grades.

LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE.—The United States Light-house Board has six naval officers who act as Inspectors, and who have under their charge 467 light-houses, light-ships and beacons: 128 on the North-east coast, 81 on the Middle States coast, 91 on the Southern Atlantic coast, 56 on the Gulf of Mexico, 16 on the Pacific coast, and 101 on the interior lakes and rivers.

CUSTOM-HOUSE COLLECTION DISTRICTS in the United States are 119 in number.

United States Naval Force.—When the vessels under construction March 4, 1863, are completed, the navy will consist of—

STEAM VESSELS.

Description.	No.	Guns.	Tons.	Description.	No.	Guns.	Tons.
Screw frigates	5	228	18,272	Screw-steamers, (purch'd)	53	215	23,490
Screw sloops, 1st class	6	133	11,955	Side-wheel " "	63	250	38,617
" " 2d class	21	167	23,992	Screw-steamers, (old navy)	6	27	2,590
" gunboats, (new)	27	108	14,033	Gun-boats, transports, etc. transferred from other departments	40	108	26,544
Iron-clad vessels	54	261	59,808				
Side-wheel frigates	4	49	8,003				
" gun-boats, (new)	39	296	36,367				
" " (old navy)	5	11	2,190	Total steam-vessels	323	1853	265,861

SAILING VESSELS.

Description.	No.	Guns.	Tons.	Description.	No.	Guns.	Tons.
Ships of the line	6	504	16,094	Schooners	29	69	5,821
Frigates	6	300	10,237	Barks	18	92	8,432
Sloops of war	16	289	14,305	Yachts	2	2	200
Brigs	4	20	999				
Ships, store-ships, and receiving vessels	23	139	18,087	Total sailing vessels	104	1,415	74,175

In all, 427 vessels, 3,268 guns, 340,036 tons.

Naval Officers.—By a law passed in Congress July 16, 1862, the active list of line officers in the United States Navy are divided into nine grades, each officer taking rank in his own grade according to the date of his commission, as follows:

1. R. Admirals, to rank with Maj. Generals.
2. Commodores " " Brig. Generals.
3. Captains " " Colonels.
4. Commanders " " Lt. Colonels.
5. Lt. Commanders " " Majors.
6. Lieutenants to rank with Captains.
7. Masters " " 1st Lieutenants.
8. Ensigns " " 2d "
9. Midshipmen.

United States Marine Corps.—This force is subject to the laws of the Navy, except when detached by the President to coöperate with the Army. It has one Colonel Commandant, 91 commissioned officers, and about 1,650 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.

Congress.—The apportionment made by Congress March 4, 1862, under the census of 1860, increases the number of Representatives to 241. The Senators are 70 in number, since the admission of Western Virginia as a state, April, 1863. Each Senator and Representative is allowed $6,000 compensation for each Congress, (two years,) deducting for absence; and $8 for every 20 miles estimated distance from residence to the seat of Congress, allowed once a year only. The Thirty-seventh Congress terminated March 3, 1863.

The Excise Tax.—The tax law of July 1, 1862, levies a heavy excise duty on the manufacture of spirits, ale, beer, and porter; exacts licenses varying from $10 to $200 for most kinds of business; levies specific or *ad valorem* duties on manufactures generally; fixes taxes on yachts, carriages, billiard-tables, gold and silver plate, slaughtered cattle, hogs, and sheep, advertisements, patent medicines, perfumery, and playing cards; exacts a fixed per centage on the gross receipts of all railroads, steam-boats, and ferry-boats; and a three per cent. duty on the dividends and interest of railroad bonds, bank stock, stock of insurance and trust companies, and deposits of savings-banks; taxes passports, and the salaries of United States officers; lays a duty of three per cent. on all incomes of over $600 a year; and requires stamps of different amounts to be affixed to all checks, drafts, bills of lading, bills of exchange, notes, bonds, mortgages, telegrams, express packages, insurance policies, leases, powers of attorney, protests, probates of will, warehouse receipts, etc. Legacies and inheritances are also taxed according to the degrees of consanguinity of the heirs.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—

Years.	Revenues.	Expenditures.	Deficit.
1860	$9,218,067	$14,874,772	$5,656,705
1861	9,049,296	13,606,759	4,557,462
1862	9,012,549	11,125,364	2,112,815

The whole number of Post-offices remaining established in the United States June 30, 1862, was 28,875; of which the loyal states had 19,973, the insurrectionary states 8,902. It will be seen that the loss of revenue since the Post-office service was interrupted, is small compared with the decrease of expenditure.

UNITED STATES CENSUS, 1800, 1830, 1840, 1850, AND 1860.—

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Date o admis sion.	Area in square miles.	POPULATION.				
			1800.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.
Maine	1820	31,766	151,719	399.455	501.793	583.169	628.279
New Hampshire*	1788	9.280	183.762	269,328	284.574	317,976	326.073
Vermont	1791	9.056	154.465	280.652	291.948	314.120	315,098
Massachusetts*	1788	7.800	423.245	610.408	737.69	994.514	1,231.066
Rhode Island*	1790	1,046	69.122	97.199	108.830	147.545	174.620
Connecticut*	1788	4.730	251.002	297.675	309.978	370.792	460.147
New York*	1788	50.519	586 756	1,918.608	2.428.291	3.097.394	3.880.735
New Jersey*	1787	8.320	211.949	320.823	373.306	489.555	672.035
Pennsylvania*	1787	46,000	602 361	1,348.233	1,724,033	2,311.786	2.906.115
Delaware*	1787	2,120	64.273	76.748	78.085	91 532	112 216
Maryland*	1788	11,124	341.548	447.040	470.019	583.034	687,049
District of Columbia	1790	60	14,093	39.834	43.712	51 687	75.080
Virginia*	1788	61.352	880.200	1.211 405	1.239.797	1.421.661	1.596.318
North Carolina*	1789	45.000	478.103	737,987	753 419	869.039	992,622
South Carolina*	1788	30.213	345 591	581.185	594.398	668.507	703.708
Georgia*	1788	58.000	162.101	516.823	691.392	906 185	1,057,286
Florida	1845	59.268	----	34,730	54 477	87.445	140 425
Alabama	1819	50,722	----	309.527	590.756	771.623	964,201
Mississippi	1817	47.156	8,850	136.621	375.651	606.526	791.305
Louisiana	1812	41.255	----	215.739	352,411	517.762	708,002
Texas	1845	237.504	----	----	----	212 592	604 215
Arkansas	1836	52.198	----	30.388	97.574	209.897	435,450
Tennessee	1796	45,600	105.602	681.904	829.210	1,002.717	1.109,801
Kentucky	1792	37.680	220.955	687,917	779.828	982,405	1,155,684
Ohio	1802	39.964	45,365	937.903	1.519 467	1,980.329	2.339,502
Michigan	1837	56 243	----	31.639	212 267	397.654	749,113
Indiana	1816	33.809	4,875	343.031	685 866	988.416	1,350 428
Illinois	1818	55.405	----	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,951
Wisconsin	1818	53 924	----	----	30,945	305.391	775.881
Minnesota	1858	81 259	----	----	----	6.077	173,855
Iowa	1846	50 914	----	----	43 112	192,214	674,948
Missouri	1821	67,380	----	140,455	383,702	682,044	1,182.012
Kansas	1861	78 418	----	----	----	----	107,206
California	1850	155,500	----	----	----	92.597	379,994
Oregon	1859	80,000	----	----	----	13,294	52 465
Washington	1853	176.141	----	----	----	----	11.594
Nevada	1861	45.812	----	----	----	----	6,857
Utah	1850	131 320	----	----	----	11.380	40 273
New Mexico	1850	220.000	----	----	----	61,547	93 516
Colorado	1861	105,818	----	----	----	----	34 277
Nebraska	1854	122.007	----	----	----	----	28.841
Dakota	1861	318,128	----	----	----	----	4,837
Total		2,819,811	5,305,937	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,445,080

* The thirteen original states. The dates given are those of their ratification of the Federal Constitution.

COLLEGES, ETC.—There were in the United States in 1862, 221 chartered Colleges, 89 Theological Seminaries, 54 Medical schools, 18 Law schools, and 15 Normal schools for the training of teachers.

Increasing Care for the Deaf and Dumb.—At the beginning of the century there were hardly half a dozen schools for this unfortunate class. Ten years ago there were 180, with 6,000 pupils; of these about 80 were in Germany, 45 in France, and 22 in the British Isles. There are 22 institutions in the United States, with 130 teachers, about 50 of whom are educated deaf-mutes, and 2,000 pupils. Those at Hartford and New York are the oldest, having been established in 1817. The annual support of the 22 institutions requires about $350,000, of which about $300,000 is appropriated by the legislatures of 29 states.

The Largest Pork-packing City.—During the last two years Chicago has secured the position of the largest pork-packing city of the world, which till then belonged to Cincinnati. In the season of 1861–2, there were 40,000 more hogs packed in Chicago than in Cincinnati. In the last season, while 562,582 hogs were packed in Cincinnati, there were no less than 970,360 packed in Chicago.

Cotton, Rice, and Tobacco.—The value of these articles exported from the United States in 1860, 1861, and in the 41 years ending with 1861, was as follows:

Article.	1860.	1861.	41 years.
Cotton	$191,806,535	$34,051,483	$2,608,885,574
Rice	2,567,399	1,382,178	89,236,689
Tobacco	15,906,547	13,784,710	368,965,777

The other exports for 1860 and 1861 are thus summed up:

	1860.	1861.		1860.	1861.
Products of the sea	$4,156,480	$4,451,515	Raw produce	2,279,308	3,543,695
Prod. of the forest	13,738,559	10,260,809	Specie and bullion	56,946,851	23,799,870
Prod. of agriculture	45,884,495	100,273,655	Total val. of exports	373,189,274	227,966,169
Manufactures	39,803,080	36,418,254			

Alien Passengers to the United States by Sea.—In the ten years previous to June 1, 1840, 552,000. In the ten years previous to June 1, 1850, 1,558,300. In the ten years previous to June 1, 1860, 2,707,624.

Total Value of Real Estate in the United States.—By the Seventh Census, 1850, $7,135,780,228. By the Eighth Census, 1860, $16,159,616,068. Increase, $8,925,481,011; or 126.45 per cent.

Wealth of the United States in 1860.—An approximate estimate, made with care for Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, sums up as follows:

Houses	$3,466,984,000	Shipping, 5,049,808 tons	252,491,000
Lands	9,317,692,261		
Stock investments	2,301,189,077	Total	$16,588,356,338
Goods insured	1,250,000,000		

National Income in 1800 and 1860.—From the same reliable source we obtain the following tables:

1800.	Value.	Income.	1860.	Value.	Income.
Lands	$279,249,636	$33,547,474	Lands	$9,317,692,261	$465,884,613
Houses	140,683,984	14,088,398	Houses	3,466,984,000	346,698,400
Stocks	70,500,000	4,200,000	Stocks	2,301,189,077	110,564,500
Manufactures	62,766,385	31,383,191	Manufactures	1,981,211,201	990,605,100
Exports	29,263,464	3,083,219	Exports	276,679,988	55,335,997
Total income		$86,303,282	Total income		$1,969,088,610

It thus appears that in the first sixty years of this century there has been an increase of national income from 86 millions to nearly 2,000 millions; the power of production having been rapidly increased by the various uses of steam in manufacture and transportation, and by the invention of labor-saving machines.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.—Among the important public measures passed by the Thirty-seventh Congress, whose session was one of the most eventful in our history, was the Free Homestead act, offering the public lands in quarter sections to those who will settle and cultivate them at the cost of survey and transfer; the Pacific Railroad act, authorizing the construction of a railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts; financial measures appropriating $2,277,000,000 for the suppression of the rebellion; a National Militia bill, putting the whole military strength of the loyal states at the command of the President; a Letter of Marque bill, enabling the President to cover every sea with privateers; and a bill of indemnity, relieving the President from any legal consequences arising from false arrest or imprisonment, and authorizing him to suspend the right of *habeas corpus* at his pleasure in every state of the Union.

CENSUS OF 1860.—The total population of the United States by the eighth census was 31,445,080; an increase of 35½ per cent. from the census of 1850. The number of slaves was 3,953,760. There were 15,077 deaf and dumb persons; 12,635 blind; 23,999 insane; 18,865 idiotic.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES.—

CITIES.	Pop. in 1850.	Pop. in 1860.	Actual increase.	Increase per cent.	CITIES.	Pop. in 1850.	Pop. in 1860.	Actual increase.	Increase per cent.
New York	515,547	805,651	290,104	56.27	Detroit	21,019	45,619	24 600	117.03
Philadelphia	340,045	562 529	222,484	65.43	Milwaukie	20,061	45,246	25,185	125.54
Brooklyn	96,838	266,661	169,823	175.37	Cleveland	17,034	43,417	26,383	154.88
Baltimore	169,054	212 418	43,364	25.65	Charleston	42,985	40,578	----	*5.60
Boston	136,881	177,812	40,931	29.90	New Haven	20,345	39,267	18,922	93.00
New Orleans	116,375	168 675	52 300	44.94	Troy	28,785	39,232	10,447	36.29
Cincinnati	115 436	161 044	45,608	39 51	Richmond	27,570	37,910	10,340	37.50
St. Louis	77,860	160,773	82,913	106 49	Lowell	33,383	36 827	3,444	10.31
Chicago	29,963	109 260	79 297	264.65	Montgomery	4 935	35,902	30 967	627.49
Buffalo	42 261	81,129	38,868	91.97	Mobile	20,515	29,258	8,743	42 61
Newark	38 894	71,914	33,020	84 89	Jersey City	6 856	29 226	22,370	326.28
Louisville	43,194	68,033	24,839	57 50	Hartford	13 555	29,154	15,599	115 08
Albany	50,763	62,367	11,604	22 86	Alleghany City	21,261	28,702	7,441	35.00
Washington	40,001	61,122	21,121	52.78	Syracuse	22,271	28 119	5 848	26.26
San Francisco	34,776	56 802	22 026	63.34	Portland	20,815	26 341	5 526	26 54
Providence	41 513	50 666	9 153	22.04	Cambridge	15,215	26 060	10,845	71.28
Pittsburg	46 601	49,217	2 616	5.61	Roxbury	18 364	25 137	6 773	36 88
Rochester	36,403	48 204	11 801	32 42	Charlestown	17,216	25,063	7 847	45 58

* Loss.

FACTS FROM THE CENSUS.—Thus far in the history of the country, no state has declined in population. The increase in some of the states has been small. That of Vermont for the last ten years was but one-third of one per cent.; New Hampshire, 2½ per cent.; South Carolina, 5½ per cent.; Maine, 7¾ per cent.; Tennessee, 10⅗ per cent.; Virginia, 12¼ per cent. Illinois presents the most wonderful example of great, continuous, and healthful increase. In 1830, its population was 157,445; in 1840, 476,183; in 1850, 851,470; in 1860, 1,711,951; a gain for the last ten years of over 101 per cent. The fifteen slave states contain 12,240,000 inhabitants, of whom 8,039,000 are whites, 251,000 free blacks, and 3,950,000 slaves. The gain of the whole population of these states, from 1850 to 1860, was 2,627,000, or 27⅓ per cent. The increase of slaves was 749,931, or 23½ per cent. The nineteen free states and seven territories, with the District of Columbia, contain 19,201,456 inhabitants, of whom 18,936,579 were whites, and 237,218 free colored. The increase was 5,598,603, or 41¼ per cent.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 1, 1850, AND JUNE 1, 1860.—

Productions.	1850.	1860.	Productions.	1850.	1860.
Cash val. of farms	$3,271,575,426	$6,650,872,507	Orchard products	$7,723,186	$19,759,361
Improved land in farms, acres	113,032,614	163,261,389	Wine, gall.	221,249	1,800,008
Unimproved do.	180,528,800	246,508,244	From market gar.	$5,280,030	$15,541,027
Farming imple'ts	$151,587,638	$247,027,496	Butter, lbs.	313,345,306	460,509,854
Horses	4,336,719	6,115,458	Cheese, lbs.	105,535,893	105,875,135
Asses and mules	559,331	1,129,553	Hay, tons	13,838,642	19,129,128
Milch cows	6,385,094	8,728,862	Clover seed, bu.	468,978	929,010
Working oxen	1,700,694	2,240,075	Other grasssds, bu	416,831	900,386
Other cattle	10,293,069	14,671,400	Hops, lbs.	3,497,029	11,010,012
Sheep	21,723,220	23,317,756	Dew-rot. hemp, t.	33,193	83,247
Swine	30,354,213	32,555,267	Water-rot. "	1,678	3,943
Val. of live stock	$544,180,516	$1,107,490,216	Other hemp, tons	--------	17,300
Animals slaught.	$111,703,142	$212,871,653	Flax, lbs.	7,709,676	3,783,079
Wheat, bu.	100,485,944	171,183,381	Flaxseed, bu.	562,312	611,927
Rye, bu.	14,188,813	20,976,286	Silk cocoons, lbs.	10,843	6,562
Indian corn, bu.	592,071,104	830,451,707	Maple sugar, lbs.	34,253,436	38,863,884
Oats, bu.	146,584,179	172,554,688	Cane sugar, hhds. of 1,000 lbs.	237,733	302,205
Rice, lbs.	215,313,497	187,140,173	Molasses, gall.	12,700,991	25,516,699
Tobacco, lbs.	199,752,655	429,390,771	Maple molasses, g.	--------	1,944,594
Gin'd cotton, bal.	2,469,493	5,198,077	Cane "	--------	16,337,080
Wool, lbs.	52,516,959	60,511,343	Sorghum "	--------	7,235,025
Peas & beans, bu.	9,219,901	15,188,013	Beeswax and honey, lbs.	14,853,790	26,386,855
Irish potatoes, bu.	65,797,896	110,571,201	Beeswax, lbs.	--------	1,357,864
Sweet " "	38,268,148	41,606,302	Honey, lbs.	--------	25,028,991
Barley, bu.	5,167,015	15,635,119	Home manufac.	$27,493,644	$24,358,222
Buckwheat, bu.	8,956,912	17,664,914			

LEADING MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED STATES.—

No.	LEADING MANUFACTURES.	Value of products in round numbers. In 1850.	In 1860.
1	Flour and meal	$136,000,000	$224,000,000
2	Cotton goods	65,500,000	115,000,000
3	Lumber	58,500,000	96,000,000
4	Boots and shoes	54,000,000	90,000,000
5	Leather, including morocco and patent leather	38,000,000	72,000,000
6	Clothing	48,000,000	70,000,000
7	Woollen goods	40,000,000	69,000,000
8	Machinery, steam engines, etc.	28,000,000	47,000,000
9	Printing: book, job, and newspaper	11,000,000	42,000,000
10	Sugar refining	10,000,000	38,500,000
11	Iron founding	20,000,000	28,500,000
12	Spirituous liquors	16,000,000	25,000,000
13	Cabinet furniture	17,500,000	24,000,000
14	Bar and other rolled iron	7,000,000	22,000,000
15	Pig iron	22,500,000	19,500,000
16	Malt liquors	6,000,000	18,000,000
17	Agricultural implements	7,000,000	17,800,000
18	Paper	10,000,000	17,500,000
19	Soap and candles	10,000,000	17,000,000

WHY SUCH A DIFFERENCE?—It has been estimated that more than sixty million dollars have been given in private bounties to the soldiers since the war began, of which about one-third, or twenty millions, have been contributed by members of evangelical congregations; a larger amount than has been given to the missionary cause in thirty years. When a similar spirit of consecration to the cause of Christ animates his professed followers, how will the Redeemer's kingdom advance and triumph over all that now hinders its progress.

COMPARATIVE PRICES IN NEW YORK MARKET ON THE FIRST OF MAY IN THE YEARS 1852, 1856, 1857, 1860, 1861, 1862, AND 1863:

	1852.	1856.	1857.	1860	1861.	1862	1863.
BREADSTUFFS—Wheat flour, state, bbl.	4 18	5 50	6 00	5 50	5 20	5 00	6 00
Wheat, prime white, bush.	1 11	1 80	1 85	1 65	1 65	1 42	1 80
Rye, bush.	77	78	90	84	68	80	1 03
Oats, state, bush.	39	40	58	43	36	40	85
Corn, yellow, bush.	64	62	80	82	67	58	94
CANDLES—Mould, lb.	13	14	14	17	17	17	21
Sperm	40	40	42	38	32	28	38
COAL—Anthracite, ton	5 50	5 50	5 25	5 00	4 75	4 75	7 25
COFFEE—Brazil, lb.	9⅝	11½	11	13½	13	19	32
Java, lb.	11¼	14½	15¼	15½	17	25	37
COTTON—Middle Upland, lb.	8⅞	10⅝	14¼	11¼	13¾	28	66½
FISH—Dry cod, qtl.	4 18	4 00	3 75	4 37½	3 75	3 62	6 12½
Mackerel, No. 1, Mass., keg	11 00	20 75	21 00	17 25	14 50	15 50	19 00
FRUIT—M. R. raisins, box	1 65	3 25	4 75	2 35	1 55	3 12	4 12½
Dried apples, lb.	6¼	9	10½	5	3½	6	6¼
Hay, hundred	75	80	75	95	80	65	80
Hops, lb.	20	9	10	10	16	15	20
Indigo, Manilla, lb.	70	75	75	75	60	1 00	1 12½
IRON—Scotch pig, ton	20 00	32 00	36 00	24 00	21 00	24 00	38 00
Common English bar, ton	35 00	62 00	60 00	40 00	44 00	53 00	75 00
Laths, M.	2 25	1 37	1 37½	1 75	1 20	1 15	1 45
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	15	26	29	21	19	21½	27½
Lime, common Rockland, bbl.	87	1 00	90	70	80	68	1 00
LIQUORS—Cognac brandy, gall.	2 00	5 00	5 50	3 00	3 20	4 25	5 75
Domestic whiskey, gall.	20½	28	29	22½	18	23½	45½
MOLASSES—New Orleans, gall.	29	47	75	49	32	45	50
Cardenas, gall.	19	30	54	27	17	21	33
NAVAL STORES—Spirits turpentine, gall.	49	40	48	47	80	1 45	3 37½
Rosin, common, bbl.	1 25	1 67½	1 90	1 57½	1 85	8 00	26 00
OILS—Whale, crude, gall.	75	75	73	42	40	47½	92
Sperm, crude, gall.	1 25	1 80	1 45	1 30	1 37	1 36	1 68
Linseed, gall.	63	75	80	60	58	82	1 50
PROVISIONS—Pork, mess, bbl.	18 75	19 00	23 00	17 75	17 87	12 62½	15 00
Pork, prime, bbl.	16 75	15 50	18 90	14 25	13 25	10 00	13 00
Beef, mess, country, bbl.	10 00	8 50	13 50	5 25	6 00	6 00	6 00
Pickled hams, lb.	9¾	9	11	9½	8½	5¾	7½
Lard, lb.	10	10	14¼	11¼	9	8½	10¼
Butter, state, lb.	22	20	27	18	16	18	19
Cheese, lb.	8½	10	13	10	7	8½	12
Rice, 100 lbs.	3 62	4 25	5 00	4 12½	5 75	6 50	8 00
Salt, Liverpool fine, sack	1 15	1 78	1 45	1 70	1 60	1 65	2 50
SEEDS—Clover, lb.	6½	12	11	8½	8	7½	8½
Timothy, tce.	15 00	24 50	34 50	16 00	18 75	11 00	14 00
SOAP—New York, lb.	5½	6	6	6	5½	5½	8½
Castile, lb.	9¼	10	11¼	10	10	13¾	17
SPICES—Pepper, lb.	9¾	10	12¾	8¼	8	16½	27
Nutmegs, lb.	87	92	85	44	40	65	82½
SUGARS—New Orleans, lb.	4¾	7	12½	7	5¾	7½	10½
Refined, white, lb.	7⅞	10	14	9½	7¾	10	13
Tallow, lb.	8¼	10	11¼	10¼	9	8¾	11½
TEAS—Young Hyson, lb.	55	35	45	40	50	70	1 00
Oolong, lb.	30	40	50	35	35	73	80
TOBACCO—Kentucky, lb.	7	12	16	10	9	12½	20
Manufactured, lb.	19	28	32	20	17	30	65
Whalebone, Polar, lb.	51	62	90	90	75	75	1 85
WINE—Port, gall.	1 00	2 50	2 75	2 50	3 50	2 75	3 25
Madeira, gall.	1 62	2 50	3 00	2 00	4 00	5 00	5 00
WOOL—Common, lb.	26	32	39	35	32	42	70
Merino, lb.	36	48	56	55	47	49	78

PAPER WATER-PROOF PIPES.—The gas-pipes in the village of Wallsend, England, are made of bituminized paper. Paper pipes were shown at the International Exhibition, London, warranted to endure a pressure of 160 lbs. to the square inch, and to be indestructible by ordinary influences, either under ground or in the open air.

Rail-roads in the United States.—Number of miles open January 1, 1852, 10,900. Number of miles open January 1, 1862, 33,222. Number of miles open and under construction, January, 1863, 51,115. Cost of roads and equipment, $1,192,400,424. Number of accidents during 1862, 99; in which 264 persons were killed, and 877 wounded—besides numerous injuries received by individuals recklessly or designedly exposing themselves on the track or otherwise.

Insanity.—The reports of three of our leading asylums for the Insane concur in assigning to the following ten causes four-fifths of the cases of insanity coming under their care: Ill health, pecuniary trouble, intemperance, religious excitement, domestic trouble, puerperal state, death of friends, early vice, disappointed affection, and excessive or anxious mental labor. The foundation of insanity is very often laid by errors in early training. The most hopeful method of curing insanity is that pursued in the modern hospitals for the insane. He that would preserve a sound mind in a sound body, must lead a well-regulated life, avoiding all excesses in food, drink, passions, and labors, and securing that peace of conscience that will enable him to have the essential safeguard of

"Tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

Our National Debt.—One of the results of the wicked rebellion against our national government is the accumulation of an enormous national debt, which on February 1, 1863, amounted to $815,000,000, and which it is supposed will reach $2,000,000,000. Even then it will be but $63 50 for each individual of the nation; while that of Great Britain, amounting to $4,410,951,476, is $137 for each; that of Holland is $119; of France, $51; of Spain, $45; and of Austria, $34. Estimating the real and personal property of the United States at $16,588,356,338, exclusive of the value of the products of labor and of the cotton crop, the debt of $2,000,000,000 will be but 12½ per cent. of that valuation.

The total annual interest on the public debt of Great Britain is $127,131,492, or $4 34 for each person; of France, $115,608,191, or $3 09 for each; while of the United States it will be $13,190,325, or 40 cents for each person.

The total annual national expenditure of Great Britain is $351,223,498, or $12 for each person; of France, $422,086,108, or $11 29 for each; of the United States, $474,744,778, or $14 83 for each person.

The burden of the debt of the last war with Great Britain, apportioned equally among the people, was $14 81 to each. If the present debt be apportioned equally, it is $14 83, or just the same to each, while our ability to carry it is far greater. A Member of Congress, alluding to the debt and the annual products of our dairies, which the census estimates at $125,000,000, remarked that in ten years our women can churn this debt all out.

Port of New York.—The arrivals from foreign ports in 1862 were 5,487; an increase of 365 over the previous year. Of the total arrivals, 27 were war-steamers, (18 French, 4 English, etc.,) 2 were war vessels, 266 mercantile steamers, 1,092 ships, 1,290 barks, 1,566 brigs, and 1,239 schooners. Number of passengers, 94,607; an increase of 13,817 over the previous year. From domestic ports there arrived in all 1,776 steamers.

Charring Timber.—This is done by a jet of common coal-gas, and is said to have the effect of securing it from rot for a long period. In ship-building, gas-charring is recommended for all surfaces exposed to moist and stagnant air; in house-building, to beams and joists imbedded in walls or plaster—to the wainscoting of ground floors, etc. It is recommended for various parts of stables, for rail-road sleepers, etc.

Extraordinary Balloon Ascension.—A most daring and perilous ascension for scientific purposes was made from the Crystal Palace near London, September 8, by Messrs. Glaisher and Coxwell, who reached a higher elevation in the upper heavens than was ever attained by man. They ascended in an immense balloon, containing 60,000 feet of gas, and carried with them various instruments for scientific observations. Their ascent was so rapid that it was impossible to photograph the scene from the balloon, as was their intention. It commenced at 1 P. M.; they reached the height of two miles at 1.21, three miles at 1.28, four miles at 1.39, and five miles at 1.50. At two miles in height the temperature had fallen from 59° to the freezing point; and at the highest point reached, it was 20° below zero. At the height of five miles, Mr. Glaisher felt symptoms of blindness, and soon became insensible. Mr. Coxwell remained conscious for ten minutes longer, the balloon ascending with great rapidity, when his hands having frozen and insensibility coming over him, he tried to open the valve to cause a descent, but his hands were black and powerless, and he was only able to loose it by pulling the string with his teeth. Their register showed that they reached a *height of six miles*, about half a mile higher than mount Everest, the highest of the Himalayas, and the highest mountain on the globe. At the highest elevation, the pressure of the air was less than one-third of its pressure on the surface of the earth, which is too little to sustain life without some artificial supply. Yet a French savant offers to ascend to the height of eleven miles, with the help of a breathing-bag, to be replenished at intervals with condensed oxygen gas, and with a supply of that wonderful stimulant, the Peruvian *coca* leaf.

The Mont Cenis Tunnel, for the rail-road between Piedmont and Savoy, now in process of excavation by the Sardinian government, is to pass under the Frejus ridge near Mont Cenis, and will have an average depth of a mile beneath the surface, and a length of eight miles. It is worked from the extremities alone, the two tunnels to meet in the centre. Air is forced in through tubes to the innermost point of each tunnel, where it first drives the machinery for boring the blasting-holes, and then is released and maintains an outward current for ventilation. The tunnel has vertical walls, of the stone blasted out, and a semicircular roof of brick. It is 26 ft. 3 in. wide, and 24 ft. 7 in. high in the centre. Five or six years more will be requisite to complete this great work.

Cotton and its Substitutes.—The interruption of the accustomed supply of cotton for the last two years has awakened general and earnest attention to the questions, What new fields for cotton-culture can be found? and, What fibrous materials can be profitably substituted for cotton? As yet, little success has rewarded these inquiries. No cotton-field promises to rival the Southern states when labor is peacefully resumed; and no substitutes yet discovered threaten to supersede it. The most valuable recent improvements are in the manufacture of paper from *straw*, and of rugs, carpets, etc., from *jute*, which may be imported in large quantities from India. Straw is now prepared for the manufacture of paper by boiling it in an alkaline lye, under a high pressure of steam. After this, its silica and other injurious constituents readily wash away, and leave its fibre soft, and ready to bleach. This discovery promises materially to reduce the price of paper. The *flax*-cotton scheme is found to be economically impracticable.

Coal-tar or Aniline Dyes.—A new era almost in coloring matter for calicoes and silks, and in the finer paints, has been introduced by the discovery of aniline dyes. Coal-tar, hitherto a waste and worthless product, has been made to yield the brilliant and beautiful purple, crimson, and blue tints known as mauvé, magenta, roseine, bleu de Paris, azuline, etc., by the mixture of which almost any desired shade may be produced.

FOREIGN COINS.—The following table is compiled from the Annual Report of the Director of the Mint, September, 1862:

COUNTRY	GOLD COINS.		SILVER COINS.	
	Denomination	Value.	Denomination.	Value.
		$ cts. m		$ cts m
Austria	Ducat	2 28 2	Scudo	1 02 6
Belgium	25 Francs	4 72	5 Francs	98
Bolivia	Doubloon	15 59 2	Dollar	79
Brazil	20,000 Reis	10 90 5	2,000 Reis	1 02 5
Chili	10 Pesos	9 15 3	New Dollar	98 1
Denmark	10 Thaler	7 90	2 Rigsdaler	1 10 6
England	Sovereign, new	4 86 3	Shilling, new	22 9
"	" average	4 84 4	" average	22 4
France	20 Francs, average	3 84 7	5 Francs, average	98
Germany, north	10 Thaler	7 90	New Thaler	72 9
" south	Ducat	2 28 3	Guilder or Florin	41 6
Mexico	Doubloon, average	15 53	Dollar, average	1 06 2
Netherlands	10 Guilders	3 99 5	2½ Guilders	1 03 3
New Granada	10 Pesos, new	9 67 5	Dollar, 1857	97 9
Peru	Doubloon, old	15 55 6	Dollar, 1858	94 7
Portugal	Crown	5 80 6	Crown	1 17
Rome	2½ Scudi	2 60 4	Scudo	1 05 8
Russia	5 Roubles	3 97 6	Rouble	79 4
Spain	100 Reals	4 96 4	Pistareen, new	20 3
Sweden	Ducat	2 23 7	Rix dollar	1 11 4
Turkey	100 Piastres	4 36 9	20 Piastres	86 9
Tuscany	Sequin	2 31 3	Florin	27 7

"WE BELIEVE IN GOD."—There is no recognition of God on our national currency. The Director of the United States Mint, in his Annual Report, suggests that a simple inscription, "God our trust," or some equally expressive motto, be in future placed upon our coins. We trust his suggestion may be adopted.

INCOME, EXPENDITURE, PUBLIC DOMAIN, AND PUBLIC DEBT OF EUROPEAN STATES, IN DOLLARS.—

STATES.	Revenues.	Expenditures.		Total expenditure.	Value of domain.	State debt in dollars.
		For peace.	For war.			
France, 1863	346,725,319	313,035,883	100,817,408	413,853,291	358,723,410	1,902,923,400
Great Britain, 1862	322,184,000	192,720,197	129,463,803	322,184,000	44,553,300	3,690,075,357
Russia, 1862	245,571,150	130,569,973	101,201,177	231,771,150	256,200,000	1,248,900,000
Austria, 1862	136,435,908	115,433,370	56,090,100	171,523,470	113,075,820	1,108,267,239
Prussia, 1862	94,201,153	--------	--------	96,536,803	203,151,870	186,298,059
Belgium, 1862	27,347,771	20,137,231	5,949,642	26,086,873	80,937,000	117,300,000
Denmark, 1862	11,541,335	--------	--------	11,379,660	30,159,900	48,990,000
Greece, 1862	4,229,183½	2,248,581	1,362,457	155,976,268	--------	53,357,700
Ionian Islands, 1862	792,503	--------	--------	792,583	--------	1,380,000
Italy	97,756,440	102,396,617	53,579,643	155,996,260	--------	536,032,422
States of the Church	6,900,000	--------	--------	6,900,000	--------	69,000,000
Netherlands	35,072,700	25,090,568	8,533,132	33,623,700	15,076,500	292,460,737
Portugal	14,673,600	--------	--------	15,676,800	55,200,000	180,090,000
Sweden	7,551,904	3,878,661	3,136,325	7,014,986	Unknown	13,800,000
Norway	5,003,818	3,419,309	1,584,509	7,003,818	Unknown	7,245,000
Switzerland	3,553,408	--------	--------	3,363,520	1,873,350	--------
Spain	107,935,032	--------	--------	97,511,832	170,332,020	618,237,009
Turkey	69,000,000	--------	--------	65,182,000	Unknown	165,000,000

WASTE OF AMMUNITION.—At the battle of Murfreesboro', Gen. Rosecrans estimates that 728 of 20,000 rounds of artillery, and 13,862 of 2,000,000 rounds of musketry fired by our troops, hit the enemy. This shows that it required 27 cannon balls, weighing about 225 pounds, or one and a half times the weight of a man, or 155 musket shots, weighing but nine pounds, merely to hit an enemy; while only about one-fourth of the wounded are killed or die from their wounds.

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y pounds for each person.
n the Saginaw valley, Mich-
ly; and a barrel of salt there
quantity costs 95 cents.

Doremus' Compressed Gunpowder.—This recent and valuable invention, by Prof. Doremus of New York, is patented by the United States and French governments. A charge of powder is placed in a cylindrical mould, and subjected to a pressure which renders it solid, so that it can be removed and freely handled. By forming the beginning, middle, and end of the cartridge under three different degrees of pressure, an "accelerating" cartridge is produced. These compressed cartridges resist moisture, and may be rendered entirely water-proof by a coating of collodion.

Storms subject to Fixed Laws.—It is stated that the science of meteorology has been so perfected, that every general violent storm can be predicted with almost absolute certainty twenty-four hours in advance, and the information be telegraphed to all parts of the country. In England, the British government have established a department for investigating the subject, by means of which hundreds of lives are annually saved. No great general storm visited the country the past year that was not heralded several hours in advance, and by signals along the coast, seamen were warned to keep off the shore, or not to venture out of port.

Artesian Wells.—The well recently completed at Passy, in the suburbs of Paris, is 1,926 feet deep, and nearly two feet bore. It supplies daily 20,000 cubic metres of water—the metre being 39.37-100 inches—or enough for 500,000 inhabitants.

In the desert of Sahara fifty artesian wells have been sunk, during five years terminating in 1860. In connection with these wells, 30,000 palm-trees and 1,000 fruit-trees have been planted. Numerous oases have been recovered from ruin, and two fresh villages established.

Encke's Comet—which completes its circuit in a shorter time than any other—reappeared in 1862, after an absence of three years and four months, at almost the precise spot predicted by Prof. Encke; an interesting confirmation of the truth and accuracy of the laws of gravitation and motion as applied to these heavenly wanderers. The slight variance between its motions and the calculations is thought to indicate the existence in space of some resisting medium of an extremely subtile character.

Gold of Australia.—In the London Exhibition, 1862, the gold imported from Australia in ten years, 1851–1861, was represented by a gilded truncated pyramid, ten feet square at the base and forty-two feet high. This bulk of solid gold would be equivalent to $520,000,000, the amount actually transmitted.

Glazed Stone-ware is increasingly used in England—as in large kegs and cisterns—the latter being made of hollow blocks, glazed on both sides, and fitted together by a double dovetail laid in fine water-proof cement, thus forming a solid wall. Faucets of earthen-ware are much in favor, fitting and working well.

Food Preserver.—A patent has been granted in England for preserving articles of food, by introducing into the tin can which contains them a substance for which oxygen has a greater affinity than for the food, and which shall at the same time be no way detrimental to it. The agent chosen is the sulphate of soda.

Chloride of lime is recommended, in a sprinkled solution, or in a paste with fat, as a protection from flies and other insects, in stables, on beds of vegetables, around the trunks of fruit-trees, etc. Even rats and mice quit places where chloride of lime has been sprinkled.

Snyder's Bullet Machine, now used exclusively by the United States government in their arsenals, is one of the most perfect products of American skill, and during seven months of 1861, produced over a hundred millions of elongated bullets.

MEMORANDA FOR 1864.

JAN 1, Circum.; 3, 2d S. aft. Christmas; 6, Epiph.; 10, 1st S. aft. Epiph.; 17, 2d S. aft. Epiph.; 24, Septuagesima; 25, Conv. of St. Paul; 31, Sexagesima. FEB. 2, Purif. of Virgin Mary; 7, Quinquagesima; 10, Ash-Wednesday; 14, 1st S. in Lent; 21, 2d S. in Lent; 24, St. Matthias; 28, 3d S. in Lent. MARCH 6, 4th S. in Lent; 13, 5th S. in Lent; 20, S. bef. Easter; 21, Mon. bef. Easter; 22, Tues. bef. Easter; 23, Wed. bef. Easter; 24, Thurs. bef. Easter; 25, Good-Friday and Annun. of Vir. Mary; 26, Easter-even; 27, Easter-day; 28, Mon. in Easter week; 29, Tues. in Easter week. APRIL 3, 1st S. after Easter; 10, 2d S. aft. Easter; 17, 3d S. aft. Easter; 21, 4th S. aft. Easter; 25, St. Mark. MAY 1, 5th S. aft. Easter, and Sts. Philip and James; 5, Ascension; S. S. aft. Ascension; 15, Whit-Sunday; 16, Mon. in Whitsun-week; 17, Tues. in Whitsun-week; 22, Trinity Sunday; 29, 1st S. aft. Trin. JUNE 5, 2d S. aft. Trin.; 11, St. Barnabas; 12, 3d S. aft. Trin.; 19, 4th S. aft. Trin.; 24, Nativ. St. John Baptist; 26, 5th S. aft. Trin.; 29, St. Peter. JULY 3, 6th S. aft. Trin.; 10, 7th S. aft. Trin.; 17, 8th S. aft. Trin.; 24, 9th S. aft. Trin.; 25, St. James; 31, 10th S. aft. Trin. AUG. 7, 11th S. aft. Trin.; 14, 12th S. aft. Trin.; 21, 13th S. aft. Trin.; 24, St. Bartholomew; 28, 14th S. aft. Trin. SEPT. 4, 15th S. aft. Trin.; 11, 16th S. aft. Trin.; 18, 17th S. aft. Trin.; 21, St. Matthew; 25, 18th S. aft. Trin.; 29, St. Michael and All-Angels. OCT. 2, 19th S. aft. Trin.; 9, 20th S. aft. Trin.; 16, 21st S. aft. Trin.; 18, St. Luke; 23, 22d S. aft. Trin.; 28, Sts. Simon and Jude; 30, 23d S. aft. Trin. NOV. 1, All-Saints; 6, 24th S. aft. Trin.; 13, 25th S. aft. Trin.; 20, 26th S. aft. Trin.; 27, 1st S. in Advent; 30, St. Andrew. DEC. 4, 2d S. in Advent; 11, 3d S. in Advent; 18, 4th S. in Advent; 21, St. Thomas; 25, Christmas-day; 26, St. Stephen; 27, St. John Evan.; 28, Holy Innocents.

NEW RATES OF POSTAGE, JULY 1, 1863.

Letters, prepaid by stamps, 3 cts. each ½ oz. or fraction thereof, to all parts of the country, including California. If the stamp is omitted by oversight, the letter is forwarded, and double postage charged. *Drop* or *local* letters, 2 cts. each ½ oz. prepaid, and all letters and papers delivered in cities free of charge. *Circulars*, unsealed, 2 cts. for every three circulars to one address.

Newspapers to any part of the United States, to regular subscribers, payable quarterly in advance, *weekly*, not over 4 oz., 5 cts. a quarter, and 5 cts. for each additional 4 oz.; and an additional 5 cts. for each additional issue, *dailies* six times a week being 30 cts. a quarter. *All other regular periodicals sent to subscribers*, 1 ct. for less than 4 oz. Weekly newspapers free in the county where issued. Small periodicals referred to the Post-master General.

Books, not over 4 oz. 4 cts.; and 4 cts. for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof: prepaid.

Other miscellaneous packages, not over 4 oz., 2 cts., and 2 cts. for each additional 4 oz prepaid. These unbound miscellaneous packages include *single transient papers*, proofs, *manuscripts for books*, cards, samples, cuttings, roots, and all similar articles allowed in the mails.

FOREIGN POSTAGE. The following are the rates of postage on letters to foreign countries for each half ounce: To England, Ireland, and Scotland, 24 cts.; to France and Algeria by French mails, 15 cts. quarter ounce. By the Bremen or Hamburg mails the postage to Bremen and Hamburg is 10 cts.; to Frankfort and Wurtemburg, 15 cts.; to the German states, Prussia, Austria, and its states, and Lombardy, 15 cts.; to the Sardinian states, 23 cts.; to Papal states, 28 cts.; to the Two Sicilies, 22 cts.; to Denmark, 20 cts.; to Sweden, 33 cts.; to Norway, 38 cts.; to Russia, 29 cts. By the Prussian closed mails, or by French mail, the postage to these countries is higher. The prepayment of letters to them, excepting to the Two Sicilies, is optional; as also to Canada and the British North American states, where the postage is 10 cents under 3,000 miles, and 15 cents over. To the following, postage must be prepaid: To British West Indies, Aspinwall, Panama, and Mexico, 10 cts. under 2,500 miles, 20 cts. over; to New Granada, 18 cts.; to Peru, 22 cts.; to Ecuador, Bolivia, and Chili, 34 cts.; to Sandwich Islands, New South Wales, and China, by mail to San Francisco, thence by private ship, 10 cts.; to China and Australia via England, 33 and 45 cts., via Marseilles, 35 and 57 cents.

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WILLIAM A. HALLOCK, O. EASTMAN, and J. M. STEVENSON, Corresponding Sec's.
O. R. KINGSBURY, Assist. Treas., 150 Nassau-street, New York.

FOREIGN IRON-TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES FOR TEN YEARS.

Years.	American Exported.	Foreign Consumed.	Excess in F. consumed.	Years.	American Exported.	Foreign Consumed.	Excess in F. consumed.
1847	$1,167,484	$8,717,656	$7,550,172	1852	2,303,819	18,823,056	16,519,237
1848	1,259,632	12,428,559	11,168,927	1853	2,499,652	26,993,082	24,493,430
1849	1,096,172	13,722,384	12,626,212	1854	4,210,350	28,545,903	24,335,553
1850	1,911,320	16,232,399	14,321,079	1855	3,753,472	21,415,205	17,661,733
1851	2,255,698	17,206,410	14,950,712	1856	4,161,008	21,618,718	17,457,710

WOOL IN THE UNITED STATES.

Production of wool in the United States, as ascertained from the census tables.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

	1840.	1850.
Maine	1,465,551	1,364,034
New Hampshire	1,260,517	1,108,476
Massachusetts	941,906	585,136
Rhode Island	183,330	129,692
Connecticut	889,870	487,454
Vermont	3,699,235	3,400,717
	8,440,409	7,075,509

Decrease from 1840 to 1850, 1,364,900 lbs.

NORTH-WESTERN STATES.

Ohio	3,685,315	10,194,371
Indiana	1,237,919	2,610,287
Illinois	650,007	2,150,113
Missouri	562,265	1,427,164
Michigan	153,375	2,043,283
Wisconsin	6,777	253,963
Iowa	23,039	373,898
	6,318,697	19,053,079

Increase from 1840 to 1850, 12,734,382 lbs.

MIDDLE STATES.

New York	9,845,295	10,071,301
Pennsylvania	3,048,564	4,331,570
New Jersey	397,207	375,396
Delaware	64,404	57,768
	13,355,470	14,936,035

Increase from 1840 to 1850, 1,580,565 lbs.

SOUTH-WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

	1840.	1850.
Mississippi	175,196	559,619
Arkansas	64,943	182,593
Louisiana	49,283	109,897
Texas	------	131,917
New Mexico	------	32,901
Utah	------	9,222
California	------	5,520
Oregon	------	29,676
Minnesota	------	85
	289,422	1,061,439

Increase from 1840 to 1850, 722,017 lbs.

SOUTHERN STATES, (strictly.)

Maryland	488,201	477,438
Virginia	2,538,374	2,860,765
North Carolina	625,044	970,738
South Carolina	299,170	487,233
Georgia	371,303	990,019
Florida	7,285	23,247
Alabama	220,353	657,118
Tennessee	1,060,332	1,364,378
Kentucky	1,736,847	2,297,433
	7,346,909	10,128,369

Increase from 1840 to 1850, 2,781,460 lbs.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

According to the American Almanac for 1857, the population of the globe is as follows:

Africa	100,000,000	Europe	262,517,521
America	57,676,882	Polynesia	1,500,000
Asia and islands	626,000,000		
Australia and islands	1,245,000	Total	1,050,139,403

THE TEA-TRADE.

The following figures show the average quantity annually exported from China for several years past.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Great Britain and Ireland	8,000,000	South America	650,000
British America and West Indies	2,600,000	Denmark, Sweden, and Norway	250,000
Australia, Cape of Good Hope, etc.	2,700,000	Belgium	200,000
British India	2,200,000	Spain and Portugal	100,000
United States	13,000,000	Italy	50,000
Russia	6,000,000	Other places	550,000
Holland and colonies	1,200,000		
France	550,000		
Germany	500,000	Total	41,500,000

CONSUMPTION OF SILK AND SILK GOODS IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1847, the consumption of silk and silk goods in the United States amounted to $11,640,899; in 1850, to $17,680,964; in 1856, to $30,636,998.

MEMORANDA FOR 1858.

JAN. 1, Circumcision; 3, 2d S. aft Christmas; 6, Epiphany; 10, 1st S. aft. Epiphany; 17, 2d S. aft. Epiphany; 24, 3d S. aft. Epiphany; 25, Conv. of St. Paul; 31, Septuagesima S. FEB. 2, Purif. of Vir. Mary; 7, Sexagesima S; 14, Quinquagesima S.; 17, Ash-Wednesday; 21, 1st S. in Lent; 24, St Matthias; 28, 2d S. in Lent. MARCH 7, 3d S. in Lent; 14, 4th S. in Lent; 21, 5th S in Lent; 25, Annun. of Vir. Mary; 28, S. before Easter. APRIL 2, Good-Friday; 4, Easter-day; 11, 1st S. aft. Easter; 18, 2d S. aft. Easter; 25, St. Mark, and 3rd S. aft. Easter. MAY 1, Sts Philip and James; 2, 4th S. aft. Easter; 9, 5th S aft. Easter; 13, Ascension; 16, S. aft. Ascension; 23, Whit-Sunday; 30, Trinity-Sunday. JUNE 6, 1st S. aft. Trin.; 11, St. Barnabas; 13, 2d S. aft. Trin; 20, 3d S. aft. Trin.; 24, Nativ. of St. John the Baptist; 27, 4th S. aft. Trin.; 29, St. Peter. JULY 4, 5th S. aft. Trin; 11, 6th S. aft. Trin.; 18, 7th S. aft. Trin.; 25, St. James, and 8th S. aft. Trin. AUG 1, 9th S. aft. Trin.; 8, 10th S. aft. Trin.; 15, 11th S. aft. Trin.; 22, 12th S. aft. Trin.; 24, St. Bartholomew; 29, 13th S. aft. Trin. SEPT. 5, 14th S. aft. Trin.; 12, 15th S. aft. Trin.; 19, 16th S aft. Trin.; 21, St. Matthew; 26, 17th S. aft. Trin.; 29, St. Michael and All-Angels OCT. 3, 18th S aft. Trin.; 10, 19th S. aft. Trin.; 17, 20th S. aft. Trin.; 18, St. Luke; 24, 21st S. aft. Trin.; 28, Sts. Simon and Jude; 31, 22d S. aft. Trin. NOV. 1, All-Saints; 7, 23d S. aft. Trin.; 14, 24th S. aft. Trin., 21, 25th S. aft Trin.; 28, Advent S.; 30, St. Andrew. DEC. 5, 2d S. in Advent; 12, 3d S. in Advent; 19, 4th S. in Advent; 21, St. Thomas; 25, Christmas; 26, St. Stephen, and 1st S. aft. Christmas; 27, St. John; 28, Holy Innocents.

TIDE-TABLE.

CHIEFLY FROM THE TABLE IN BOWDITCH'S NAVIGATOR.

The Calendar pages exhibit the time of high-water at Boston, New York, and Charleston.

To find the time of high-water at any of the following places, *add to* or *subtract from* the time of high-water, morning or evening, at New York, the quantity of time affixed to such place in this table. In using the quantities in this table, observe that more than 12 hours and less than 24, from midnight or the beginning of morning, is afternoon of the same day; and that more than 12 hours and less than 24, from noon, is morning of the next day.

		H. M.			H. M.			H. M.
Albany	Sub.	4 43	Hellgate	Add	1 22	*Portland*	Add	3 12
Annapolis, Md.	Sub.	3 35	Marblehead	Add	3 17	*Portsmouth*	Add	3 10
Annapolis, N. S.	Add	1 49	Machias	Add	1 54	Providence	Add	0 12
Amboy	Add	0 02	Mobile Point	Add	1 54	Quebec	Add	8 45
Baltimore	Sub.	1 40	*New Bedford*	Sub.	0 16	*Richmond*	Sub	3 44
Bridgeport	Add	2 58	*New Haven*	Add	3 03	*Salem*	Add	3 00
Cape Split	Add	2 00	*New London*	Add	1 15	*Sandy Hook*, N. J.	Sub	0 49
Eastport	Add	3 17	*Newport*	Sub.	0 58	St. John, N. B.	Add	2 49
Halifax, N. S.	Sub.	0 43	Norfolk	Sub.	0 41	Sunbury	Add	0 19
Holmes' Hole	Add	1 04	Plymouth	Add	2 19	Windsor	Add	2 49

TIDES.—La Place pronounces the formula for deducing the tides the most difficult problem of celestial mechanics. It *sometimes* happens that the tide comes in *several hours* later or earlier than the most learned calculation would determine; and this in consequence of the strength and direction of the wind, which the calculator cannot reckon upon.

The places in italics in the above table are corrected from the official Tide-table made by the United States Coast Survey. The others are supposed to be nearly correct.

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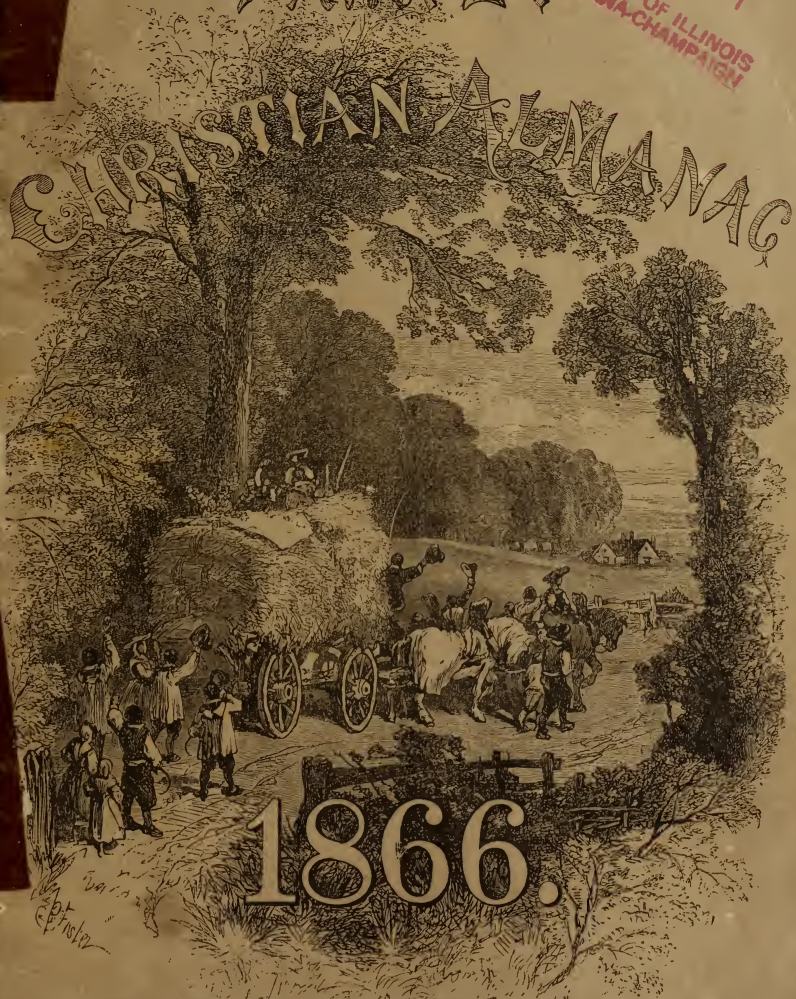

1866.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY
150 Nassau St. New-York.

ASTRONOMICAL ITEMS.

Venus.—Venus will be morning star until February 25th, then evening star until December 11th, at which time it passes the inferior conjunction with the Sun, and becomes invisible. Just before this time it exhibits a long slender crescent, always *convex* towards the Sun, its horns being turned back, and towards the east; but when seen again, it appears in the east before sunrise, with its long crescent bowing back towards the west. On the 5th of November it will be brightest, being then about 40° east of the Sun. See diagram.

Mars.—Mars will be morning star until October 8th, when it is 90° west of the Sun; then evening star the rest of the year. On the 2d of December it begins to retrograde, or move westward past the stars. It will be in the southern signs until May 7th, when it passes the equator northward. On the 28th of March it will be about 10° south of the central stars in the Urn; on the 20th of July it will be 5° south of the "Seven Stars;" on the 6th of August it will be 5° north of Aldebaran; on the 29th of August it will be 2° north of ζ Tauri; September 14th it will be between and 1° north of η and μ Geminorum; October 18th it will be 9¼° south of Castor, and on the 25th, 5° 37′ south of Pollux. When a planet is *north* or *south* of a star, a straight line drawn from the North Star runs *through both*, whether they be in the meridian or not.

Jupiter.—Jupiter will be morning star until April 21st, when it is 90° west of the Sun; then evening star the rest of the year. It is in the southern signs yet, but is moving northward. See the engraving of its positions and path.

Saturn.—Saturn will be morning star until January 31st, being then 90° west of the Sun; then evening star until November 7th, when it is in conjunction with the Sun, and invisible; then morning star the rest of the year. It will be in Libra this year. See the engraving of its path and positions.

Mercury.—Mercury will be visible in the west soon after sunset, about March 23d, July 20th, and November 15th; also in the east just before sunrise, about January 16th, May 14th, September 9th, and December 30th, being at those times at its greatest brilliancy.

Notable Days.—Ash-Wednesday, February 14; 1st Sunday in Lent, February 18; Good Friday, March 30; Easter Sunday, April 1; Rogation, May 6; Ascension, May 10, Pentecost, May 20; Trinity, May 27; Advent, December 2.

Shooting Stars.—Of shooting stars, there is an average of from five to seven visible every hour on a clear night. They are stray visitants in contradistinction to the prodigious swarms of November and August, which observation during twenty-five years has decided to be accurately returning phenomena. They are much more numerous during the latter half of the year, when the earth is passing from summer to winter, from aphelion to perihelion. The same increase of number in the last six months of the year is observable in the appearance of fire-balls and aerolites. Now by what theory can we account for this uniform return of meteors in each year? The theory generally accepted is, that there is a ring or annulus of small bodies revolving with planetary velocity about the sun; that the bodies in question are distributed very unevenly in the ring, there being a small section of the ring where the bodies are numerous, with a few stragglers scattered along the rest of its circuit; that the earth passes through the ring every year, and each year in a new place; and that it passes through that part of the ring in which the planets are most numerous once in about 33 years. When the bodies composing this assumed ring come within the limits of our atmosphere, they are rendered visible to us as shooting-stars or fire-balls. Prof. Newton and Mr. Archibald Herschel have concluded independently that shooting-stars commence at 70 miles and disappear at 50 miles above the surface of the earth. The velocity of their passage through the air is 38.7 miles, or nearly 40 miles per second. We have reason to expect a shower in 1866, since the cycle of 33.25 years is probably to be reckoned from some date between November in 1832 and in 1833.

New Planets and Comets.—The discovery of three new asteroidal planets has been announced during the year 1864, making the whole number now recognized *eighty-two*. The *eightieth* asteroid was discovered by Mr. Pogson of the observatory of Madras, India. It has received the name of *Sappho*. The *eighty-first* asteroid was discovered September 30, by Mr. Tempel of Marseilles, France. It has received the name of *Terpsichore*. The *eighty-second* asteroid was discovered November 27, by M. Luther of Bilk, Germany It has received the name of *Alcmena*. Five new comets have been discovered during the year 1864, but none of them exhibited any special features of interest.

Distance of Sirius.—The absolute intensity of the light of Sirius has been estimated at 224 times that of the sun; and its parallax, amounting to 0″.23, gives for its distance from the earth the probable number of 52,000,000,000 of leagues. It follows that we do not see the Sirius of to-day, but of 22 years ago; the ray of light that we receive to-day having been emitted by the star about 1844.

THE ILLUSTRATED
Family Christian Almanac
FOR
THE UNITED STATES,
FOR THE
YEAR OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST
1866,

BEING THE SECOND AFTER BISSEXTILE, AND UNTIL JULY 4TH, THE 90TH YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

CALCULATED FOR

BOSTON, NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, AND CHARLESTON,

AND

FOUR PARALLELS OF LATITUDE.

ADAPTED FOR USE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

WITH

VALUABLE SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL INFORMATION.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS, IN EQUAL OR CLOCK TIME,

BY DR. SAMUEL HART WRIGHT, A. M.

DUNDEE, YATES COUNTY, NEW YORK.

BOSTON, Lat. 42° 21′ N.; Long. 71° 4′ W.
NEW YORK, Lat. 40° 42′ 40″ N.; Long. 74° 1′ W.
WASHINGTON, Lat. 38° 53′ N.; Long. 77° W.
CHARLESTON, Lat. 32° 47′ N.; Long. 79° 57′ W.

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☞ Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1865, by O. R. Kingsbury, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1866.

I. A partial eclipse of the Sun March 16th. Invisible in the United States. Visible in Siberia, Behrings Straits, and the north Polar region.

II. A total eclipse of the Moon in the evening of March 30th and morning of March 31st. Visible throughout the American continent. Size of eclipse, 17.04 digits. For the times of its phases, see the annexed table.

TABLE OF THE ECLIPSE OF THE MOON MARCH 30 AND 31.

Principal places.	Begins eve. 30th.	Total, eve. 30th.	End of total eclipse, morn. 31st.	End of eclipse, morn. 31st.	Principal places.	Begins eve. 30th.	Total, eve. 30th.	End of total eclipse, eve. 30th.	End of eclipse, morn. 31st.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Halifax, N. S.	10 23	11 30	1 9	2 15	Chagres, N. G.	9 17	10 24	30th,ev	1 9
Brunswick, Me.	9 58	11 5	0 44	1 50	Columbia, S. C.	9 13	10 20	11 59	1 5
Boston, Mass.	9 53	11 0	0 39	1 45	St. Augustine, Fla.	9 11	10 18	11 57	1 3
Quebec, C. E.	9 52	10 59	0 38	1 44	Columbus, Ohio	9 5	10 12	11 51	0 57
Newport, R. I.	9 52	10 59	0 38	1 44	Cincinnati, Ohio	9 0	10 7	11 46	0 52
Montpelier, Vt.	9 47	10 54	0 33	1 39	Tallahassee, Fla.	8 59	10 6	11 45	0 51
Hartford, Conn.	9 47	10 54	0 33	1 39	Frankfort, Ky.	8 59	10 6	11 45	0 51
Albany, N. Y.	9 42	10 49	0 28	1 34	Louisville, Ky.	8 55	10 2	11 41	0 47
New York	9 41	10 48	0 27	1 33	Indianapolis, Ind.	8 53	10 0	11 39	0 45
Trenton, N. J.	9 39	10 46	0 25	1 31	Nashville, Tenn.	8 50	9 57	11 36	0 42
Philadelphia, Pa.	9 37	10 44	0 23	1 29	Chicago, Ill.	8 47	9 54	11 33	0 39
Baltimore, Md.	9 31	10 38	0 17	1 23	Springfield, Wis.	8 39	9 46	11 25	0 31
Auburn, N. Y.	9 31	10 38	0 17	1 23	New Orleans, La.	8 37	9 44	11 23	0 29
Harrisburg, Pa.	9 30	10 37	0 16	1 22	St. Louis, Mo.	8 36	9 43	11 22	0 28
Kingston, C. W.	9 30	10 37	0 16	1 22	Baton Rouge, La.	8 32	9 39	11 18	0 24
Washington, D. C.	9 29	10 36	0 15	1 21	Iowa City, Iowa	8 30	9 37	11 16	0 22
Canandaigua, N.Y.	9 28	10 35	0 14	1 20	Little Rock, Ark.	8 29	9 36	11 15	0 21
Petersburg, Va.	9 28	10 35	0 14	1 20	Vera Cruz, Mex.	8 13	9 20	10 59	0 5
Rochester, N. Y.	9 26	10 33	0 12	1 18					ev.30th
Buffalo, N. Y.	9 22	10 29	0 8	1 14	Austin, Texas	8 6	9 13	10 52	11 58
Raleigh, N. C.	9 22	10 29	0 8	1 14	Mexico	8 1	9 8	10 47	11 53
Toronto, C. W.	9 20	10 27	0 6	1 12	Santa Fé, N. M.	7 33	8 40	10 19	11 25
Georgetown, S. C.	9 20	10 27	0 6	1 12	Oregon City, Or.	6 33	7 40	9 19	10 25
Panama, N. G.	9 20	10 27	0 6	1 12	Monterey, Cal.	6 30	7 37	9 16	10 22
Pittsburg, Pa.	9 17	10 24	0 6	1 9	San Francisco, Cal.	6 27	7 34	9 13	10 19
Charleston, S. C.	9 17	10 24	0 6	1 9	Astoria, Oregon	6 22	7 29	9 8	10 14

III. A partial eclipse of the Sun April 15th. Invisible in America, but visible in the Indian Ocean and southern Australia.

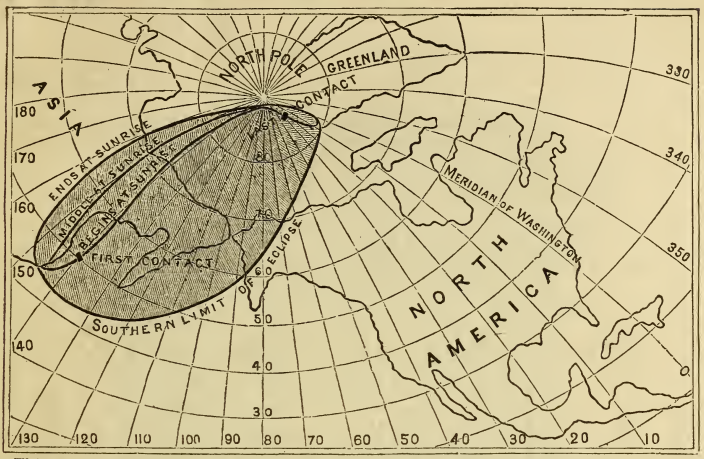
IV. A total eclipse of the Moon September 24th, early in the morning. Invisible in the United States except along its western boundary. Size, 19.404 digits. At San Francisco it begins at 4 o'clock 9m. morning. It becomes total at 5h. 9m. Middle of total eclipse at 5h. 57m. The moon sets totally eclipsed about sunrise.

V. A partial eclipse of the Sun October 8th, in the morning, at the time of new moon. This will be visible in British America and New England, and in New York state except its south-western portion, but its size will be very small. Its southern limit of visibility will be a line running from the straits of Mackinaw to Toronto, Owego, Port Jervis, and Fire Island. Along this line the eclipse will be a mere contact of limbs, and in New England it will be from ¼ to ⅓ of a digit in size. At Boston it begins at 11h. 19m. morning, and ends at 0h. 22m. P. M. At Portland it begins at 11h. 17m., and ends at 0h. 27m. At Quebec it begins at 11h. 3m., and ends at 0h. 23m. P. M.

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.

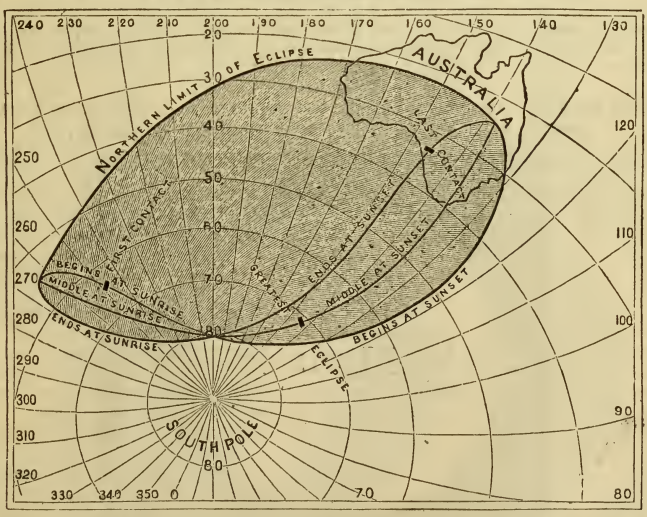
	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Vernal Equinox	March 20,	2	46 eve.	Autumnal Equinox	Sept. 23,	1	43 mo.
Summer Solstice	June 21,	11	26 mo.	Winter Solstice	Dec. 21,	7	42 eve.

MAP OF THE PARTIAL SOLAR ECLIPSE, MARCH 16.



This eclipse begins on the Earth at 3h. 42m. 18s. P. M., Washington time, in long. 141° 32.4′ W., and lat. 50° 7.1′ N. Greatest eclipse at 4h. 43.1m. P. M., in long. 153° 49.1′ W., and lat 72° 7.7′ N. Eclipse ends on the earth at 5h. 43.5m. P. M., in long. 14° 18.4′ W., and lat. 85° 40.4′ N. Magnitude, 2.52 digits.

MAP OF THE PARTIAL SOLAR ECLIPSE, APRIL 15.



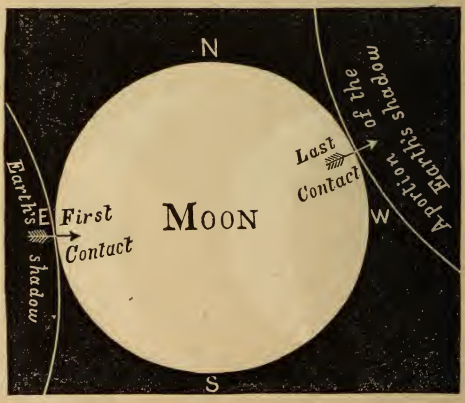
This eclipse begins in the Indian Ocean at 0h. 3.4m. A. M., in long. 249° 32.6′ W., lat. 64° 57.5′ S. Greatest eclipse at 1h. 43.5m., Washington time, in long. 146° 22.2′ W., and lat. 71° 29′ S. It ends in Australia and upon the Earth at 3h. 23.9m. A. M.; at Washington, in long. 147° 36.7′ W., and lat. 34° 13.8′ S. Magnitude, 7.968 digits.

616256

MAP OF THE PARTIAL SOLAR ECLIPSE, OCTOBER 8.

This eclipse begins on the Earth at 9h. 43.7m. A. M., Washington mean time, in long. 43° 56.3′ W., and lat. 68° 19.9′ N. The eclipse is greatest at 11h. 35.7m. A. M., in long. 285° 47′ W., and lat. 72° 2.8′ N. It ends on the Earth at 1h. 28.1m. P. M., in long. 299° 18.6′ W., and lat. 34° 41.6′ N. Magnitude, 6.84 digits.

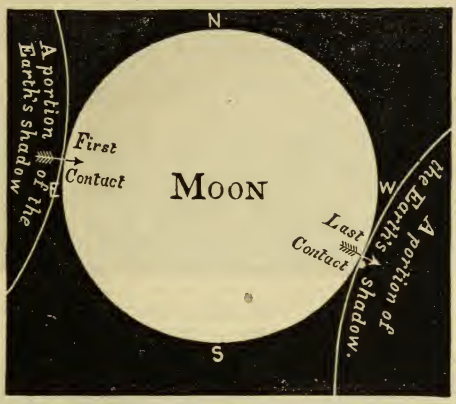
THE TOTAL LUNAR ECLIPSE OF MARCH 30; SHOWING THE POINTS OF BEGINNING AND END OF ECLIPSE.



The first contact of the shadow with the Moon's edge will be 98° from the north point

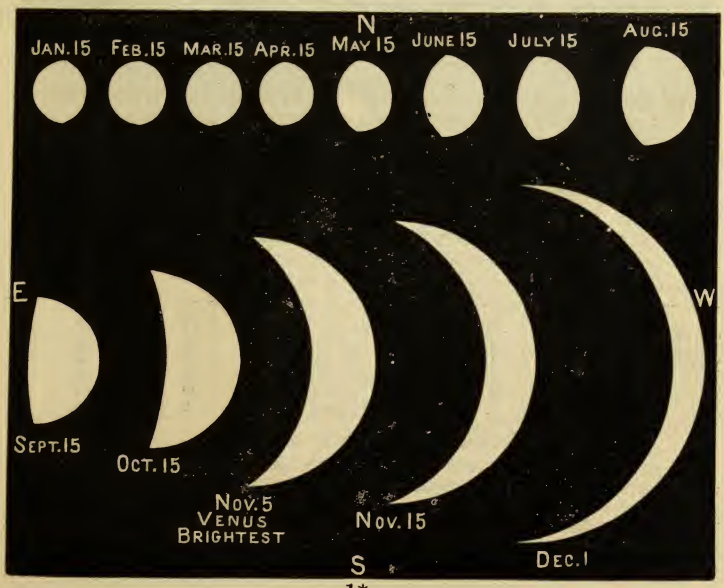
towards the east, and the last contact 63° towards the west. A line drawn from the Moon's centre to the North Star will always run through the *north point* of the Moon.

THE TOTAL LUNAR ECLIPSE OF SEPTEMBER 24; SHOWING THE POINTS OF INGRESS AND EGRESS OF THE SHADOW.

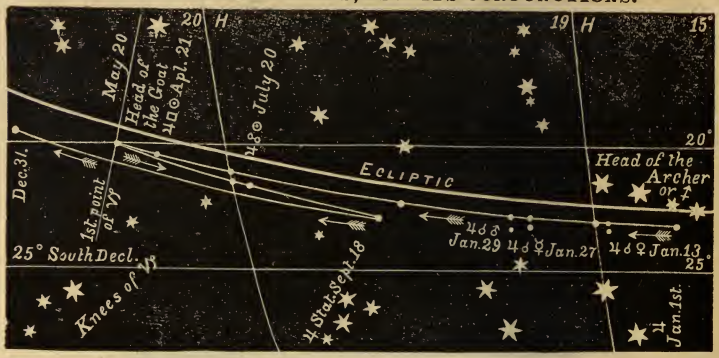


First contact 80° from north point towards the east, and the last 116° from north point towards the west.

PHASES OF VENUS, 1866.



TRACK OF JUPITER FOR 1866; SHOWING ITS DIRECT AND RETROGRADE MOTIONS, AND ITS CONJUNCTIONS.



THE TRACK OF SATURN FOR 1866; SHOWING ITS DIRECT AND BACKWARD MOTIONS, CONJUNCTIONS, ETC.

PLANETARY CONJUNCTIONS WITH THE MOON.

Month.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn	Month.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.
	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.		D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
January ---	14	15	15	15	10	July -------	13	14	7	26	19
February --	14	15	13	12	6	August ----	11	13	4	22	16
March -----	17	16	15	12	6	September -	7	12	2	18	12
April ------	14	15	12	8	2–29	October ---	8	12	1–29	16	10
May -------	12	15	10	6	26	November -	8	10	25	13	7
June ------	12	14	8	2–29	22	December -	7	7	23	10	4

THE CYCLES, ETC.

The year 1866 is the second after leap-year, and the latter part of the 90th, and beginning of the 91st year of American Independence; the 6,579th of the Julian Period; the 5,626–7th of the Jewish era; the 2,619th of Rome; the 2,642d of the Olympiads; the 2,178th of the Seleucidæ; the 1,283d of Mohammed, which begins May 16th. The Jewish year 5,627 begins September 10. Dominical Letter, G; Epact, 14; Golden Number, 5; Solar Cycle, 27; Roman Indiction, 9; Dionysian Period, 195.

1st MONTH. JANUARY, 1866. 31 DAYS.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S. ° ′ ″	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun Risks.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	H. W. Boston	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun Risks	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	H. W. N. York	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun Risks.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun Risks.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	H. W. Ch'ton	Sun on Merid.
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. s
1	1	M	22 59 11	7 30	4 38	rises.	11 32	7 25	4 43	rises.	8 18	7 19	4 49	rises.	7 3	5 5	rises.	7 31	12 3 58
2	2	Tu	22 53 51	7 30	4 39	6 41	ev. 23	7 25	4 44	6 44	9 9	7 19	4 50	6 47	7 3	5 6	6 57	8 22	12 4 6
3	3	W	22 48 3	7 30	4 40	7 44	1 10	7 25	4 45	7 46	9 56	7 19	4 51	7 49	7 3	5 7	7 56	9 9	12 4 9
4	4	Th	22 41 49	7 30	4 41	8 46	1 52	7 25	4 46	8 47	10 38	7 19	4 52	8 49	7 3	5 7	8 53	9 51	12 4 12
5	5	Fr	22 35 6	7 30	4 42	9 44	2 32	7 25	4 47	9 45	11 18	7 19	4 52	9 46	7 3	5 8	9 48	10 31	12 4 15
6	6	Sa	22 27 58	7 29	4 43	10 43	3 16	7 25	4 48	10 43	ev. 2	7 19	4 53	10 43	7 4	5 9	10 42	11 15	12 4 18
7	7	1	22 20 22	7 29	4 44	11 40	4 1	7 25	4 49	11 39	0 47	7 19	4 54	11 38	7 4	5 10	11 35	ev. 0	12 4 21
8	8	M	22 12 20	7 29	4 45	morn.	4 48	7 24	4 50	morn.	1 34	7 19	4 55	morn.	7 4	5 11	morn.	0 47	12 4 24
9	9	Tu	22 3 52	7 29	4 46	0 38	5 38	7 24	4 51	0 36	2 24	7 19	4 56	0 34	7 4	5 12	0 29	1 37	12 4 27
10	10	W	21 54 59	7 29	4 47	1 34	6 30	7 24	4 52	1 31	3 16	7 19	4 57	1 29	7 4	5 12	1 21	2 29	12 4 30
11	11	Th	21 45 39	7 29	4 48	2 30	7 24	7 24	4 53	2 27	4 10	7 19	4 58	2 24	7 3	5 13	2 14	3 23	12 4 33
12	12	Fr	21 35 54	7 28	4 50	3 26	8 18	7 23	4 54	3 22	5 4	7 18	4 59	3 18	7 3	5 14	3 7	4 17	12 4 36
13	13	Sa	21 25 44	7 28	4 51	4 20	9 11	7 23	4 55	4 16	5 57	7 18	5 0	4 12	7 3	5 15	4 0	5 10	12 4 39
14	14	2	21 15 9	7 28	4 52	5 14	10 3	7 23	4 56	5 10	6 49	7 18	5 1	5 6	7 3	5 16	4 53	6 2	12 4 42
15	15	M	21 4 10	7 27	4 53	6 3	10 51	7 22	4 57	5 59	7 39	7 18	5 2	5 55	7 3	5 17	5 43	6 50	12 4 45
16	16	Tu	20 52 47	7 27	4 54	sets.	11 33	7 22	4 59	sets.	8 19	7 17	5 3	sets.	7 3	5 18	sets.	7 32	12 4 48
17	17	W	20 41 0	7 26	4 55	6 16	morn.	7 21	5 0	6 18	9 6	7 17	5 5	6 21	7 2	5 19	6 30	8 19	12 4 51
18	18	Th	20 28 49	7 26	4 56	7 22	0 20	7 21	5 1	7 24	9 51	7 16	5 6	7 26	7 2	5 20	7 32	9 4	12 4 54
19	19	Fr	20 16 15	7 25	4 58	8 29	1 5	7 21	5 2	8 30	10 34	7 16	5 7	8 31	7 2	5 21	8 34	9 47	12 4 57
20	20	Sa	20 3 18	7 24	4 59	9 36	1 48	7 20	5 3	9 36	11 18	7 15	5 8	9 37	7 2	5 21	9 37	10 31	12 5 0
21	21	3	19 49 59	7 24	5 0	10 44	2 32	7 19	5 4	10 43	morn.	7 15	5 9	10 42	7 1	5 22	10 39	11 21	12 5 3
22	22	M	19 36 18	7 23	5 1	11 52	3 22	7 18	5 5	11 50	0 8	7 14	5 10	11 49	7 1	5 23	11 43	morn.	12 5 6
23	23	Tu	19 22 15	7 22	5 3	morn.	4 16	7 17	5 7	morn.	1 2	7 14	5 11	morn.	7 0	5 24	morn.	0 15	12 5 9
24	24	W	19 7 51	7 22	5 4	1 0	5 14	7 17	5 8	0 57	2 0	7 13	5 12	0 55	7 0	5 25	0 46	1 13	12 5 12
25	25	Th	18 53 6	7 21	5 5	2 8	6 21	7 16	5 9	2 5	3 7	7 12	5 13	2 1	7 0	5 26	1 51	2 20	12 5 15
26	26	Fr	18 38 0	7 20	5 6	3 12	7 28	7 16	5 10	3 9	4 14	7 12	5 15	3 4	6 59	5 27	2 52	3 27	12 5 18
27	27	Sa	18 22 31	7 19	5 8	4 13	8 34	7 15	5 11	4 9	5 20	7 11	5 16	4 5	6 58	5 28	3 52	4 33	12 5 21
28	28	4	18 6 48	7 18	5 9	5 8	9 35	7 14	5 13	5 4	6 21	7 10	5 17	5 0	6 58	5 29	4 48	5 34	12 5 24
29	29	M	17 50 43	7 17	5 10	5 59	10 29	7 13	5 14	5 55	7 15	7 9	5 18	5 51	6 57	5 30	5 40	6 28	12 5 27
30	30	Tu	17 34 18	7 16	5 12	rises.	11 14	7 12	5 15	rises.	8 0	7 8	5 19	rises.	6 57	5 31	rises.	7 15	12 5 30
31	31	W	17 17 35	7 15	5 13	6 29	11 59	7 12	5 16	6 31	8 45	7 8	5 20	6 33	6 56	5 32	6 39	7 58	12 5 33

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON. H. M.	NEW YORK. H. M.	WASH'TON. H. M.	CHARLES'N H. M.
Full Moon	1	8 4	2 4 mo.	1 51 mo.	1 40 mo.	1 28 mo.
Third Quarter	8	4 18	ev. 4	4 6	3 54	3 42
New Moon	16	3 52	ev. 3	ev. 3	ev. 3	ev. 3
First Quarter	23	4 10	ev. 3	41	29	17
Full Moon	30	3 44	ev. 3	ev. 3	ev. 3	ev. 3
			44	58	46	31
			ev.	ev.	ev.	ev.
				3	3	8
				32	20	
				ev.	ev.	

Sun on Merid.

D.	H. M. s
1	12 3 58
9	12 7 31
17	12 10 29
25	12 12 42

2d MONTH. **FEBRUARY, 1866.** 28 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Third Quarter....	7	2 55 ev.	2 43 ev.	2 31 ev.	2 19 ev.
New Moon.....	15	29 mo.	5 17 mo.	5 5 mo.	4 53 mo.
First Quarter....	21	4 mo.	11 52 ev.	11 40 ev.	11 28 ev.
22d.*					

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California.				CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.				Sun on M'rid. or noon mark.
				SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. CH'TON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. CH'TON.	D. H. M. S.
			° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
32	1	Th	17 0 34	7 14	5 14	7 29	ev. 42	7 11	5 18	7 30	9 28	7 7	5 21	7 32		6 55	5 33	7 35	8 41	1 12 13 55
33	2	Fr	16 43 15	7 13	5 15	8 29	1 22	7 10	5 19	8 29	10 8	7 6	5 23	8 30		6 55	5 34	8 30	9 21	9 12 14 30
34	3	Sa	16 25 38	7 12	5 16	9 28	1 57	7 9	5 20	9 27	10 43	7 5	5 24	9 27		6 54	5 34	9 25	9 56	17 12 14 16
35	4	5	16 7 44	7 11	5 18	10 24	2 37	7 7	5 21	10 23	11 23	7 4	5 25	10 21		6 53	5 35	10 17	10 36	25 12 13 16
36	5	M	15 49 31	7 10	5 19	11 21	3 20	7 6	5 22	11 19	ev. 6	7 3	5 26	11 17		6 52	5 36	11 11	11 19	
37	6	Tu	15 31 6	7 9	5 21	morn.	4 5	7 5	5 23	morn.	0 51	7 2	5 27	morn.		6 52	5 37	morn.	ev. 4	
38	7	W	15 12 24	7 8	5 22	0 18	4 48	7 4	5 25	0 15	1 34	7 1	5 28	0 12		6 51	5 38	0 4	0 47	
39	8	Th	14 53 26	7 6	5 23	1 14	5 47	7 3	5 26	1 11	2 33	7 0	5 29	1 7		6 50	5 39	0 57	1 46	
40	9	Fr	14 34 12	7 5	5 24	2 8	6 43	7 2	5 27	2 4	3 29	6 59	5 30	2 0		6 49	5 40	1 48	2 42	
41	10	Sa	14 14 44	7 4	5 25	3 1	7 41	7 1	5 28	2 56	4 27	6 58	5 32	2 52		6 48	5 41	2 40	3 40	
42	11	6	13 55 2	7 2	5 26	3 53	8 40	7 0	5 30	3 48	5 26	6 57	5 33	3 44		6 47	5 42	3 3	4 39	
43	12	M	13 35 6	7 1	5 28	4 40	9 36	6 58	5 31	4 37	6 22	6 55	5 34	4 32		6 47	5 43	4 20	5 35	
44	13	Tu	13 14 57	7 0	5 29	5 25	10 26	6 57	5 32	5 22	7 12	6 54	5 35	5 18		6 46	5 44	5 8	6 25	
45	14	W	12 54 35	6 59	5 30	sets.	11 11	6 56	5 34	sets.	7 57	6 53	5 36	sets.		6 45	5 45	sets.	7 10	
46	15	Th	12 34 0	6 57	5 32	6 12	morn.	6 55	5 35	6 14	8 53	6 52	5 38	6 15		6 44	5 46	6 20	8 6	
47	16	Fr	12 13 14	6 56	5 33	7 22	0 7	6 53	5 36	7 22	9 29	6 51	5 39	7 23		6 43	5 47	7 24	8 42	
48	17	Sa	11 52 15	6 54	5 35	8 31	0 43	6 52	5 37	8 31	10 13	6 49	5 40	8 30		6 42	5 48	8 29	9 26	
49	18	7	11 31 6	6 53	5 36	9 42	1 27	6 51	5 39	9 40	10 58	6 48	5 41	9 39		6 41	5 48	9 34	10 11	
50	19	M	11 9 46	6 52	5 38	10 51	2 12	6 49	5 40	10 49	11 49	6 47	5 42	10 46		6 40	5 49	10 39	11 2	
51	20	Tu	10 48 15	6 50	5 39	11 55	3 3	6 48	5 41	11 52	morn.	6 46	5 44	11 49		6 39	5 50	11 39	11 57	
52	21	W	10 26 35	6 48	5 40	morn.	3 58	6 46	5 43	morn.	0 44	6 44	5 45	morn.		6 37	5 51	morn.	morn.	
53	22	Th	10 4 45	6 47	5 42	1 5	5 0	6 45	5 44	1 2	1 46	6 43	5 46	0 58		6 36	5 52	0 46	0 59	
54	23	Fr	9 42 46	6 45	5 43	2 6	6 6	6 44	5 45	2 2	2 52	6 42	5 47	1 58		6 35	5 53	1 46	2 5	
55	24	Sa	9 20 38	6 44	5 45	3 2	7 14	6 42	5 46	2 58	4 0	6 40	5 48	2 54		6 34	5 54	2 42	3 13	
56	25	8	8 58 22	6 42	5 46	3 55	8 17	6 41	5 48	3 51	5 3	6 38	5 49	3 47		6 33	5 55	3 35	4 16	
57	26	M	8 35 58	6 41	5 47	4 39	9 17	6 39	5 49	4 36	6 3	6 37	5 51	4 33		6 32	5 56	4 22	5 16	
58	27	Tu	8 13 27	6 39	5 49	5 19	10 8	6 38	5 50	5 17	6 54	6 36	5 52	5 14		6 31	5 57	5 5	6 7	
59	28	W	7 50 48	6 38	5 50	rises.	10 54	6 37	5 51	rises.	7 40	6 34	5 53	rises.		6 30	5 58	rises	6 53	

3d MONTH. MARCH, 1866. 31 DAYS.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.						CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.						CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California.						CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.					
				SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. BOSTON	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N YORK	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. CH'TON				
			° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.				
60	1	Th	7 28 3	6 36	5 51	6 17	11 32	6 35	5 53	6 17	8 18	6 33	5 54	6 18		6 28	5 59	6 20	7 31				
61	2	Fr	7 5 11	6 35	5 52	7 15	ev. 12	6 34	5 53	7 15	8 58	6 32	5 55	7 15		6 27	5 59	7 14	8 11				
62	3	Sa	6 42 13	6 33	5 53	8 13	0 51	6 32	5 54	8 12	9 37	6 30	5 56	8 12		6 26	6 0	8 9	8 50				
63	4	9	6 19 10	6 31	5 54	9 11	1 27	6 30	5 55	9 9	10 13	6 29	5 57	9 7		6 25	6 0	9 2	9 26				
64	5	M	5 56 1	6 30	5 55	10 7	2 3	6 29	5 56	10 4	10 49	6 27	5 57	10 2		6 23	6 1	9 54	10 2				
65	6	Tu	5 32 48	6 28	5 56	11 3	2 43	6 27	5 57	11 0	11 29	6 26	5 58	10 57		6 22	6 1	10 47	10 42				
66	7	W	5 9 29	6 26	5 57	11 58	3 28	6 25	5 58	11 54	ev. 14	6 24	5 59	11 50		6 21	6 2	11 39	11 27				
67	8	Th	4 46 7	6 25	5 58	morn.	4 16	6 24	5 59	morn.	1 2	6 23	6 0	morn.		6 20	6 3	morn.	ev. 15				
68	9	Fr	4 22 41	6 23	5 59	0 52	5 8	6 22	6 0	0 48	1 54	6 21	6 1	0 44		6 19	6 3	0 31	1 7				
69	10	Sa	3 59 12	6 21	6 0	1 42	6 6	6 20	6 1	1 38	2 52	6 20	6 2	1 33		6 17	6 4	1 21	2 5				
70	11	10	3 35 59	6 20	6 2	2 31	7 7	6 19	6 2	2 27	3 53	6 18	6 3	2 23		6 16	6 5	2 10	3 6				
71	12	M	3 12 4	6 18	6 3	3 16	8 7	6 17	6 3	3 12	4 53	6 17	6 4	3 8		6 15	6 6	2 57	4 6				
72	13	Tu	2 48 27	6 16	6 4	3 58	9 5	6 16	6 4	3 55	5 51	6 15	6 5	3 52		6 13	6 6	3 42	5 4				
73	14	W	2 24 48	6 14	6 5	4 37	9 58	6 14	6 5	4 35	6 44	6 13	6 6	4 33		6 12	6 7	4 26	5 57				
74	15	Th	2 1 7	6 13	6 6	5 15	10 47	6 12	6 6	5 13	7 33	6 12	6 7	5 12		6 11	6 8	5 7	6 46				
75	16	Fr	1 37 26	6 11	6 7	sets.	11 33	6 11	6 8	sets.	8 19	6 10	6 8	sets.		6 10	6 9	sets.	7 32				
76	17	Sa	1 13 44	6 9	6 9	7 22	morn.	6 9	6 9	7 21	9 7	6 9	6 9	7 20		6 8	6 9	7 17	8 20				
77	18	11	0 50 1	6 7	6 10	8 33	0 21	6 7	6 10	8 31	9 54	6 7	6 10	8 29		6 7	6 10	8 23	9 7				
78	19	M	0 26 19	6 6	6 11	9 45	1 8	6 6	11	9 42	10 40	6 6	6 11	9 39		6 6	6 11	9 31	9 53				
79	20	Tu	0 2 37	6 4	6 12	10 55	1 54	6 4	6 12	10 51	11 33	6 4	6 12	10 48		6 4	6 12	10 37	10 46				
80	21	W	N. 21 4	6 2	6 13	11 59	2 47	6 2	6 13	11 55	morn.	6 3	6 13	11 50		6 3	6 12	11 38	11 43				
81	22	Th	0 44 44	6 0	6 14	morn.	3 44	6 1	6 14	morn.	0 30	6 1	6 14	morn.		6 1	6 13	morn.	morn.				
82	23	Fr	1 8 23	5 59	6 15	0 58	4 47	5 59	6 15	0 54	1 33	5 59	6 15	0 50		5 59	6 14	0 38	0 46				
83	24	Sa	1 31 59	5 57	6 17	1 52	5 51	5 58	6 16	1 49	2 37	5 58	6 16	1 44		5 58	6 14	1 32	1 50				
84	25	12	1 55 33	5 55	6 18	2 40	6 55	5 56	6 17	2 36	3 41	5 56	6 17	2 32		5 57	6 15	2 22	2 51				
85	26	M	2 19 4	5 53	6 19	3 20	7 56	5 54	6 18	3 17	4 42	5 54	6 18	3 14		5 56	6 16	3 5	3 55				
86	27	Tu	2 42 33	5 52	6 20	3 57	8 52	5 52	6 19	3 54	5 38	5 53	6 19	3 52		5 55	6 16	3 46	4 51				
87	28	W	3 5 58	5 50	6 21	4 30	9 42	5 51	6 20	4 29	6 28	5 51	6 19	4 27		5 54	6 17	4 23	5 41				
88	29	Th	3 29 30	5 48	6 22	5 1	10 26	5 49	6 21	5 0	7 12	5 50	6 20	5 0		5 52	6 18	4 58	6 25				
89	30	Fr	3 52 37	5 46	6 23	rises.	11 4	5 47	6 22	rises.	7 50	5 48	6 21	rises.		5 51	6 19	rises.	7 3				
90	31	Sa	4 15 50	5 45	6 24	7 2	11 39	5 46	6 23	7 1	8 25	5 47	6 22	6 59		5 50	6 19	6 51	7 38				

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	H. M.	NEW YORK.	H. M.	WASHTON.	H. M.	CHARLES'N.	H. M.	Sun on Mer'd.	H. M. S.
Full Moon.....	1	7 8 mo.		6 56 mo.		6 44 mo.		6 32 mo.		12 12 32
Third Quarter..	9	11 8 mo.		10 56 mo.		10 44 mo.		10 32 mo.		9 12 10 41
New Moon	16	4 53 ev.		4 41 ev.		4 29 ev.		4 17 ev.		17 12 8 28
First Quarter....	23	8 18 mo.		8 6 mo.		7 54 mo.		7 42 mo.		25 12 6 3
Full Moon.....	30	11 47 ev.		11 35 ev.		11 23 ev.		11 11 ev.				

4th MONTH. # APRIL, 1866. **30 DAYS.**

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N. ° ′ ″	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. N. York	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Ch'ton
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
91	1	**13**	4 38 59	5 43	6 25	7 59	ev. 19	5 44	6 24	7 57	9 5	5 46	6 23	7 55	5 48	6 20	7 48	8 18
92	2	M	5 2 3	5 41	6 27	8 54	0 57	5 42	6 26	8 51	9 43	5 44	6 24	8 48	5 47	6 21	8 39	8 56
93	3	Tu	5 25 1	5 40	6 28	9 49	1 34	5 41	6 27	9 46	10 20	5 42	6 25	9 42	5 46	6 21	9 32	9 33
94	4	W	5 47 54	5 38	6 29	10 42	2 12	5 39	6 28	10 39	10 58	5 41	6 26	10 35	5 45	6 22	10 23	10 11
95	5	Th	6 10 40	5 36	6 30	11 34	2 56	5 37	6 29	11 30	11 42	5 39	6 27	11 26	5 43	6 23	11 14	10 55
96	6	Fr	6 33 21	5 35	6 31	morn.	3 44	5 36	6 30	morn.	ev. 30	5 37	6 28	morn.	5 42	6 23	morn.	11 43
97	7	Sa	6 55 55	5 33	6 32	0 23	4 36	5 34	6 31	0 19	1 22	5 36	6 29	0 15	5 41	6 24	0 3	ev. 35
98	8	**14**	7 18 21	5 31	6 33	1 11	5 32	5 33	6 32	1 8	2 18	5 34	6 30	1 4	5 39	6 25	0 52	1 31
99	9	M	7 40 41	5 30	6 34	1 51	6 32	5 31	6 33	1 47	3 18	5 33	6 31	1 44	5 38	6 26	1 33	2 31
100	10	Tu	8 2 53	5 28	6 36	2 30	7 31	5 30	6 34	2 28	4 17	5 31	6 32	2 25	5 37	6 26	2 16	3 30
101	11	W	8 24 57	5 26	6 37	3 10	8 32	5 28	6 35	3 6	5 18	5 30	6 33	3 4	5 36	6 27	2 58	4 31
102	12	Th	8 46 52	5 25	6 38	3 44	9 29	5 26	6 36	3 43	6 15	5 28	6 34	3 43	5 34	6 28	3 40	5 28
103	13	Fr	9 8 39	5 23	6 39	4 21	10 22	5 25	6 37	4 21	7 8	5 27	6 35	4 21	5 33	6 28	4 21	6 21
104	14	Sa	9 30 17	5 21	6 40	sets.	11 8	5 24	6 38	sets.	7 54	5 25	6 36	sets.	5 32	6 29	sets.	7 7
105	15	**15**	9 51 45	5 20	6 41	7 20	11 58	5 22	6 39	7 18	8 44	5 24	6 37	7 15	5 31	6 30	7 8	7 57
106	16	M	10 13 3	5 18	6 42	8 33	morn.	5 20	6 40	8 30	9 35	5 23	6 38	8 27	5 30	6 31	8 17	8 48
107	17	Tu	10 34 12	5 16	6 43	9 43	0 49	5 19	6 41	9 40	10 25	5 21	6 39	9 36	5 28	6 31	9 24	9 38
108	18	W	10 55 10	5 15	6 45	10 47	1 39	5 17	6 42	10 43	11 17	5 20	6 40	10 39	5 27	6 32	10 27	10 30
109	19	Th	11 15 57	5 13	6 46	11 46	2 31	5 16	6 43	11 42	morn.	5 18	6 41	11 38	5 26	6 33	11 26	11 29
110	20	Fr	11 36 33	5 12	6 47	morn.	3 30	5 14	6 44	morn.	0 16	5 17	6 42	morn.	5 25	6 33	morn.	morn.
111	21	Sa	11 56 57	5 10	6 48	0 36	4 29	5 13	6 45	0 32	1 15	5 16	6 42	0 28	5 24	6 34	0 17	0 28
112	22	**16**	12 17 10	5 9	6 49	1 19	5 29	5 11	6 46	1 16	2 15	5 14	6 43	1 13	5 23	6 35	1 3	1 28
113	23	M	12 37 10	5 7	6 50	1 58	6 30	5 10	6 47	1 56	3 16	5 13	6 44	1 53	5 21	6 36	1 46	2 29
114	24	Tu	12 56 58	5 6	6 51	2 32	7 26	5 8	6 48	2 30	4 12	5 11	6 45	2 29	5 20	6 36	2 24	3 25
115	25	W	13 16 34	5 4	6 52	3 3	8 19	5 7	6 49	3 2	5 5	5 10	6 46	3 2	5 19	6 37	2 59	4 18
116	26	Th	13 35 56	5 3	6 53	3 34	9 8	5 6	6 50	3 34	5 54	5 9	6 47	3 34	5 18	6 38	3 34	5 7
117	27	Fr	13 55 5	5 1	6 55	4 3	9 53	5 4	6 51	4 4	6 39	5 8	6 48	4 4	5 17	6 38	4 7	5 52
118	28	Sa	14 14 0	5 0	6 56	4 32	10 33	5 3	6 52	4 34	7 19	5 6	6 49	4 35	5 16	6 39	4 40	6 32
119	29	**17**	14 32 41	4 58	6 57	rises.	11 9	5 2	6 53	rises.	7 55	5 5	6 50	rises.	5 15	6 40	rises.	7 8
120	30	M	14 51 7	4 57	6 58	7 44	11 48	5 0	6 55	7 41	8 34	5 4	6 51	7 38	5 14	6 41	7 27	7 47

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M. Boston.	H. M. New York.	H. M. Washton.	H. M. Charles'n.
Third Quarter	8	3 58 mo.	3 46 mo.	3 34 mo.	3 22 mo.
New Moon	15	2 19 mo.	2 7 mo.	1 55 mo.	1 43 mo.
First Quarter	21	5 47 ev.	5 35 ev.	5 23 ev.	5 11 ev.
Full Moon	29	4 39 ev.	4 27 ev.	4 15 ev.	4 3 ev.

Sun on Merid. or noon mark.

D.	H. M. S.
1	12 3 51
9	12 1 33
17	11 59 30
25	11 57 51

5th MONTH. MAY, 1866. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.
Third Quarter	7	4 58 ev.
New Moon	14	10 14 mo.
First Quarter	21	5 14 mo.
Full Moon	29	8 34 mo.

	D.	H. M.
Boston	1	11 56 56
New York	9	11 56 14
Washton.	17	11 56 9
Charles'n	25	11 56 39

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.					CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.					CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California.					CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.					Sun on Merid. or noon mark.
			° ′ ″	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	H. W. Boston		Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	H. W. N. York		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.			Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	H. W. Ch'ton		
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
121	1	Tu	15 9 19	4 56	7 0	8 38	ev. 29		4 59	6 56	8 35	9 15		5 2	6 52	8 51	5 13		5 6	42	8 19	8 28	
122	2	W	15 27 16	4 54	7 1	9 30	1 9		4 58	6 57	9 26	9 55		5 1	6 53	9 22	5 12		5 6	43	9 10	9 8	
123	3	Th	15 44 58	4 53	7 2	10 21	1 48		4 56	6 58	10 17	10 34		5 0	6 54	10 13	5 11		5 6	44	10 0	9 47	
124	4	Fr	16 2 25	4 52	7 3	11 5	2 31		4 55	6 59	11 2	11 17		4 59	6 55	10 58	5 10		5 6	45	10 45	10 30	
125	5	Sa	16 19 35	4 51	7 4	11 48	3 17		4 54	7 0	11 44	ev. 3		4 58	6 56	11 41	5 9		5 6	45	11 30	11 16	
126	6	**18**	16 36 29	4 49	7 5	morn.	4 7		4 53	7 1	morn.	0 53		4 57	6 57	morn.	5 8		5 6	46	morn.	ev. 6	
127	7	M	16 53 7	4 48	7 6	0 27	5 1		4 52	7 2	0 24	1 47		4 55	6 58	0 21	5 7		5 6	47	0 12	1 0	
128	8	Tu	17 9 28	4 47	7 7	1 5	5 58		4 51	7 3	1 3	2 44		4 54	6 59	1 1	5 7		5 6	47	0 54	1 57	
129	9	W	17 25 32	4 46	7 8	1 40	7 0		4 49	7 4	1 39	3 46		4 53	7 0	1 38	5 6		5 6	48	1 33	2 59	
130	10	Th	17 41 19	4 44	7 9	2 15	7 59		4 48	7 5	2 15	4 45		4 52	7 1	2 14	5 5		5 6	49	2 13	3 58	
131	11	Fr	17 56 47	4 43	7 10	2 52	8 59		4 47	7 6	2 52	5 45		4 51	7 2	2 53	5 4		5 6	49	2 54	4 58	
132	12	Sa	18 11 58	4 42	7 11	3 29	9 56		4 46	7 7	3 31	6 42		4 50	7 2	3 32	5 3		5 6	50	3 37	5 55	
133	13	**19**	18 26 51	4 41	7 12	4 31	10 50		4 45	7 8	4 33	7 36		4 49	7 3	4 36	5 2		5 6	51	4 43	6 49	
134	14	M	18 41 25	4 40	7 13	sets.	11 39		4 44	7 9	sets.	8 25		4 49	7 4	sets.	5 2		5 6	51	sets.	7 38	
135	15	Tu	18 55 40	4 39	7 14	8 28	morn.		4 43	7 10	8 24	9 22		4 48	7 5	8 20	5 1		5 6	52	8 7	8 35	
136	16	W	19 9 36	4 38	7 15	9 31	0 36		4 42	7 11	9 27	10 14		4 47	7 6	9 22	5 0		5 6	53	9 10	9 27	
137	17	Th	19 23 13	4 37	7 16	10 27	1 28		4 41	7 12	10 23	11 3		4 46	7 7	10 19	5 0		5 6	54	10 7	10 16	
138	18	Fr	19 36 30	4 36	7 17	11 15	2 17		4 40	7 13	11 11	11 56		4 45	7 8	11 8	4 59		5 6	54	10 57	11 9	
139	19	Sa	19 49 27	4 35	7 18	11 57	3 10		4 39	7 14	11 56	morn.		4 44	7 9	11 52	4 58		5 6	55	11 43	morn.	
140	20	**20**	20 2 4	4 34	7 19	morn.	4 5		4 39	7 15	morn.	0 51		4 43	7 10	morn.	4 58		5 6	55	morn.	0 4	
141	21	M	20 14 20	4 33	7 20	0 33	4 59		4 38	7 16	0 31	1 45		4 43	7 10	0 29	4 57		5 6	56	0 23	0 58	
142	22	Tu	20 26 15	4 32	7 21	1 6	5 53		4 37	7 17	1 5	2 39		4 42	7 11	1 4	4 57		5 6	57	1 1	1 52	
143	23	W	20 37 50	4 31	7 22	1 37	6 48		4 36	7 18	1 37	3 34		4 41	7 12	1 36	4 56		5 6	57	1 35	2 47	
144	24	Th	20 49 3	4 31	7 23	2 6	7 40		4 36	7 19	2 7	4 26		4 41	7 13	2 7	4 56		5 6	58	2 9	3 39	
145	25	Fr	20 59 55	4 30	7 24	2 35	8 30		4 35	7 20	2 36	5 16		4 40	7 14	2 38	4 55		5 6	59	2 42	4 29	
146	26	Sa	21 10 25	4 29	7 25	3 6	9 17		4 34	7 20	3 8	6 3		4 39	7 14	3 10	4 55		5 0	3	17	5 16	
147	27	**21**	21 20 33	4 29	7 26	3 38	10 1		4 34	7 21	3 41	6 47		4 39	7 15	3 44	4 54		5 0	3	53	6 0	
148	28	M	21 30 19	4 28	7 27	rises.	10 43		4 33	7 22	rises.	7 29		4 38	7 16	rises.	4 54		5 1	rises.		6 42	
149	29	Tu	21 39 43	4 27	7 28	7 26	11 21		4 32	7 23	7 22	8 7		4 38	7 17	7 18	4 54		5 1	7	5	7 20	
150	30	W	21 48 44	4 27	7 28	8 18	ev. 3		4 32	7 23	8 14	8 49		4 37	7 17	8 10	4 53		5 2	7	57	8 2	
151	31	Th	21 57 23	4 26	7 29	9 5	0 46		4 31	7 24	9 1	9 32		4 37	7 18	8 57	4 53		5 2	8	45	8 45	

6th MONTH. JUNE, 1866. 30 DAYS.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun Risks.	Sun Sets.	Moon Risks.	H. W. Boston	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun Risks	Sun Sets.	Moon Risks.	H. W. N. York	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun Risks.	Sun Sets.	Moon Risks.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun Risks.	Sun Sets.	Moon Risks.	H. W. Ch'ton
			° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
152	1	Fr	22 5 38	4 25	7 30	9 49	1 29	4 31	7 24	9 45	10 15	4 36	7 19	9 41	4 52	7 3	9 30	9 28
153	2	Sa	22 13 31	4 25	7 30	10 29	2 7	4 30	7 25	10 26	10 53	4 36	7 19	10 23	4 52	7 3	10 13	10 6
154	3	22	22 21 0	4 25	7 31	11 6	2 53	4 30	7 26	11 3	11 39	4 36	7 20	11 1	4 52	7 4	10 53	10 52
155	4	M	22 28 6	4 24	7 32	11 42	3 47	4 30	7 26	11 40	ev. 33	4 35	7 21	11 38	4 52	7 4	11 33	11 46
156	5	Tu	22 34 49	4 24	7 32	morn.	4 33	4 29	7 27	morn.	1 19	4 35	7 21	morn.	4 52	7 5	morn.	ev. 32
157	6	W	22 41 7	4 24	7 33	0 15	5 27	4 29	7 28	0 14	2 13	4 35	7 22	0 13	4 51	7 5	0 10	1 26
158	7	Th	22 47 3	4 23	7 33	0 49	6 29	4 29	7 28	0 49	3 15	4 34	7 23	0 49	4 51	7 6	0 49	2 28
159	8	Fr	22 52 33	4 23	7 34	1 25	7 32	4 29	7 29	1 26	4 18	4 34	7 23	1 26	4 51	7 6	1 29	3 31
160	9	Sa.	22 57 40	4 23	7 35	2 3	8 35	4 28	7 30	2 5	5 21	4 34	7 24	2 7	4 51	7 7	2 13	4 34
161	10	23	23 2 23	4 23	7 36	2 45	9 36	4 28	7 30	2 48	6 22	4 34	7 24	2 51	4 51	7 7	2 59	5 35
162	11	M	23 6 42	4 22	7 36	3 33	10 33	4 28	7 31	3 37	7 19	4 34	7 25	3 40	4 51	7 8	3 51	6 32
163	12	Tu	23 10 36	4 22	7 37	sets.	11 25	4 28	7 31	sets.	8 11	4 34	7 25	sets.	4 51	7 8	sets.	7 24
164	13	W	23 14 5	4 22	7 37	8 11	morn.	4 28	7 32	8 7	9 5	4 34	7 26	8 3	4 51	7 8	7 51	8 18
165	14	Th	23 17 10	4 22	7 38	9 6	0 19	4 28	7 32	9 2	9 57	4 34	7 26	8 58	4 51	7 9	8 47	9 10
166	15	Fr	23 19 51	4 22	7 38	9 52	1 11	4 28	7 32	9 49	10 43	4 34	7 26	9 46	4 51	7 9	9 36	9 56
167	16	Sa	23 22 7	4 22	7 38	10 31	1 57	4 28	7 33	10 29	11 31	4 34	7 27	10 27	4 51	7 9	10 20	10 44
168	17	24	23 23 58	4 22	7 39	11 7	2 45	4 28	7 33	11 6	morn.	4 34	7 27	11 4	4 51	7 10	10 59	11 33
169	18	M	23 25 24	4 22	7 39	11 39	3 34	4 28	7 33	11 39	0 20	4 34	7 28	11 38	4 51	7 10	11 36	morn.
170	19	Tu	23 26 26	4 22	7 39	morn.	4 24	4 28	7 34	morn.	1 10	4 34	7 28	morn.	4 52	7 10	morn.	0 23
171	20	W	23 27 2	4 23	7 40	0 10	5 13	4 29	7 34	0 10	1 59	4 34	7 28	0 10	4 52	7 11	0 11	1 12
172	21	Th	23 27 14	4 23	7 40	0 39	6 5	4 29	7 34	0 40	2 51	4 34	7 28	0 40	4 52	7 11	0 43	2 4
173	22	Fr	23 27 1	4 23	7 40	1 9	6 58	4 29	7 34	1 11	3 44	4 35	7 28	1 12	4 52	7 11	1 18	2 57
174	23	Sa	23 26 24	4 23	7 40	1 39	7 48	4 29	7 34	1 42	4 34	4 35	7 29	1 44	4 52	7 11	1 52	3 47
175	24	25	23 25 21	4 23	7 40	2 14	8 39	4 29	7 35	2 17	5 26	4 35	7 29	2 20	4 53	7 11	2 30	4 39
176	25	M	23 23 54	4 24	7 41	2 49	9 29	4 30	7 35	2 53	6 15	4 35	7 29	2 57	4 53	7 11	3 8	5 28
177	26	Tu	23 22 2	4 24	7 41	3 32	10 16	4 30	7 35	3 36	7 2	4 36	7 29	3 40	4 53	7 12	3 52	6 15
178	27	W	23 19 46	4 24	7 41	rises.	10 58	4 30	7 35	rises.	7 44	4 36	7 29	rises.	4 54	7 12	rises.	6 57
179	28	Th	23 17 4	4 25	7 40	7 48	11 30	4 29	7 35	7 44	8 25	4 37	7 29	7 40	4 54	7 12	7 28	7 38
180	29	Fr	23 13 59	4 25	7 40	8 30	ev. 25	4 29	7 35	8 27	9 11	4 37	7 29	8 23	4 54	7 12	8 13	8 21
181	30	Sa	23 10 28	4 26	7 40	9 9	1 6	4 29	7 35	9 6	9 52	4 37	7 29	9 3	4 55	7 12	8 55	9 5

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	Boston.	New York.	Washton.	Charles'n.
Third Quarter	6	2 29 mo.	2 17 mo.	2 5 mo.	1 53 mo.	
New Moon	12	5 23 ev.	5 11 ev.	4 59 ev.	4 47 ev.	
First Quarter	19	7 1 ev.	6 49 ev.	6 37 ev.	6 25 ev.	
Full Moon	27	10 51 ev.	10 39 ev.	10 27 ev.	10 15 ev.	

Sun on Merid. or noon mark.

D.	H.	M.	S.
1	11	57	31
9	11	58	55
17	12	0	31
25	12	2	17

7th MONTH. JULY, 1866. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHTN.	CHARLES'N
Third Quarter	5	9 20	mo.	9 8	mo.	8 44 mo.
New Moon	12	0 51	mo.	0 39	mo.	0 15 mo.
First Quarter	19	10 59	mo.	10 47	mo.	10 35 mo.
Full Moon	27	11 29	mo.	11 17	mo.	11 5 mo.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California.				CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.				Sun on Merid. or noon mark.
				SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. BOSTON	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N YORK	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. CHTON	D.
			° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. s.
182	1	23	23 6 34	4 26	7 40	9 45	1 47	4 32	7 35	9 43	10 33	4 38	7 29	9 41		4 55	7 12	9 34	9 46	1 12 3 30
183	2	M	23 2 15	4 26	7 40	10 19	2 29	4 32	7 35	10 18	11 15	4 38	7 29	10 17		4 55	7 12	10 13	10 28	2 12 4 53
184	3	Tu	22 57 32	4 27	7 40	10 52	3 17	4 33	7 34	10 52	ev. 3	4 39	7 29	10 51		4 56	7 12	10 50	11 16	3 12 5 50
185	4	W	22 52 25	4 28	7 40	11 26	4 7	4 33	7 34	11 26	0 53	4 39	7 28	11 27		4 56	7 11	11 29	ev. 6	4 12 6 13
186	5	Th	22 46 54	4 29	7 39	morn.	5 2	4 34	7 34	morn.	1 48	4 40	7 28	morn.		4 57	7 11	morn.	1 1	
187	6	Fr	22 41 0	4 29	7 39	0 2	6 4	4 35	7 34	0 3	2 50	4 41	7 28	0 5		4 57	7 11	0 9	2 3	
188	7	Sa	22 34 42	4 30	7 39	0 41	7 7	4 35	7 33	0 43	3 53	4 41	7 28	0 46		4 58	7 11	0 53	3 6	
189	8	27	22 28 0	4 30	7 38	1 24	8 14	4 36	7 33	1 27	5 0	4 42	7 27	1 31		4 58	7 11	1 41	4 13	
190	9	M	22 20 55	4 31	7 38	2 14	9 20	4 37	7 33	2 17	6 6	4 42	7 27	2 21		4 59	7 11	2 33	5 19	
191	10	Tu	22 13 26	4 32	7 38	3 9	10 20	4 37	7 32	3 13	7 6	4 43	7 27	3 17		4 59	7 10	3 29	6 19	
192	11	W	22 5 35	4 33	7 37	sets.	11 11	4 38	7 32	sets.	7 57	4 44	7 26	sets.		5 0	7 10	sets.	7 10	
193	12	Th	21 57 21	4 33	7 37	7 42	morn.	4 39	7 31	7 39	8 48	4 44	7 26	7 35		5 0	7 10	7 25	8 1	
194	13	Fr	21 48 45	4 34	7 36	8 25	0 2	4 39	7 31	8 23	9 37	4 45	7 26	8 20		5 1	7 9	8 11	8 50	
195	14	Sa	21 39 46	4 35	7 36	9 4	0 51	4 40	7 30	9 2	10 21	4 46	7 25	9 0		5 2	7 9	8 54	9 34	
196	15	28	21 30 25	4 36	7 35	9 38	1 35	4 41	7 30	9 37	11 2	4 46	7 24	9 36		5 2	7 9	9 33	10 15	
197	16	M	21 20 42	4 37	7 34	10 9	2 16	4 42	7 29	10 9	11 45	4 47	7 24	10 9		5 3	7 8	10 8	10 58	
198	17	Tu	21 10 37	4 37	7 34	10 40	2 59	4 43	7 29	10 40	morn.	4 48	7 23	10 4		5 3	7 8	10 43	11 43	
199	18	W	21 0 11	4 38	7 33	11 9	3 44	4 44	7 28	11 11	0 30	4 49	7 23	11 12		5 4	7 7	11 17	morn.	
200	19	Th	20 49 23	4 39	7 32	11 41	4 31	4 44	7 27	11 43	1 17	4 50	7 22	11 45		5 5	7 7	11 52	0 30	
201	20	Fr	20 38 15	4 40	7 31	morn.	5 28	4 45	7 26	morn.	2 14	4 51	7 21	morn.		5 5	7 6	morn.	1 27	
202	21	Sa	20 26 45	4 41	7 30	0 13	6 13	4 46	7 26	0 16	2 59	4 52	7 21	0 19		5 6	7 6	0 28	2 12	
203	22	29	20 14 55	4 42	7 30	0 50	7 8	4 47	7 25	0 55	3 54	4 52	7 20	0 57		5 6	7 5	1 7	3 7	
204	23	M	20 2 45	4 43	7 29	1 29	8 1	4 48	7 24	1 33	4 47	4 53	7 19	1 37		5 7	7 5	1 49	4 0	
205	24	Tu	19 50 15	4 44	7 28	2 13	8 57	4 48	7 23	2 18	5 43	4 54	7 18	2 22		5 8	7 4	2 34	4 56	
206	25	W	19 37 25	4 45	7 27	3 2	9 48	4 49	7 23	3 7	6 34	4 55	7 18	3 11		5 8	7 4	3 23	5 47	
207	26	Th	19 24 15	4 46	7 26	3 56	10 35	4 50	7 22	4 0	7 21	4 56	7 17	4 4		5 9	7 3	4 16	6 34	
208	27	Fr	19 10 46	4 47	7 25	rises.	11 18	4 51	7 21	rises.	8 4	4 57	7 16	rises.		5 10	7 2	rises.	7 17	
209	28	Sa	18 56 58	4 48	7 24	7 47	ev. 1	4 52	7 20	7 45	8 47	4 58	7 15	7 42		5 10	7 1	7 35	8 0	
210	29	30	18 42 51	4 49	7 23	8 21	0 45	4 53	7 19	8 19	9 31	4 58	7 14	8 18		5 11	7 1	8 13	8 44	
211	30	M	18 28 26	4 50	7 22	8 56	1 26	4 54	7 18	8 55	10 12	4 59	7 13	8 55		5 12	7 0	8 53	9 25	
212	31	Tu	18 13 43	4 51	7 21	9 30	2 8	4 55	7 17	9 30	10 54	4 59	7 12	9 31		5 12	6 59	9 32	10 7	

8th MONTH. AUGUST, 1866. 31 DAYS.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun risks.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Boston	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun risks	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. N York	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd. Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun risks.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun risks.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Ch'ton
			° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
213	1	W	17 58 41	4 52	7 20	10 5	2 54	4 56	7 16	10 6	11 40	5 0	7 11	10 7	5 13	6 58	10 11	10 53
214	2	Th	17 43 22	4 53	7 18	10 41	3 45	4 57	7 14	10 44	ev. 31	5 1	7 10	10 46	5 14	6 58	10 52	11 44
215	3	Fr	17 27 45	4 54	7 17	11 22	4 42	4 58	7 13	11 25	1 28	5 2	7 9	11 28	5 15	6 57	11 37	ev. 41
216	4	Sa	17 11 52	4 55	7 16	morn.	5 45	4 59	7 12	morn.	2 31	5 3	7 8	morn.	5 15	6 56	morn.	1 44
217	5	31	16 55 41	4 56	7 15	0 9	6 53	5 0	7 11	0 12	3 39	5 4	7 7	0 16	5 16	6 55	0 27	2 52
218	6	M	16 39 14	4 57	7 14	1 0	8 2	5 1	7 10	1 4	4 48	5 5	7 6	1 8	5 17	6 54	1 20	4 1
219	7	Tu	16 22 31	4 58	7 12	1 56	9 6	5 2	7 9	2 1	5 52	5 6	7 5	2 5	5 17	6 53	2 17	5 5
220	8	W	16 5 32	4 59	7 11	2 58	10 5	5 3	7 7	3 2	6 51	5 6	7 4	3 6	5 18	6 52	3 18	6 4
221	9	Th	15 48 18	5 0	7 10	4 1	10 57	5 4	7 6	4 4	7 43	5 7	7 2	4 8	5 19	6 51	4 19	6 56
222	10	Fr	15 30 48	5 1	7 8	sets.	11 40	5 5	7 5	sets.	8 26	5 8	7 1	sets.	5 19	6 50	sets.	7 39
223	11	Sa	15 13 3	5 2	7 7	7 36	morn.	5 6	7 4	7 35	9 13	5 9	7 0	7 33	5 20	6 49	7 28	8 26
224	12	33	14 55 8	5 3	7 6	8 9	0 27	5 7	7 2	8 9	9 53	5 10	6 59	8 8	5 21	6 48	8 6	9 6
225	13	M	14 36 51	5 4	7 4	8 39	1 7	5 8	7 1	8 39	10 31	5 11	6 58	8 40	5 21	6 47	8 41	9 44
226	14	Tu	14 18 23	5 5	7 3	9 10	1 45	5 9	7 0	9 11	11 10	5 12	6 56	9 12	5 22	6 46	9 15	10 23
227	15	W	13 59 42	5 6	7 1	9 41	2 24	5 10	6 58	9 43	11 52	5 13	6 54	9 44	5 23	6 45	9 50	11 5
228	16	Th	13 40 48	5 7	7 0	10 14	3 6	5 11	6 57	10 16	morn.	5 14	6 53	10 19	5 23	6 44	10 27	11 50
229	17	Fr	13 21 40	5 8	6 58	10 48	3 51	5 12	6 55	10 51	0 37	5 15	6 52	10 54	5 24	6 43	11 4	morn.
230	18	Sa	13 2 20	5 10	6 57	11 25	4 40	5 13	6 54	11 29	1 26	5 16	6 51	11 33	5 25	6 42	11 44	0 39
231	19	33	12 42 48	5 11	6 55	morn.	5 32	5 14	6 53	morn.	2 18	5 17	6 50	morn.	5 25	6 41	morn.	1 31
232	20	M	12 23 4	5 12	6 54	0 7	6 27	5 15	6 51	0 10	3 13	5 17	6 48	0 14	5 26	6 40	0 27	2 26
233	21	Tu	12 3 7	5 13	6 52	0 55	7 25	5 16	6 50	0 59	4 11	5 18	6 47	1 3	5 27	6 38	1 15	3 24
234	22	W	11 43 0	5 14	6 51	1 46	8 23	5 17	6 48	1 49	5 9	5 19	6 45	1 51	5 28	6 37	2 6	4 22
235	23	Th	11 22 41	5 15	6 49	2 42	9 18	5 17	6 47	2 46	6 4	5 20	6 44	2 49	5 28	6 36	3 0	5 17
236	24	Fr	11 2 12	5 16	6 48	3 41	10 8	5 18	6 45	3 44	6 54	5 21	6 43	3 47	5 29	6 35	3 56	6 7
237	25	Sa	10 41 32	5 17	6 46	rises.	10 55	5 19	6 44	rises.	7 41	5 22	6 41	rises.	5 30	6 34	rises.	6 54
238	26	34	10 20 42	5 18	6 44	6 56	11 35	5 20	6 42	6 55	8 21	5 23	6 40	6 55	5 30	6 32	6 52	7 31
239	27	M	9 59 41	5 19	6 43	7 30	ev. 22	5 21	6 41	7 30	9 8	5 24	6 38	7 30	5 31	6 31	7 30	8 21
240	28	Tu	9 38 32	5 20	6 41	8 6	1 5	5 22	6 39	8 7	9 51	5 25	6 37	8 8	5 32	6 30	8 11	9 4
241	29	W	9 17 13	5 21	6 39	8 43	1 49	5 23	6 37	8 44	10 35	5 26	6 35	8 48	5 32	6 29	8 52	9 48
242	30	Th	8 55 45	5 22	6 38	9 25	2 31	5 24	6 36	9 27	11 20	5 26	6 34	9 30	5 33	6 28	9 37	10 33
243	31	Fr	8 31 9	5 23	6 36	10 6	3 28	5 25	6 34	10 10	ev. 14	5 27	6 32	10 13	5 33		10 24	ev. 27

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Third Quarter	3	2 23 ev.	2 21 ev.	1 57 ev.	9 16 mo.	3 56 mo.
New Moon	10	9 52 mo.	9 40 mo.	9 28 mo.	4 8 mo.	10 13 ev.
First Quarter	18	4 32 mo.	4 20 mo.	4 8 mo.	10 25 ev.	17 12 3 50
Full Moon	25	10 49 ev.	11 37 ev.	10 25 ev.	3 56 mo.	25 12 1 53

Sun on Merid. or noon mark.

D.	H. M. S.
1	12 6 2
9	12 5 14
17	12 3 50
25	12 1 53

9th MONTH. SEPTEMBER, 1866. 30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	H. M.	NEW YORK.	H. M.	WASHTON.	H. M.	CHARLES'N.
Third Quarter....	1	7 25 ev.	7	13 ev.	7	1 ev.	6	49 ev.
New Moon	8	9 30 ev.	9	18 ev.	9	6 ev.	8	54 ev.
First Quarter	16	10 44 ev.	10	32 ev.	10	20 ev.	10	8 ev.
Full Moon	24	9 21 mo.	9	9 mo.	8	57 mo.	8	45 mo.

Sun on Merid. or noon mark.	D.	H.	M.	S.
	1	11	59	49
	9	11	57	10
	17	11	54	23
	25	11	51	35

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N.			CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California.				CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.			
						SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. BOSTON	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N. YORK	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. CH'TON
			°	′	″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
244	1	Sa	8	12	24	5 21	6 35	10 56	4 27	5 26	6 33	11 0	1 13	5 28	6 31	11 4		5 34	6 25	11 16	0 26
245	2	35	7	50	31	5 26	6 33	11 51	5 31	5 27	6 31	11 55	2 17	5 29	6 29	11 59		5 35	6 24	morn.	1 30
246	3	M	7	28	30	5 27	6 31	morn.	6 39	5 28	6 29	morn.	3 25	5 30	6 28	morn.		5 35	6 22	0 11	2 38
247	4	Tu	7	6	22	5 28	6 29	0 48	7 47	5 29	6 28	0 52	4 33	5 31	6 26	0 56		5 36	6 21	1 9	3 46
248	5	W	6	44	7	5 29	6 28	1 51	8 51	5 30	6 26	1 55	5 37	5 32	6 25	1 58		5 37	6 20	2 9	4 50
249	6	Th	6	21	46	5 30	6 26	2 54	9 47	5 31	6 25	2 57	6 33	5 33	6 23	3 0		5 37	6 19	3 9	5 46
250	7	Fr	5	59	18	5 31	6 24	3 56	10 34	5 32	6 23	3 58	7 20	5 34	6 22	4 1		5 38	6 17	4 7	6 33
251	8	Sa	5	36	44	5 32	6 22	sets.	11 15	5 33	6 21	sets.	8 1	5 35	6 21	sets.		5 39	6 16	sets.	7 14
252	9	36	5	14	4	5 33	6 21	6 39	11 56	5 34	6 20	6 39	8 42	5 35	6 20	6 39		5 39	6 15	6 38	7 55
253	10	M	4	51	19	5 34	6 19	7 9	morn.	5 35	6 18	7 10	9 23	5 36	6 18	7 11		5 40	6 13	7 13	8 36
254	11	Tu	4	28	29	5 35	6 17	7 41	0 37	5 36	6 16	7 42	10 1	5 37	6 17	7 44		5 41	6 12	7 48	9 14
255	12	W	4	5	35	5 36	6 15	8 13	1 15	5 37	6 15	8 15	10 39	5 38	6 15	8 17		5 41	6 11	8 24	9 52
256	13	Th	3	42	36	5 37	6 14	8 46	1 53	5 38	6 13	8 49	11 17	5 39	6 14	8 52		5 42	6 9	9 1	10 30
257	14	Fr	3	19	33	5 38	6 12	9 23	2 31	5 39	6 11	9 26	morn.	5 40	6 12	9 30		5 43	6 8	9 40	11 14
258	15	Sa	2	56	27	5 39	6 10	10 2	3 15	5 40	6 9	10 6	0 1	5 41	6 10	10 10		5 43	6 7	10 22	morn.
259	16	37	2	33	17	5 40	6 8	10 47	4 2	5 41	6 8	10 51	0 48	5 42	6 9	10 55		5 44	6 5	11 7	0 1
260	17	M	2	10	4	5 41	6 7	11 35	4 55	5 42	6 6	11 39	1 41	5 43	6 7	11 43		5 45	6 4	11 55	0 54
261	18	Tu	1	46	49	5 43	6 5	morn.	5 50	5 43	6 4	morn.	2 36	5 44	6 6	morn.		5 45	6 2	morn.	1 49
262	19	W	1	23	32	5 44	6 3	0 29	6 50	5 44	6 3	0 32	3 36	5 44	6 4	0 36		5 46	6 1	0 48	2 49
263	20	Th	1	0	12	5 45	6 1	1 26	7 47	5 45	6 1	1 29	4 33	5 45	6 2	1 32		5 46	6 0	1 43	3 46
264	21	Fr	0	36	51	5 46	6 0	2 26	8 45	5 46	5 59	2 29	5 31	5 46	6 1	2 32		5 47	5 58	2 40	4 44
265	22	Sa	0	13	29	5 47	5 58	3 30	9 38	5 47	5 58	3 31	6 24	5 47	5 59	3 33		5 48	5 57	3 39	5 37
266	23	38	S. 9	55		5 48	5 56	4 37	10 27	5 48	5 56	4 38	7 13	5 48	5 58	4 38		5 48	5 56	4 41	6 26
267	24	M	0	33	19	5 49	5 54	rises.	11 11	5 49	5 54	rises.	7 57	5 49	5 56	rises.		5 49	5 54	rises.	7 10
268	25	Tu	0	56	43	5 50	5 53	6 42	11 57	5 50	5 53	6 43	8 43	5 50	5 54	6 44		5 50	5 53	6 49	7 56
269	26	W	1	20	7	5 51	5 51	7 21	ev. 45	5 51	5 52	7 23	9 31	5 51	5 53	7 26		5 50	5 52	7 33	8 44
270	27	Th	1	43	31	5 52	5 49	8 5	1 32	5 52	5 50	8 8	10 18	5 52	5 51	8 11		5 51	5 50	8 21	9 31
271	28	Fr	2	6	54	5 53	5 47	8 53	2 20	5 53	5 48	8 57	11 6	5 53	5 50	9 1		5 52	5 49	9 12	10 19
272	29	Sa	2	30	17	5 54	5 46	9 46	3 16	5 54	5 46	9 50	ev. 2	5 54	5 48	9 54		5 52	5 48	10 6	11 15
273	30	39	2	53	37	5 56	5 44	10 43	4 16	5 54	5 44	10 47	1 2	5 55	5 46	10 51		5 53	5 46	11 3	ev. 15

10th MONTH. **OCTOBER, 1866.** 31 DAYS.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California.				CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.				Sun on Merid.
			° ′ ″	Sun Rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises	H. W. Boston	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises.	H W. N York	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Ch'ton	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Ch'ton	
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D. H. M. s.
274	1	M	3 16 56	5 57	5 42	11 44	5 19	5 56	5 43	11 48	2 5	5 55	5 43	11 52	5 54	5 45	morn.	1 18	1	11 49 36
275	2	Tu	3 40 14	5 58	5 40	morn.	6 27	5 57	5 41	morn.	3 13	5 56	5 42	morn.	5 54	5 44	0 3	2 26	9	11 47 16
276	3	W	4 3 28	5 59	5 39	0 47	7 29	5 58	5 39	0 50	4 15	5 57	5 40	0 53	5 55	5 42	1 3	3 28	17	11 45 24
277	4	Th	4 26 40	6 0	5 37	1 48	8 28	5 59	5 38	1 51	5 14	5 58	5 39	1 53	5 56	5 41	2 1	4 27	25	11 44 9
278	5	Fr	4 49 49	6 1	5 35	2 50	9 21	6 0	5 36	2 52	6 7	5 59	5 37	2 54	5 57	5 40	2 59	5 20		
279	6	Sa	5 12 54	6 2	5 33	3 51	10 7	6 1	5 35	3 52	6 53	6 0	5 35	3 53	5 57	5 39	3 56	6 6		
280	7	40	5 35 55	6 3	5 32	4 52	10 49	6 2	5 33	4 52	7 35	6 1	5 34	4 52	5 58	5 37	4 52	6 48		
281	8	M	5 58 52	6 4	5 30	sets.	11 25	6 3	5 31	sets.	8 11	6 2	5 32	sets.	5 59	5 36	sets.	7 24		
282	9	Tu	6 21 45	6 6	5 28	6 13	morn.	6 4	5 30	6 15	8 52	6 3	5 31	6 17	6 0	5 35	6 23	8 5		
283	10	W	6 44 32	6 7	5 27	6 46	0 6	6 5	5 28	6 48	9 31	6 4	5 29	6 51	6 0	5 33	7 0	8 44		
284	11	Th	7 7 14	6 8	5 25	7 21	0 45	6 7	5 27	7 24	10 8	6 5	5 28	7 27	6 1	5 32	7 38	9 21		
285	12	Fr	7 29 50	6 9	5 23	7 59	1 22	6 8	5 25	8 3	10 40	6 6	5 26	8 7	6 2	5 31	8 18	9 53		
286	13	Sa	7 52 20	6 10	5 22	8 42	2 0	6 9	5 23	8 45	11 29	6 7	5 25	8 50	6 2	5 30	9 2	10 42		
287	14	41	8 14 43	6 11	5 20	9 28	2 43	6 10	5 22	9 32	morn.	6 8	5 23	9 36	6 3	5 29	9 48	11 29		
288	15	M	8 37 0	6 13	5 19	10 19	3 30	6 11	5 20	10 22	0 16	6 9	5 22	10 27	6 4	5 27	10 39	morn.		
289	16	Tu	8 59 8	6 14	5 17	11 12	4 20	6 12	5 19	11 16	1 6	6 10	5 21	11 19	6 5	5 26	11 30	0 19		
290	17	W	9 21 9	6 15	5 15	morn.	5 13	6 13	5 17	morn.	1 59	6 11	5 19	morn.	6 5	5 25	morn.	1 12		
291	18	Th	9 43 2	6 16	5 14	0 10	6 10	6 14	5 16	0 13	2 56	6 12	5 18	0 16	6 6	5 24	0 25	2 9		
292	19	Fr	10 4 47	6 17	5 12	1 11	7 9	6 15	5 14	1 13	3 55	6 13	5 16	1 15	6 7	5 23	1 22	3 8		
293	20	Sa	10 26 22	6 18	5 11	2 16	8 8	6 16	5 13	2 17	4 54	6 14	5 15	2 18	6 8	5 22	2 23	4 7		
294	21	42	10 47 48	6 20	5 9	3 21	9 4	6 18	5 12	3 22	5 50	6 15	5 14	3 23	6 9	5 21	3 24	5 3		
295	22	M	11 9 4	6 21	5 8	4 30	9 57	6 19	5 10	4 30	6 43	6 16	5 13	4 29	6 9	5 19	4 28	5 56		
296	23	Tu	11 30 11	6 22	5 6	rises.	10 48	6 20	5 9	rises.	7 34	6 18	5 11	rises.	6 10	5 18	rises.	6 47		
297	24	W	11 51 7	6 23	5 5	5 55	11 33	6 21	5 7	5 58	8 19	6 19	5 10	6 1	6 11	5 17	6 9	7 32		
298	25	Th	12 11 52	6 24	5 3	6 43	ev. 26	6 22	5 6	6 47	9 12	6 20	5 9	6 50	6 12	5 16	7 1	8 25		
299	26	Fr	12 32 26	6 26	5 2	7 38	1 18	6 23	5 4	7 41	10 4	6 21	5 8	7 46	6 13	5 15	7 58	9 17		
300	27	Sa	12 52 48	6 27	5 1	8 36	2 8	6 24	5 3	8 40	10 54	6 22	5 6	8 44	6 13	5 14	8 56	10 7		
301	28	43	13 12 58	6 28	4 59	9 36	3 4	6 26	5 2	9 40	11 50	6 23	5 5	9 44	6 14	5 13	9 56	11 3		
302	29	M	13 32 56	6 29	4 57	10 39	4 2	6 27	5 1	10 43	ev. 48	6 24	5 4	10 46	6 15	5 12	10 57	ev. 1		
303	30	Tu	13 42 41	6 31	4 57	11 43	5 2	6 28	4 59	11 45	1 48	6 25	5 2	11 48	6 16	5 11	11 57	1 1		
304	31	W	14 12 13	6 32	4 55	morn.	6 4	6 29	4 58	morn.	2 50	6 26	5 1	morn.	6 17	5 10	morn.	2 3		

MOON'S PHASES.		BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHTON.	CHARLES'N
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Third Quarter	1	1 25 mo.	1 13 mo.	1 1 mo.	0 49 mo.
New Moon	8	0 14 ev.	0 2 ev.	11 50 mo.	11 38 mo.
First Quarter	16	4 39 ev.	4 27 ev.	4 15 ev.	4 3 ev.
Full Moon	23	7 29 ev.	7 17 ev.	7 5 ev.	6 53 ev.
Third Quarter	30	10 1 mo.	9 49 mo.	9 37 mo.	9 25 mo.

11th MONTH. NOVEMBER, 1866. 30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHTON.	CHARLES'N.
New Moon	7	5 40 mo.	5 28 mo.	5 16 mo.	5 4 mo.	1 11 43 42
First Quarter	15	9 23 mo.	9 11 mo.	8 59 mo.	8 47 mo.	9 11 43 59
Full Moon	22	5 31 mo.	5 19 mo.	5 7 mo.	4 55 mo.	17 11 45 10
Third Quarter	28	10 21 ev.	10 9 ev.	9 57 ev.	9 45 ev.	25 11 47 13

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	Boston: Sun Rises.	Boston: Sun Sets.	Boston: Moon Rises.	Boston: H. W. Boston	N. York City: Sun Rises	N. York City: Sun Sets.	N. York City: Moon Rises.	N. York City: H. W. N. York	Washington: Sun Rises.	Washington: Sun Sets.	Washington: Moon Rises.	Charles'n: Sun Rises.	Charles'n: Sun Sets.	Charles'n: Moon Rises.	Charles'n: H. W. Ch'ton	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.
			° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
305	1	Th	14 31 32	6 33	4 54	0 44	7 2	6 30	4 57	0 46	3 48	6 27	5 0	0 48	6 18	5 9	0 54	3 1	
306	2	Fr	14 50 36	6 34	4 53	1 46	7 58	6 31	4 56	1 47	4 44	6 28	4 59	1 48	6 19	5 9	1 51	3 57	
307	3	Sa	15 9 26	6 36	4 51	2 45	8 49	6 32	4 54	2 45	5 35	6 29	4 58	2 46	6 19	5 8	2 47	4 48	
308	4	44	15 28 1	6 37	4 50	3 44	9 36	6 34	4 53	3 43	6 22	6 31	4 57	3 43	6 20	5 7	3 41	5 35	
309	5	M	15 46 21	6 38	4 49	4 42	10 19	6 35	4 52	4 41	7 5	6 32	4 56	4 39	6 21	5 6	4 35	6 18	
310	6	Tu	16 4 25	6 39	4 48	5 38	10 57	6 36	4 51	5 36	7 43	6 33	4 55	5 34	6 22	5 5	5 27	6 56	
311	7	W	16 22 13	6 41	4 47	sets.	11 34	6 37	4 50	sets.	8 20	6 34	4 54	sets.	6 23	5 4	sets.	7 33	
312	8	Th	16 39 44	6 42	4 45	5 57	morn.	6 38	4 49	6 1	9 2	6 35	4 53	6 4	6 24	5 4	6 15	8 15	
313	9	Fr	16 56 59	6 43	4 44	6 38	0 16	6 40	4 48	6 41	9 43	6 36	4 52	6 46	6 25	5 3	6 58	8 56	
314	10	Sa	17 13 56	6 44	4 43	7 24	0 57	6 41	4 47	7 28	10 22	6 37	4 51	7 32	6 26	5 2	7 44	9 35	
315	11	45	17 30 36	6 46	4 42	8 11	1 36	6 42	4 46	8 15	11 2	6 38	4 50	8 19	6 27	5 2	8 31	10 15	
316	12	M	17 46 57	6 47	4 41	9 4	2 16	6 43	4 45	9 8	11 47	6 39	4 49	9 12	6 27	5 1	9 23	11 0	
317	13	Tu	18 3 0	6 48	4 40	10 0	3 1	6 44	4 44	10 3	morn.	6 40	4 48	10 6	6 28	5 0	10 16	11 47	
318	14	W	18 18 44	6 49	4 39	10 59	3 48	6 46	4 43	11 1	0 34	6 41	4 47	11 4	6 29	5 0	11 12	morn.	
319	15	Th	18 34 8	6 51	4 39	11 58	4 40	6 47	4 42	12 0	1 26	6 43	4 47	morn.	6 30	4 59	morn.	0 39	
320	16	Fr	18 49 13	6 52	4 38	morn.	5 33	6 48	4 41	morn.	2 19	6 44	4 46	0 1	6 31	4 59	0 7	1 32	
321	17	Sa	19 35 7	6 53	4 37	1 1	6 32	6 49	4 40	1 2	3 18	6 45	4 45	1 2	6 32	4 58	1 5	2 31	
322	18	46	19 18 21	6 54	4 36	2 8	7 31	6 50	4 39	2 8	4 17	6 46	4 44	2 8	6 33	4 58	2 8	3 30	
323	19	M	19 32 24	6 56	4 35	3 15	8 30	6 51	4 39	3 14	5 16	6 47	4 44	3 13	6 34	4 57	3 10	4 29	
324	20	Tu	19 46 6	6 57	4 34	4 25	9 29	6 53	4 38	4 23	6 15	6 48	4 43	4 22	6 35	4 57	4 16	5 28	
325	21	W	19 59 26	6 58	4 34	5 37	10 24	6 54	4 38	5 35	7 10	6 49	4 43	5 32	6 36	4 56	5 23	6 23	
326	22	Th	20 12 24	6 59	4 33	rises.	11 16	6 55	4 37	rises.	8 2	6 50	4 42	rises.	6 37	4 56	rises.	7 15	
327	23	Fr	20 25 0	7 0	4 32	6 21	ev. 10	6 56	4 36	6 25	8 56	6 51	4 42	6 29	6 38	4 56	6 41	8 9	
328	24	Sa	20 37 14	7 2	4 32	7 22	1 4	6 57	4 36	7 26	9 50	6 52	4 41	7 30	6 38	4 55	7 42	9 3	
329	25	47	20 49 4	7 3	4 31	8 25	1 53	6 58	4 35	8 29	10 39	6 53	4 40	8 33	6 39	4 55	8 44	9 52	
330	26	M	21 0 31	7 4	4 31	9 31	2 47	6 59	4 35	9 34	11 33	6 55	4 40	9 37	6 40	4 55	9 46	10 46	
331	27	Tu	21 11 34	7 5	4 30	10 35	3 42	7 0	4 35	10 37	ev. 28	6 56	4 40	10 39	6 41	4 55	10 46	11 41	
332	28	W	21 22 13	7 6	4 30	11 39	4 37	7 2	4 34	11 40	1 23	6 57	4 40	11 41	6 42	4 54	11 46	ev. 36	
333	29	Th	21 32 28	7 7	4 30	morn.	5 32	7 3	4 34	morn.	2 18	6 58	4 39	morn.	6 43	4 54	morn.	1 31	
334	30	Fr	21 42 19	7 8	4 29	0 39	6 27	7 4	4 34	0 40	3 13	6 59	4 39	0 40	6 44	4 54	0 42	2 26	

12th MONTH. DECEMBER, 1866. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHTON.	CHARLES'N.
New Moon	7	0 41	mo.	0 29	mo.	0 17	mo.	0 5	mo.
First Quarter	14	11 59	ev.	11 47	ev.	11 35	ev.	11 23	ev.
Full Moon	21	3 50	ev.	3 38	ev.	3 26	ev.	3 14	ev.
Third Quarter	28	2 39	ev.	2 27	ev.	2 15	ev.	2 3	ev.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S. ° ′ ″	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun Risks. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Risks. H. M.	H. W. Boston H. M.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun Risks H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Risks. H. M.	H. W. N York H. M.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun Risks. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Risks. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun Risks. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Risks. H. M.	H. W. Ch'ton H. M.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark. D.	H. M. S.
335	1	Sa	21 51 44	7 10	4 29	1 38	7 20	7 5	4 34	1 37	4 6	7 0	4 39	1 37	6 45	4 54	1 36	3 19	1	11 49 17
336	2	48	22 0 45	7 11	4 29	2 36	8 11	7 6	4 33	2 35	4 57	7 1	4 39	2 34	6 45	4 54	2 31	4 10	9	11 52 39
337	3	M	22 9 20	7 12	4 28	3 33	9 1	7 7	4 33	3 31	5 47	7 2	4 38	3 30	6 46	4 54	3 24	5 0	17	11 56 27
338	4	Tu	22 17 29	7 13	4 28	4 29	9 47	7 8	4 33	4 27	6 33	7 2	4 38	4 24	6 47	4 54	4 16	5 46	25	12 0 25
339	5	W	22 25 12	7 14	4 28	5 25	10 29	7 9	4 32	5 22	7 15	7 3	4 38	5 19	6 48	4 54	5 9	6 28		
340	6	Th	22 32 30	7 15	4 28	sets.	11 9	7 10	4 32	sets.	7 55	7 4	4 38	sets.	6 49	4 54	sets.	7 8		
341	7	Fr	22 39 20	7 16	4 28	5 21	11 50	7 11	4 32	5 25	8 36	7 5	4 38	5 29	6 49	4 54	5 41	7 49		
342	8	Sa	22 45 44	7 17	4 28	6 8	morn.	7 12	4 32	6 12	9 19	7 6	4 38	6 16	6 50	4 54	6 28	8 32		
343	9	49	22 51 41	7 17	4 28	6 58	0 33	7 13	4 32	7 2	9 59	7 7	4 38	7 6	6 51	4 54	7 18	9 12		
344	10	M	22 57 12	7 18	4 28	7 54	1 13	7 14	4 32	7 57	10 38	7 8	4 38	8 1	6 52	4 54	8 11	9 51		
345	11	Tu	23 2 14	7 19	4 28	8 50	1 52	7 15	4 32	8 54	11 19	7 9	4 38	8 57	6 53	4 55	9 5	10 32		
346	12	W	23 6 50	7 20	4 28	9 49	2 33	7 15	4 32	9 52	morn.	7 9	4 39	9 54	6 54	4 55	10 0	11 19		
347	13	Th	23 10 58	7 21	4 28	10 50	3 20	7 16	4 33	10 51	0 6	7 10	4 39	10 53	6 54	4 55	10 57	morn.		
348	14	Fr	23 14 38	7 22	4 28	11 53	4 8	7 16	4 33	11 53	0 54	7 11	4 39	11 54	6 55	4 55	11 55	0 7		
349	15	Sa	23 17 50	7 22	4 29	morn.	5 0	7 17	4 33	morn.	1 46	7 12	4 39	morn.	6 56	4 56	morn.	0 59		
350	16	50	23 20 31	7 23	4 29	0 56	5 55	7 18	4 33	0 56	2 41	7 12	4 40	0 55	6 56	4 56	0 54	1 54		
351	17	M	23 22 50	7 24	4 29	2 4	6 58	7 18	4 33	2 3	3 44	7 13	4 40	2 2	6 57	4 56	1 57	2 57		
352	18	Tu	23 24 38	7 24	4 29	3 12	8 0	7 19	4 34	3 10	4 46	7 14	4 40	3 8	6 58	4 57	3 1	3 59		
353	19	W	23 25 58	7 25	4 30	4 22	9 3	7 20	4 34	4 19	5 49	7 14	4 41	4 16	6 58	4 57	4 6	5 1		
354	20	Th	23 26 50	7 26	4 30	5 31	10 4	7 20	4 35	5 27	6 50	7 15	4 41	5 23	6 59	4 58	5 12	6 3		
355	21	Fr	23 27 13	7 26	4 31	rises.	10 52	7 21	4 35	rises.	7 38	7 15	4 42	rises.	6 59	4 58	rises.	6 51		
356	22	Sa	23 27 8	7 26	4 31	6 3	11 53	7 21	4 36	6 6	8 39	7 16	4 42	6 11	7 0	4 59	6 23	7 52		
357	23	51	23 26 34	7 27	4 32	7 9	ev. 48	7 22	4 37	7 12	9 34	7 16	4 43	7 16	7 0	4 59	7 26	8 47		
358	24	M	23 25 32	7 27	4 32	8 19	1 36	7 22	4 37	8 21	10 22	7 17	4 43	8 24	7 1	5 0	8 32	9 35		
359	25	Tu	23 24 2	7 28	4 33	9 23	2 25	7 23	4 38	9 25	11 11	7 17	4 44	9 26	7 1	5 0	9 32	10 24		
360	26	W	23 22 4	7 28	4 33	10 28	3 14	7 23	4 39	10 29	12 0	7 17	4 44	10 29	7 1	5 1	10 32	11 13		
361	27	Th	23 19 38	7 28	4 34	11 28	4 3	7 23	4 39	11 28	ev. 49	7 18	4 45	11 29	7 2	5 2	11 29	ev. 2		
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363	29	Sa	23 13 21	7 29	4 36	0 28	5 47	7 24	4 40	0 27	2 33	7 18	4 47	0 27	7 2	5 3	0 24	1 46		
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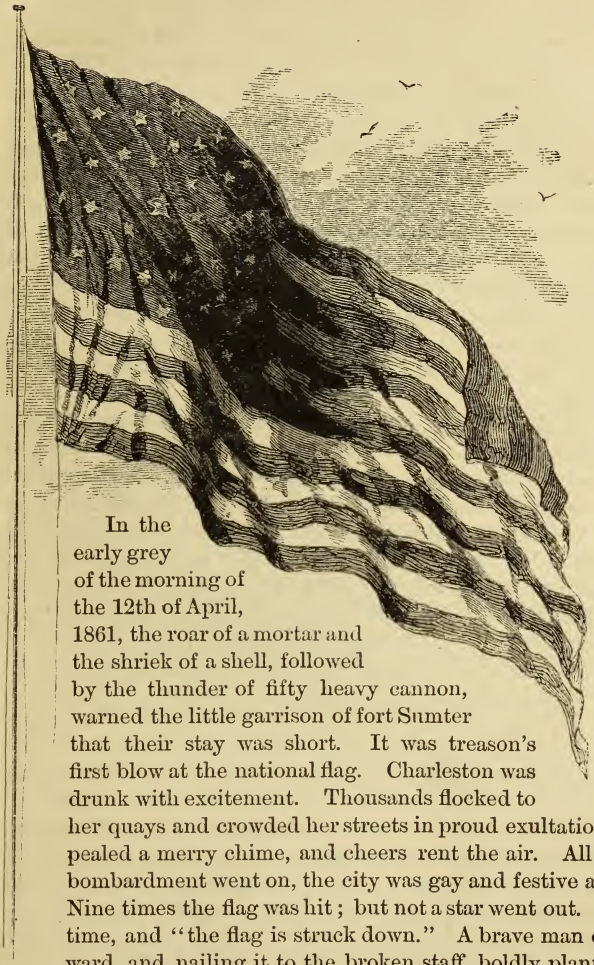
Fort Sumter.



In the early grey of the morning of the 12th of April, 1861, the roar of a mortar and the shriek of a shell, followed by the thunder of fifty heavy cannon, warned the little garrison of fort Sumter that their stay was short. It was treason's first blow at the national flag. Charleston was drunk with excitement. Thousands flocked to her quays and crowded her streets in proud exultation; the bells pealed a merry chime, and cheers rent the air. All day, as the bombardment went on, the city was gay and festive as a holiday. Nine times the flag was hit; but not a star went out. The ninth time, and "the flag is struck down." A brave man dashed forward, and nailing it to the broken staff, boldly planted it upon the ramparts. The unequal contest could not long hold out. The incessant rain of red-hot shot and shell set fire to the little fortress. Within, it glowed like a furnace. Its brave defenders, amid the crashing of mortar, the crumbling of brick, and the hot flames, scorched, suffocating, and starving, with no hope of reinforcement,

surrendered at last to their rebel foe. With colors flying, drums beating, and a salute of fifty guns, the stars and stripes were lowered, and Major Anderson with his gallant band evacuated the fort.

Who does not remember the throbs and throes of the nation when the wires flashed the news east, west, north, and south? The governor of South Carolina was serenaded. With words of triumphant congratulation he addressed the crowd. "We have humbled the flag of the United States," he cried, "and it is the first time in the history of the country that it has been humbled. It has triumphed for seventy years; but to-day it has been humbled, and humbled before the glorious little state of South Carolina; and under the protection of Providence and the orders of Gen. Beauregard, you will have the proud gratification of seeing the palmetto flag raised upon that fortress, and the Confederate flag of these free and independent states side by side with it; and they *shall float there for ever, in defiance of any power that man can bring against it.*" The air was filled with frenzied and exultant shouts.

Wherefore did South Carolina enter on this bloody contest? Her own answer is clear and explicit: For no other purpose than to maintain an aristocracy through the institution of slavery. But was slavery thus to triumph? was it to split this noble and beautiful land in two, and set up its hideous power over the best and largest half? No, no! From all the rivers and valleys of the free states rang out, No, no! From the farm and the workshop, No, no! From the fireside and the hillside, No, no! From the sanctuary and the school, No, no! From the legislative hall and the log-cabin, No, no! God forbid!

"To arms! to arms!" Brave men, with burning hearts, hurried to the call. Husbands and brothers, fathers and sons left their all to rally around the dear old flag. From chapel and closet, from homes and hearts, prayer like a cloud went up to God for his blessing on the national cause. Four long years of civil war! Millions mourn for their slain. Our soil is red with blood. Towns and villages have been razed, fruitful fields turned to deserts, whole states ravaged by avenging armies; dark, breathless, terrible days. But through it all, the old flag, blessed be God, slowly yet surely wins the day. City after city, and fortress after fortress, robbed from the nation, falls before its steady advance; and on the 18th of February, 1865, the rebel flag is struck from Sumter. Ah, the governor of South Carolina left a just and righteous God out of his calculations when he proclaimed that the flag of slavery should "float for ever, in defiance of any power that man could bring against it."

The 14th of April, the anniversary of Sumter's surrender, comes round. Four years, and what now? Charleston is in ruins; desola-

tion is brooding over her habitations; dismay has come upon the hearts of those who plotted treason in her streets; and the crowds who rejoiced in it are peeled and scattered and dead. But there are sounds of jubilee in the air. The harbor is full of vessels in gay attire; gunboats and monitors are dressed in bunting; thousands, with glowing hearts, are standing on the crumbled and demolished parapets of Sumter—to witness what? The restoration to its old place on the fort of the very flag which the gallant Anderson lowered before the traitorous foe. He had well kept the seamed and seared charge. It was now dear to him as life and honor. "And now I am privileged," he said, "to fulfil this wish of my heart cherished through four years of bloody war. Thank God, I have lived to see this day. My heart is filled with gratitude to Almighty God for the signal blessings which he has given us—blessings beyond number. May all the world proclaim, 'Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good-will towards men;'" and seizing the halliards, Gen. Anderson ran up the flag. As its crimson folds kissed the breeze, tears of joy brimmed all eyes, shouts of joy rent the air—the dear old flag, tattered and battered, but not dishonored, only consecrated anew with the blood of liberty. As it reached its heights, Sumter fired a salute of a hundred guns, while Moultrie, Putnam, and Johnson boomed their joy over the dethroned rebellion.

"When our flag came down," said the distinguished orator of the day, "four years it lay brooding in darkness. In that seclusion it dedicated itself to liberty. When it went down, four millions of people had no flag. To-day it rises, and four millions of people cry out, 'Behold our flag!' It is a gospel to the poor; it heals our broken hearts; it preaches deliverance to the captive; it gives sight to the blind; it sets at liberty them that are bruised. No more disunion, no more secession, no more slavery."

In the name of God, we lift up our banner and dedicate it to peace, reunion, and liberty, now and for evermore. And let all the people say, Amen.

Never let me forget that there is nothing really desirable but the favor of God and true holiness. Every thing else brings cares, trouble, and dangers. Woe is me. I never went into vain company, but I fell into sin, either by conformity to the world, or by want of charity, or by a carnal mind.

Mrs. Fry.

Let the Christian learn to make a distinction between cheerfulness and levity. Remember we are commanded to avoid *foolish talking* and jesting, and that it is possible to be happy, cheerful, affable, and kind, without any trifling or levity.

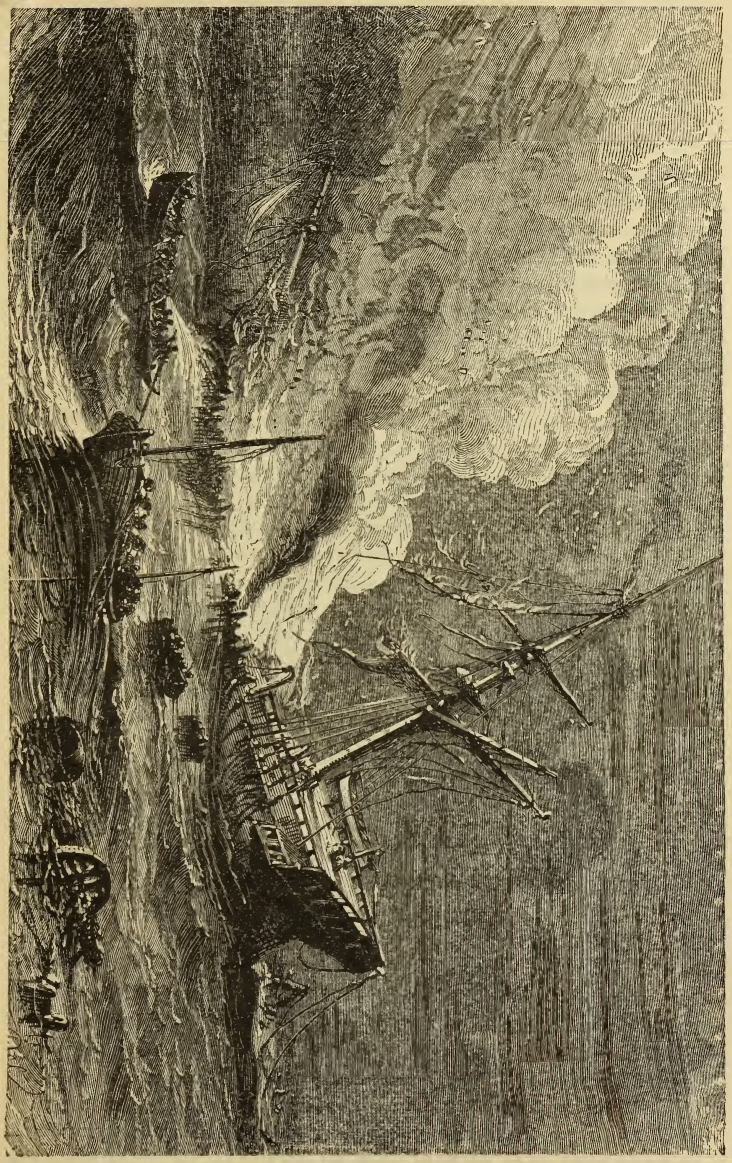
Value of the Bible.

Come and look at a map of the world, and see what a tale it tells. Which are the countries where the greatest amount of ignorance, superstition, immorality, and tyranny is to be found at this very moment? The countries in which the Bible is a forbidden or neglected book; such countries as Italy and Spain and the South American states. Which are the countries where liberty and public and private morality have attained the highest pitch? The countries where the Bible is free to all, like England, Scotland, and the United States. Yes, when you know how a nation deals with the Bible, you may generally know what a nation is. Oh that the rulers of some nations did but know that a free Bible is the grand secret of national prosperity, and that the surest way to make subjects orderly and obedient, is to allow a free passage to the living waters of God's word. Oh that the people of some countries did but see that a free Bible is the beginning of all real freedom, and that the first liberty they should seek after is liberty for the apostles and prophets—liberty to have a Bible in every house and a Bible in every hand. Well said Hooper, "God in heaven and the king on earth have no greater friend than the Bible." It is a striking fact, that when British sovereigns are crowned, they are publicly presented with the Bible, and told, "This book is the most valuable thing this world affords."

"As I grow older," says a distinguished preacher, "I do not recede from a sense of the need of theology, but I intensify in my conception of the need of the *simple virtues*, as they are called, and of no one more than that of *truth*, not only in the inward parts, but outwardly in the work. The habit of yea, yea, and nay, nay, is but very poorly formed in this country. All throughout the national character the habit of not waiting to think before using words, the habit of saying one thing and meaning another, the habit of equivocation, of half-speaking, of exaggeration, of suppression, is fearfully prevalent. And I hold that among the things that should occupy the attention of Sabbath-schools and common schools and pulpits, is the indoctrination of this people in the necessity and simplicity and beauty of *speaking the truth always.*"

We all of us have two educations, one of which we receive from others; another, and the most valuable, which we give ourselves. It is this last which fixes our grade in society, and eventually our actual value in this life, and perhaps our fate hereafter.

Many are fond of ministers who are not fond of Christ. McCheyne.



The Ship on Fire.

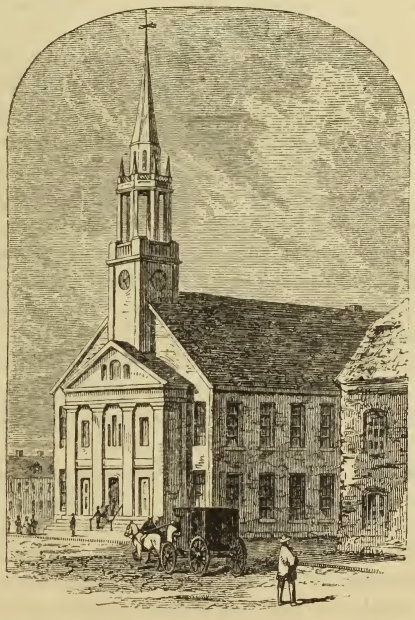
Nor is fire the least of ocean perils. Nothing can exceed the horrors of a ship on fire. It was on the morning of the 24th of August, 1848, that the ship New World, Capt. E. Knight, weighed anchor in the Mersey, off Liverpool, and went down the river. A few moments after, the Ocean Monarch, commanded by Capt. Murdock, bound to Boston, also weighed anchor, and proceeded a little in advance of the New World down the channel. They were two of the finest and largest ships afloat, both having able commanders, efficient officers and crews, and filled with emigrants. Evidently there was to be a trial between them this voyage, to determine which of the two could beat; the ships were so nearly alike in build and tonnage, that only some favoring circumstances could make one a victor.

It was about 12 o'clock when one of the passengers on the New World discovered the Ocean Monarch several miles on the larboard quarter, apparently enveloped in smoke. *Could she be on fire?* Presently Capt. Knight and his officers examined her with a glass. "Is the Ocean Monarch on fire?" "It is nothing else," replied the captain. Horrible! On fire, with more than three hundred souls on board! By this time the whole aft was enveloped in smoke and flame, and the flames were advancing forward with awful rapidity.

The New World stood for the burning wreck. "Never while memory lasts can I forget that awful hour," exclaims a passenger on the New World. "As our ship neared the burning vessel, we could distinctly see the flames approaching the bow, and crowding the horrified passengers forward, until they were huddled together in heaps, like sheep for the slaughter. As soon as we were near enough the scene of disaster, Capt. Knight sent his boats, one a life-boat, with orders not to return while there was a living being on the burning ship. Though we had been out so short a time, the captain an hour before had had the boats put in perfect order. The oars were all in the boats and fastened, and the india-rubber buoys of the life-boat freshly inflated; every thing in readiness for immediate use. The captain afterwards said he hardly knew how it was that he attended to this business so directly on leaving port. But the great All-Father knew; for these boats, manned by brave seamen, saved scores of human beings from inevitable death both by fire and water. Beneath the decks the fire spread like a raging volcano, while the flames leaped and roared through the rigging. The wheel-house being soon destroyed, access to the rudder was cut off, and in consequence the ship became unmanageable. Under these circumstances they let go her anchor, which held her fast in one position. But so intense was the heat, that the

huge iron cable was red hot for some feet; and there being a heavy sea, it was extremely dangerous for the boats to go near her. When the mainmast and foremast fell, carrying away the rigging connected with the bowsprit, many poor creatures fell into the ocean, like apples from the limb of a tree when shaken, most of whom perished. Such was the progress of the flames, that others who stood upon the forecastle were suddenly precipitated into the burning mass beneath them, and consumed."

The fire, it was thought, originated from a pipe. There had been smoking among the emigrants, which as soon as known was strictly forbidden. And it was instantaneous. Five minutes after it was discovered, the whole stern of the ship was in flames. One hundred and seventy-eight persons perished. Two hundred and eighteen were saved by the heroic and timely efforts of the boats and other craft which came to the rescue.



"The Old Church at Home."

We stopped at Buffalo. A good man had just died there, whose generous devotion to the cause of temperance three of our large cities

will not soon forget; his piety all men honored, and his death-bed had been the opening door of heaven. He had gone out in early life from "the old church at home."

In the next large city, we unexpectedly met a young man who for several years had been a serious hearer of the word of God in "the old church at home," and for the few last months of his stay that word had seemed to lay hold of his conscience with unusual power. He went west. What of you now? we asked; and we learned with a glad surprise that he was the newly-elected deacon of a church, and one of five in building a new house of worship. The stamp of our church must have been on his religious character. What is it? is the startling question. The young are going out from us, bearing our impress, and restamping it upon other communities. Is it that of sound, scriptural piety?

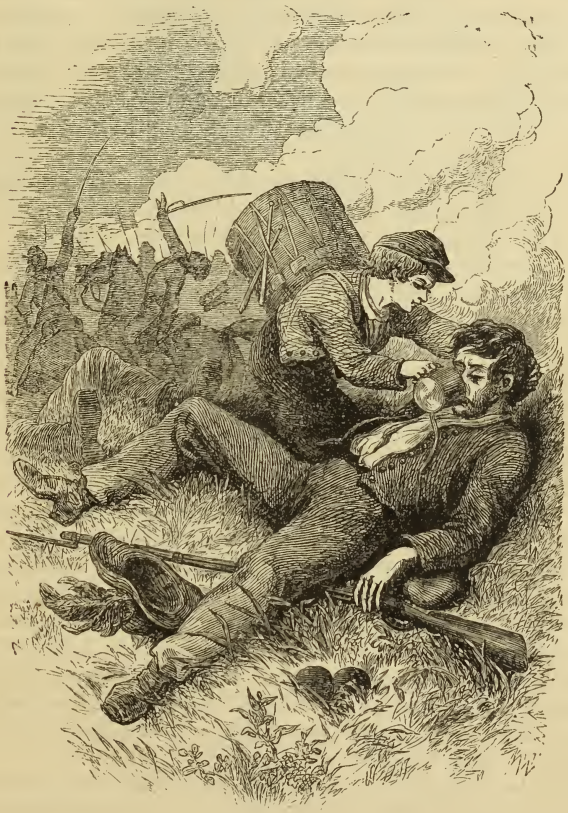
We next found ourselves in the cottage home of a toiling missionary in the service of the Sunday-school Union, and in part supported by our children of "the old church at home." We accepted a seat in his wagon to visit his log-cabin Sabbath-schools among the timber. And when we saw how he was scattering Bibles in godless neighborhoods, setting up libraries in bookless clearings, stirring up the consciences of stray and almost graceless Christians, gathering great families of children under Sabbath influences, we felt there was power in the pennies from "the old church at home;" and we wish all the children could see how the rills of their little charities are gurgling over the prairies in streams of healing and redeeming power.

Hundreds of miles further west, and we worshipped on the Sabbath in a large and flourishing church. Tarrying at the services of the school, we recognized in the superintendent the fervent tones and illuminated countenance of a Christian friend who once sat by our side in "the old church at home." He too was planted in a young western city, the active and untiring upholder of the sanctuary, the Sabbath-school, the prayer-meeting, and all the religious associations which follow in their wake to bless and elevate the world.

We find ourselves in the interior of Wisconsin, on one of the great wheat tracts of the west. A little church had been gathered on the borders of the prairie, of fourteen members. Eight belong to one family—brothers, sisters, father, and mother. We went to the house of one of these brothers, a log-cabin of one room, with a chimney of stones outside, and in the sturdy proprietor we beheld a Sabbath-school teacher, a subscriber to some of the best journals in the country, a tract-distributer, and a Christian who does not shrink from walking five miles in bad weather to a little prayer-meeting. He too went out from our "old church at home." And thus the churches in the east

are scattering broadcast over the west, *men*, Christian men and Christian women, to be representatives of their piety and doctrines to new communities, towns, and cities—scions of the parent stock taking root in new soils, to bear fruit *of its kind*, to enrich or to imbitter the land.

In the light of this great fact, how anxious should we be to maintain uncorrupted doctrine, scriptural piety, and intelligent zeal in "the old churches at home."



HARRY was the only son of his mother, and she was a widow. Indeed he was her all, and all that a dutiful and loving son could be. When the war broke out, Harry did not answer the President's call; but his soul was stirred to its very depths, for his country was his pride

and joy. He had travelled far and wide—in the western clearings, among the pineries of the north, the gold diggings of California, and the coal fields of Pennsylvania. He rejoiced in what his country was, and was yet to be under the noble government founded by our fathers. But now slavery was striking it a death-blow; and when defeat seemed for a while to befall our arms in this great conflict, Harry felt that he could no longer sit in ease at home. He took his rifle and began to practise at long range. His mother knew what it meant. Harry *must* go. She could not plead a need for his help, for they had enough and to spare; nor could she forbid his going. Dear as his life was to her, it was no dearer than the lives of other sons to other tender mothers.

Harry joined the sharp-shooters, and was sent to the army of the Potomac. A truer patriot it had not. Harry wrote often. After every battle, tidings came at the earliest date to assure his mother of his safety.

At last came that dark and perilous hour when the rebel general Robert Lee, flushed with hope, headed his army for the north. He entered Pennsylvania, and began his work of ruin. The army of the Potomac followed hard after. They met at Gettysburg, and for three days the battle raged and blood flowed like rivers. Harry was shot and taken captive. A day and a half he was in the rebel lines, wounded, bleeding, weak, and worn. How did it fare with him? Only one thing is known. Amid the carnage and confusion, the shock and strife of the battle-field, Harry found one to administer to his needs. A friendly hand gave a *cup of cold water* to cool his parched lips and hot tongue. It was all he wanted, asked for, and hardest to get on that dry and dusty day when thousands of wounded men were gasping for "water, water." They too, who a few moments before were eager to destroy each other, now met as brothers, pitying and tender as women.

In the changing fortunes of the battle-field, Harry was recaptured and among his comrades again. Beneath the shade of a large tree, in a field hospital tent, his leg was amputated, and he died in the operation; another noble life on the altar of his country. Thank God, they have not been an unavailing sacrifice. A little book which he kept in his pocket for daily reading—a verse of Scripture for every day—was sent home to his mother. His last reading, the day before the battle, was marked. What was it?

"Whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only, in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise lose his reward."

Ah, did not that little deed of kindness amid the cruel hostilities of the battle-field float down from heaven with the sweet assurance of a love that "never faileth?"

"Thy Will be Done."

We watched beside her little couch
With tearful eyes and struggling breath,
And vainly, in our wild despair,
We strove with death.

In agony we prayed to God,
"Oh spare, Oh spare our little one;"
And then by faith we tried to say,
"Thy will be done."

Our breaking hearts would scarce consent,
Our quivering lips could scarce repeat;
At last we bowed submissively
At Jesus' feet.

Then, as we watched, a heavenly light
Beamed from her large and lustrous eyes,
Through which the soul serenely passed
Beyond the skies.

God took the little sufferer home;
A year of her sweet life was given
To us on earth, and now she dwells
With Christ in heaven.

We laid her wan and wasted form
  Beneath the whispering leaves to rest;
The angels gently placed her soul
  On Jesus' breast.

We love her still, and fondly keep
  The little clothes she used to wear,
Her pretty playthings, and a lock
  Of silken hair.

We love her still with hallowed love,
  Refined and purified by grief—
By sorrow that alone in prayer
  Can find relief.

God help us in these bitter hours;
  We cannot bear our grief alone;
Help us, though stricken, still to say,
  "Thy will be done."

Is Conversation on the Wane?

The ancient art of talking is falling into decay. People now-a-days have something else to do than talk; not only do they live in such a hurry that there is only leisure for just comparing ideas as to the weather, but they have each and all a gross quantity to do, which puts talking out of the question. If persons remain at home, they read; if they journey by rail, they read; if they go to the sea-side, they read: young folks are seen stretched underneath trees, and upon the banks of rivers, poring over pages; on the tops of mountains, in the desert, or within forests—everywhere men now pull printed sheets from their pockets, and in the earliest, latest, highest occupations of life, they read. The fact is incontestably true, that modern men and women are reading themselves into a comparatively silent race. Reading is the great delusion of the present time; it has become a sort of lay piety; according to which the perusal of volumes reckons as good works. It is, in a word, the superstition of the nineteenth century. Chambers.

Popular opinions are often true, but seldom or never the whole truth. They are a part of the truth; sometimes a greater, sometimes a smaller part; but exaggerated, distorted, and disjointed from the truths by which they ought to be accompanied or limited. Heretical opinions, on the other hand, are generally some of these suppressed or neglected truths, bursting the bonds which kept them down, and either seeking reconciliation with the truth contained in the common opinion, or fronting it as enemies, and setting themselves up with similar exclusiveness as the whole truth.

Carlo and the Baby.

"Come, Carlo, come and take the baby out to ride." Carlo jumps up and wags his tail. Carlo is a great wag. He loves the baby dearly. I believe he thinks the baby came for him to take care of. George has made a harness for Carlo, and he contrives somehow or other to tackle him on to the baby's basket-carriage, and off Carlo trots, basket, baby, and all. It is hard to tell which is happiest, Carlo, Willie, George, or I.

When we stop, he goes round to the side of the carriage, puts up his paws and looks in, as much as to say, "How do you like that, little Master Willie?" Willie pats him, and answers, "Good Carlo, dear Carlo;" and this pleases him mightily.

Sometimes Willie is left altogether in his care, out on the green, and it is curious to see what care he takes. If any strange person comes up to speak to Willie, Carlo starts up and keeps his eye on him. If somebody he does not like the looks of—dogs, you know, have their likes and dislikes pretty strong—comes near the baby, he utters a low growl, as much as to say, "Hands off, sir."

Carlo is so trusty. Indeed, he always tries to do the best he knows how. He looks and looks, if he does not quite understand; "looks asking," George says; and when he finds out what you want him to do, how quickly he minds, and seems so *pleased* to mind.

I wish some boys and girls would take pattern of Carlo.

A King's Daughter.

A poor but very pious woman once called to see two rich young ladies. They too loved the Lord. Without regard to her mean appearance, they received her with great kindness into their splendid drawing-room, and sat down to converse with her upon religious subjects. While thus engaged their brother entered the room. He was a gay, proud, thoughtless youth, and looked much astonished at their unusual guest. One of them rose up with dignity, and said, "Brother, don't be surprised; this is a king's daughter, only she has not got her fine clothes on."

Remember Christ's time of love: when thou wast naked, then he chose thee. Canst thou ever have a proud heart?

Visit sick beds and deserted souls much; they are excellent teachers in experience.

Humility without firmness is cowardice; but courage without humility is presumption. Pascal.

A Neglected Scratch.

A man, at work one day, happened to get a slight scratch on the back of his hand. A moment's attention to it might have healed it in a day or two. It was, however, neglected. A slight inflammation appeared, which a single poultice might have reduced, but it was neglected. The whole hand became inflamed, and should have had the best medical care, but it was neglected. The arm and shoulder and back were seized with pain, and now all was alarm and confusion. The most skilful physicians were sent for, and the only question now was, whether amputating the limb would save the man's *life*. The verdict

was, *Too late.* The disease had gained a mortal hold, and no human skill could arrest it.

Ah, is it not but too true also, that a bosom sin, a neglected duty, a small self-indulgence, easily eradicated and amended if taken in season, gets beyond control if neglected, and proves at last our ruin? Never did I feel this so forcibly as a few months since.

Sarah —— was one of the most beautiful girls at our —— school. Her parents were well to do. She married young, and to the man of her choice. But for every little trouble, for low spirits, for small illnesses, she sipped *gin.* The best bourbon was in her private closet. It seemed a small matter—only a medicine. No danger surely could lurk there. At any moment it was within her control to dispense with it. But the taste gained, the habit grew; the inflammation extended unawares. At last—yes, at last it bit like a serpent, and stung like an adder.

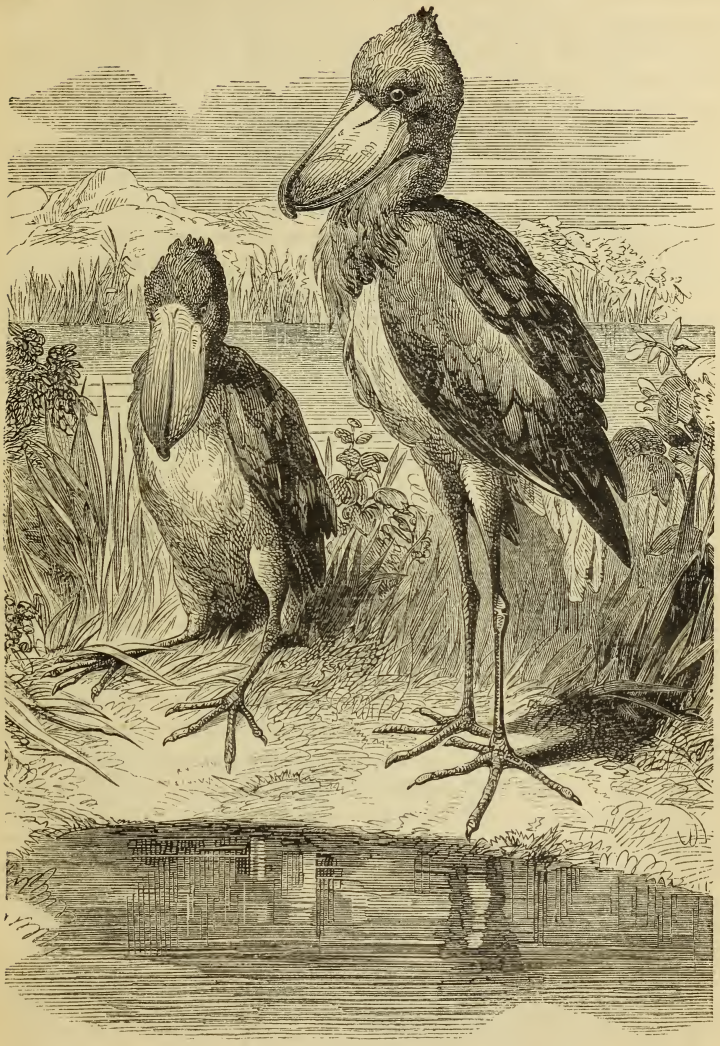
And the last I heard of Sarah ——, she was a *common sot.*

Christian Work.

Consider this fact: What if you have only an *hour* in a week which you could devote to doing good in your neighborhood? In that one hour you could visit a sick neighbor, or throw yourself in the way of some careless neighbor, to whom you might speak a word in season; and thus at the end of the year you would have left *fifty-two* testimonies for God in that circle where God has placed you, and by the claims of which he will judge you. Now let conscience say, in prospect of that judgment, could you redeem an hour for that purpose? Do not say No, until you have duly considered how that negative will look in the light of eternity, and how it would sound in heaven. It is sure to recur to your immortal memory there, and to be sifted to the bottom by your perfect conscience. Unless therefore you are quite sure that they will confirm the negative, when they decide in the presence of all the saved, and with the knowledge of all the lost, *do not utter or whisper it now.*

When Whateley, archbishop of Dublin, was near his end, "It is a great mercy," said a clerical friend who sat beside him—"it is a great mercy, my lord, that, though your body be weak, your intellect is vigorous still." "Do n't talk to me any more about my intellect," cried the dying prelate; "there is nothing now for me except Christ."

Half of the unhappiness in the world proceeds from little stoppages—from a duct stopped up, or from food pressing in the wrong place.



An English consul, fifteen hundred miles up the Nile, hunting one day, came suddenly upon a flock of these strange birds. Of course he was anxious to obtain a live specimen. They refused, however, to be

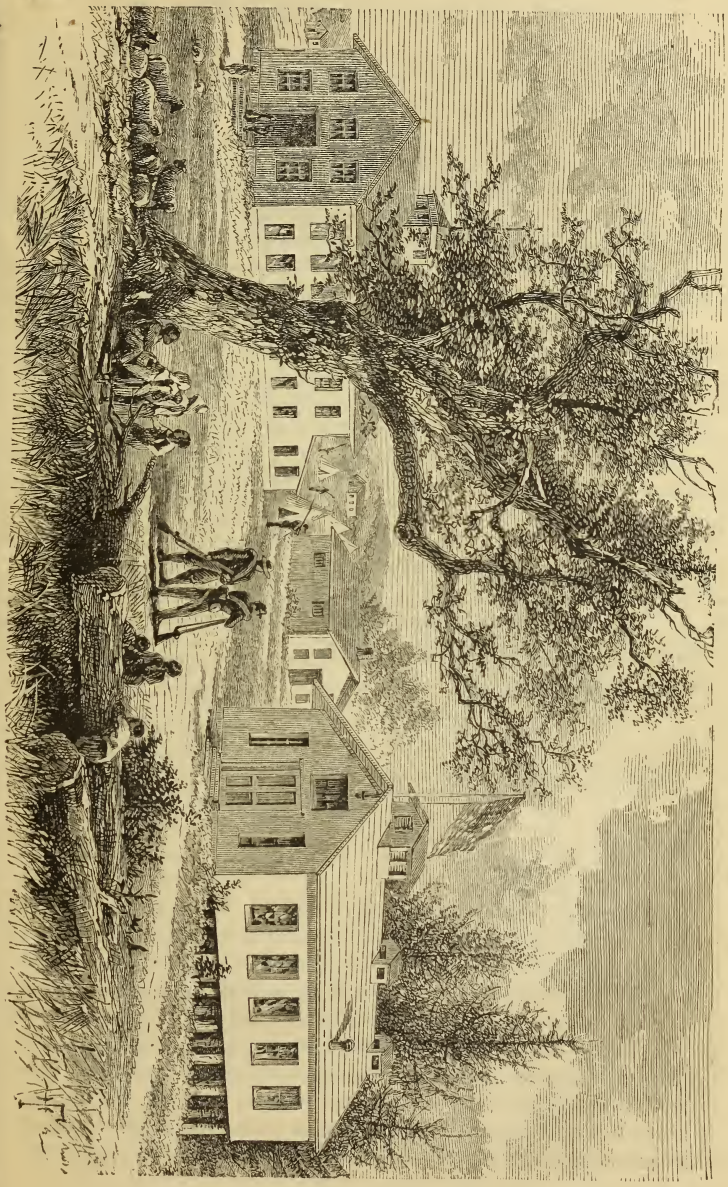
caught alive, and he gave orders to his Arab hunters to procure some of their eggs. The hens hatched them; but ah, the poor hens were sadly puzzled by the outlandish ways of their ugly brood. As they grew, a boy was detailed to look after them; and the boy and the birds had fine fun together, they enjoying a scamper at his heels, rattling their huge bills with the liveliest demonstrations of enjoyment. Two birds only out of five reached England, where they were placed in the Zoological Gardens for the study of the ornithologists, whose duty it became to give them a name and assign their locality among the tribes of the air. Henceforth they are known as *Balæniceps rex*, certainly a hard name to go by, which, interpreted, means "the whale-headed king;" suggested by the upper bill, which looks like the head of a whale, or rather more like a fisherman's boat bottom up.

Are You in a Strait?

It is possible that you are entangled in the meshes of a present *difficulty*, to the unravelment of which no clue presents itself, and from which there appears no way of escape. Human ingenuity is baffled, creature strength fails, all earthly means are exhausted, and you are at your wit's end. Behold your remedy; how near, how simple—*Go and tell Jesus.* Take your difficulty and spread it before the Lord. Your appeal to his compassion, and your believing reliance upon his promise, will secure on your behalf infinite wisdom and omnipotent strength. Listen to the divine declaration, simple faith in which will raise you above your circumstances, "Behold, I am the Lord, the God of all flesh; *is any thing too hard for me?*" Then what is your present entanglement, great though it be, to Him "with whom nothing is impossible?" In a moment, and by a way transcending all your thoughts and conceptions, he can "pluck your feet out of the net," and bring you into a "large place where there is no straitness." Pore not despondingly over your obstacles; faint not under your adversity; sit not down stunned and paralyzed upon the stone of difficulty, asking, "Who will roll it away?" Here is your effectual remedy; adopt it in faith, and you shall be delivered—*Go and tell Jesus.* Winslow.

A Great Truth for the Edification of Idlers.—No man is born into the world whose work is not born with him. There is always work, and tools to work withal, for those who will.

Children can assist learned men by observing the habits of birds and insects, and making their various discoveries known.

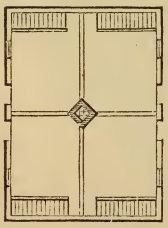


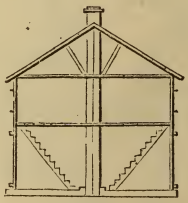
Chapel and Home at Freedmen's Village.

A vast work is thrown upon the nation in the education and training for Christian citizenship of four millions of freedmen. Happily there is no backwardness in the work. It is even one of the humors of fashion, so often at variance with good sense, good judgment, and honest labor, to teach the freedmen; and many a highly educated young woman, whose life might otherwise have been wasted in parlor ease, is ennobling herself by engaging in it. If teachers at the North are willing, there seems to be no less readiness among the women at the South to volunteer their services, as we learn from the statistics of the South-western Freedmen's Society.

And indeed the alacrity and earnestness of the pupils might well make the business an agreeable one. We have known old men sweat over their spelling-books with unfaltering purpose. We have seen a regiment, whose rough benches, strewn with slates, primers, and Bibles, gave proof of hard-won mastery over these new tools of freedom.

Perhaps one of the fullest carried out and most systematic agencies in this work is that of the American Tract Society at Freedmen's Village, on Arlington Heights, on the south side of the Potomac, opposite Washington. The village numbers nearly three thousand souls. Comfortable houses have been built by the government, each capable of holding four families. Here is a ground-plan and section of the house. The chimney is in the middle. The rooms are of good size, whitewashed, and comfortably furnished.





The picture furnishes a view of the chapel, which is used both for school and Sabbath worship. Five hundred children can be well accommodated, though sixty more are sometimes crowded in. On the left is the "Providence Home," for aged and infirm negroes. Many such came into our lines, and were in great suffering. Christian hearts in Providence, Rhode Island, devised this charity. It has forty or fifty inmates. The government provides rations and nurses, and the Tract Society exercises care for their religious welfare. Mrs. H. E. Simmons of Providence is matron. The school is under the faithful and efficient management of Mr. Simmons, whose heart is in the good work.

Use Me.

Make use of me, my God;
  Let me not be forgot—
A broken vessel cast aside,
  One whom thou needest not.

I am thy creature, Lord,
  And made by hands divine;
And I am part, however mean,
  Of this great world of thine.

All things do serve thee here,
  All creatures, great and small;
Make use of me, of me, my God,
  The weakest of them all.

News of the President's Death in our Village.

A heavy, hurried tread on the stair, and a friend entered. Never can we forget her look of horror. "Dreadful news!" she ejaculated. About our own it could not be. If of hers, why here? We stood still gazing, nor dared ask.

"President Lincoln is dead—assassinated last night at Washington!" Dead! A strange dull, leaden sound. Dead! A vague, bewildered, stunning feeling. Dead! Not dead. The pure morning air still freighted with the echoes of victory; peace yearning and throbbing in every heart; and Lincoln dead! No; it is a hoax, a canard. Somebody has been dreaming of Persian perfidies, of Italian treachery and stilettoes; too much history has made him mad.

Assassination at the capital! Assassination of our great-hearted leader and his prime-minister, in *this* country and age! Never, never!

We went out into the streets to learn what it meant. The rumor had just got wind in every direction. The lawyer left his brief, the minister his sermon, the doctor his patients, the drayman his cart, the clerk his counter, with, "What does it mean?" agitating, confounding, shocking every countenance. Men were crouching together by threes and by fours, with brimming eyes, aghast and speechless.

The morning papers came in. *It was so.* The bells tolled; flags at half-mast. We began faintly to comprehend it. President Lincoln was dead! with millions ready to defend him, yet dead. Looking into the promised land of peace, and dead! Just entering his new career of statesmanship, and dead! Abraham Lincoln, the emancipator, the wise, the true, the trusting, the sagacious, the good.

Never did death seem so stern, so pitiless, so crushing. What sor-

row filled our little town. Everybody felt that a heavy, personal bereavement had suddenly fallen upon him. Strong men wept.

"The first time I looked into his kind, honest face, I *loved* him," exclaimed a gentleman. "I have had three interviews with him since, and each time I loved him more. He has a big heart."

"I thought I knew what sorrow was when I lost my mother," said an adopted citizen; "I thought I knew what sorrow was when I lost my child; I thought I knew what sorrow was when I lost my wife; but *this*," he said, with the tears streaming down his cheeks, "this is the heaviest of all."

How sober were our streets all that day. There was no joking at the corners; men spoke in low tones, or were silent; the boys forsook their plays; all pleasure made a solemn pause. Friends clasped each others' hands in tearful sympathy. At home little was said; one feeling absorbed the heart, and every thing else was stale, intrusive, and jarring.

"All that are about him bemoan him; and all that know his name say, How is the strong staff broken, and the beautiful rod!"

Read the Bible with Humility.

Open your heart as you open your book, and say, "Speak, Lord; for thy servant heareth." Resolve to believe implicitly whatever you find there, however much it may run counter to your prejudices. Resolve to receive heartily every statement of truth, whether you like it or not. Beware of that miserable habit of mind into which some readers of the Bible fall. They receive some doctrines because they like them; they reject others because they are condemning to themselves, or to some lover, relation, or friend. At this rate the Bible is useless. Are we to be judges of what ought to be in the word? Do we know better than God? Settle it down in your mind that you will receive all and believe all, and that what you cannot understand you will take on trust. Remember, when you pray, you are speaking to God, and God hears you; but remember, when you read, God is speaking to you, and you are not to answer again, but to listen. Ryle.

THE *Constitution of the United States* is not a league, confederacy, or compact between the people of the different states in their sovereign capacities; but a government proper, founded on the *adoption* of the *people*, creating a direct relation between itself and individuals.

Daniel Webster.

THE *word of God* is like a river whose water is shallow enough for a lamb to wade, and deep enough for an elephant to swim.

Who can count the tears or compute the sorrows of a life-long bondage; that unutterable yearning for liberty which all history proves to be an instinct, and which we have declared an inalienable right? No disclosures of the war are more affecting than the universal welcome

given to our armies by the poor slaves: "We prayed for yer." "We expected yer." "Is dis yer? Blessed Jesus!" with songs of joy and thanksgiving gushing from hearts which have been penetrated by a longing such as we shall never be able in any circumstances to conceive.

When the war began, there was from the beginning an element of success which we were slow to perceive or reckon on—the silent prayers, the eager looking for, the hearty sympathy of four millions of bondmen—a sympathy proved, on every possible occasion, by acts of fidelity, and aid in every form to our wounded, suffering, beleaguered, and captive soldiers.

Poor hunted, heart-broken Milly, thy prayers are heard. The sacrificial blood of thousands has flowed to purchase the redemption of thy people; and thy last-left little one is *thine own* by all the sacred rights of motherhood. It can never be torn from thy side like the rest, to be sold and bought on the auction-block

Recipe for a Wounded Spirit.

Time heals all things; yet it depends much on us in our suffering, whether time shall send us forth healed indeed, but maimed and crippled and callous; or whether, looking to the great Physician of sorrows, and coworking with him, we come forth stronger and fairer even for our wounds.

One orphan child taken in, to be fed, clothed, and nurtured, may save a heart from freezing to death; and God knows the war has made but too many orphans.

It is easy to subscribe to an orphan asylum, and go on in one's despair and loneliness. One destitute child housed, taught, and cared for, and tended personally, will bring more solace to a suffering heart than a dozen maintained in an asylum. The child may not appreciate what is done for him; and yet it is a fact, that to redeem one human being from destitution and ruin, even in some homely every-day course of ministrations, is one of the best tonics and alteratives to a sick and wounded spirit.

One soul redeemed will do more to lift the burden of sorrow than all the blandishments and diversions of art, all the alleviations of luxury, all the sympathy of friends.

In politics, a party of order or stability, and a party of progress or reform, are both necessary elements of a healthy state of political life; until the one or the other shall have so enlarged its mental grasp as to be a party equally of order and of progress, knowing and distinguishing which is fit to be preserved from what ought to be swept away.

A Barrel a Month, or Cure for Sorrow.

A lady had long been by her husband's side, he an invalid needing her conversation and care. At last he died, and a void was left in her heart and home known only to those who have experienced it. She had the loving attentions of children, the attractions of friends, and competence; yet all these had their own places in her heart, and could not therefore fill the vacancy made by this loss. She mourned, and could not be comforted.

By and by it became a sad duty to make some disposal of her husband's ample wardrobe. What disposal? None in the family circle needed it; nor were there remoter friends to whom it could be offered. To *sell* the laid-off garments could not be thought of. What needy ones were there to whom they might prove a welcome supply? Her Lord knew, and he answered her question.

A distant missionary cast himself upon the promise of his Lord. His hard and scant-paid labors had sadly told upon his pockets, and it was no fault of his coat if the prairie cold had not frozen the warm current of his pious zeal. They did not, however, for he *trusted.* And what trusting heart has ever the Lord betrayed? Through the hidden telegraphs of his providence the widow learned the need.

"I see," she said; "the way is plain." A new interest was excited. The monotony of her grief was broken in upon. Sympathy for another proved a solace to her wound. She set herself at work preparing a box of clothing for the far-off home, happy in believing how the appropriation would have pleased her lost one. The box was sent, stocked with much that would suit a refined taste, as well as clothe and warm and supply immediate needs.

And did not its reception and the reply fill her heart with a new-found comfort? It almost seemed as if a fresh life dawned upon her soul. She felt as if she might and must live for others as she had never felt before. Her children, grown up to manhood and womanhood, no longer needed her mother-care; but there *was* work for her to do. How precious was the thought; for old truths, and even accustomed duties, viewed from new stand-points, are often clothed with a power and beauty unseen before.

Nor was she satisfied with once doing. What had proved so timely in one case might in another. Another need presented, and another box was sent. And thus, finding her work, she has sent away a barrel a month during the last six years.

Think of the missionary families blessed and benefited by the benefaction; and yet it would be hard perhaps to tell who were most blest, for in these labors of love her heart has found its true healing.

A barrel a month, for four, five, or six years, sent by one Christian woman to God's needy ones! We thought the Centre church in New Haven wrought marvellously when *it* sent, as the Home Missionary tells us, a barrel a month. But that was a church, and this a woman. She represented no church; only her barrel, I suppose, was often fed by those smaller currents of charity which might otherwise have dried up.

Is not this enough to quicken our tardy benevolence? A whole church sometimes finds it tough work to fill one barrel. How much conferring and contriving and begging and planning is necessary by those engaged in doing it. When we love Christ's work *as* we love ourselves, I suppose it will not be so. But when will that be? It is the "good time coming."

The Peter Cooper Golden Wedding Fund.

Peter Cooper and his wife celebrated their "golden wedding"—fifty years of happy married life—on the 22d of December, 1863; and most nobly commemorated it by funding $10,000, the yearly interest of which is to be divided, on the anniversary of their wedding, among the boys' and girls' lodging-houses and the industrial schools of New York, in the hope that it may in every sense be a "golden bounty," by keeping in the mind of every boy and girl who shares in the gift that golden rule which our blessed Lord has made the guide of true life: "*Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.*"

Nor may it be amiss to repeat, what cannot indeed be too deeply imprinted upon our generation, that the generous donors especially desire that this rule be conscientiously applied to *home life*, and that children should begin early to be just and kind to each other and to their parents and teachers, that the foundations of a good character, which is the only guarantee of a useful and happy life, shall be laid upon the immovable basis of mutual love and charity. Thus habits of self-indulgence, leading only to miseries which increase with years, will be avoided, and toil and frugality will be made sweet by the reward of a good conscience and the respect of mankind.

Uncle Nick.

Uncle Nick was a good man, but he found a great deal of fault, and especially with the current religion of the day.

"I want," says Uncle Nick, "and we all want, a religion that not only bears on the sinfulness of sin, but on the rascality of lying and

stealing—a religion that banishes all small measures from the counters, small baskets from the stalls, pebbles from cotton bags, sand from sugar, chickory from coffee, alum from bread, lard from butter, strychnine from wine, and water from milk-cans."

"The religion that is to *advance* the world," says Uncle Nick, "will not put all the big strawberries and peaches on top, and all the bad ones at the bottom. It will not offer more baskets of foreign wines than the vineyards ever produced bottles."

"I tell you," says Uncle Nick, "the religion that is to *sanctify* the world pays its debts. It does not consider forty cents returned for one hundred given according to gospel, even if it should be according to law. It looks upon a man who has failed in trade, and who continues to live in luxury, as a thief. It looks upon a man who promises to pay, and who fails to pay on demand, with or without interest, as a liar."

Is not Uncle Nick pretty nearly right?

SINCE trifles make the sum of human things,
And half our misery from our foibles springs;
Since life's best joys consist in peace and ease,
And few can save or serve, but all can please;
Oh let the ungentle spirit learn from hence,
A *small unkindness is a great offence.* H. More.

Short Sermons.

It is said of an excellent man, whose ministry extended over twenty-eight years to one people, that the secret of his marked acceptableness as a preacher lay in the following things: "The transparent simplicity of his motive, the earnestness and vivacity of his manner, the evangelical substance, and the judicious brevity of his discourses. Almost invariably he brought his discourse within the half-hour."

AUGUSTINE was so careful not to speak evil of the absent, and not to encourage others in doing so, that he had the following distitch engraven on his table:

"Far from this table be the worthless guest
Who wounds another's fame, though but in jest."

What is a "Good Education?"

Said Edward Everett, "I hold that to read the English language well, to write with dispatch a neat, legible hand, and to be master of the first four rules of arithmetic, so as to dispose at once with accuracy every question of figures which comes up in practice—I say, I call this a good

education. And if you add the ability to write pure, grammatical English, I regard it as an *excellent* education. These are the tools. You can do much with them, but you are helpless without them. They are the foundation ; and unless you begin with these, all your fleshly attainments, a little natural philosophy, a little physiology, and a little geology, and all the other *ologies* and *osophies* are ostentatious rubbish." Is it not a fact that, in many of our common schools, reading, writing, geography, and grammar, combining with it the art of composition, are neglected in order to study these ologies and osophies ?

Hints to Housekeepers.

In my tours about the country I have often had a virulent ill-will excited towards those works of culinary supererogation, cakes, pies, sweetmeats, etc., because I thought their excellence was attained by treading under foot and disregarding the five grand essentials, bread, butter, meat, vegetables, and tea. I have sat at many a table garnished with three or four kinds of well-made cake, compounded with citron and spices and all imaginable good things, where the meat was tough and greasy, the bread some hot preparation of flour, lard, salæratus, and acid, and the butter unutterably detestable. At such tables I have thought that if the mistress of the feast had given the care, time, and labor to preparing the simple items of bread, butter, and meat, that she evidently had given to the preparation of these extras, the lot of a traveller might be much more comfortable. Evidently she had never thought of these common articles as constituting a good table. So long as she had puff pastry, rich black cake, clear jelly and preserves, she seemed to consider that such unimportant matters as bread, butter, and meat could take care of themselves.

It seems impossible to get the idea into the minds of people, that what is called common food, carefully prepared, becomes, in virtue of that very care and attention, a delicacy, superseding the necessity of artificially compounded dainties.

The struggle after so-called delicacies comes from the poorness of common things. Perfect bread and butter would soon drive cake out the field.

Mrs. Stowe.

John Wilks was once asked by a Roman-catholic gentleman, in a warm dispute on religion, "Where was your church before Luther ?" "Did you wash your face this morning ?" inquired the facetious alderman. "I did, sir." "Then pray where was your face before it was washed ?"

Truth can never be bought dear or sold cheap.

Baneful Influence of Holidays.

I cannot share in the regrets of those persons who lament the absence of festivals and amusements in our country, says President Felton. What I have seen of their effects in Europe, east and west, has given me a strong distaste for them, and the worst possible opinion of their influence upon the moral, mental, and physical well-being of people. In the next place, the waste of money, in small sums to be sure, but swelling in the aggregate to immense amounts, helps to keep the people poor, and make them poorer. And finally, the frivolity, dissipation, and low habits everywhere encouraged by these festivals, crown the climax of grave objections to their observance, which, I think, must strike every reflecting person who travels with his eyes open through these countries. You will never again hear me lamenting the want of amusements in America, or finding fault with the serious countenances of our American people. The weekly rest of Sunday, Christmas, Thanksgiving, the anniversary of our Independence, and one or two other holidays, for the interchange of friendly salutations and the reunion of scattered families, are infinitely better than all the festivals in the calendars of the Catholic and Oriental countries.

Wearing Spectacles.

Persons living in cities begin to wear glasses earlier than country people, from the want of opportunities of looking at things at a distance. Those who wish to put off the evil day of wearing spectacles should accustom themselves to long views. The eye is always relieved and sees better, if, after reading a while, we direct the sight to some distant object, even for a minute. Great travellers or hunters are seldom near-sighted. Humboldt at eighty-seven could read unaided. Sailors can discern objects at a considerable distance with much distinctness, when a common eye sees nothing at all.

"The crowning feat, the kingliest act
Of freedom, is the *freeman's vote.*"

Time is the only gift in which God has stinted us; for he never intrusts us with a second moment until he has taken away the first, and never leaves us certain of a third.

Believing on Christ is the most wonderful thing in the world. Put any thing of thine own to it, and thou spoilest it. Christ will not esteem it believing.

Hero Worship.

The spirit of man often groans beneath the weight of its own freedom. We want guidance; and if we find a man nobler and wiser than ourselves, we prostrate our affections before him. This hero-worship, as it is called, is almost a universal instinct. And Christ is the answer to it. Man will not do. We go through life finding guides, and rejecting them one after another, turning from them often with a recoil of disappointment. There is no disappointment in Christ. Christ can be our soul's sovereign. Christ can be our guide. Christ can absorb all the admiration which our hearts long to give. We want to worship man; but in the roll of ages, there has been but one man whom we can adore without idolatry—the man Christ Jesus.

Keep a careful account of your personal and family expenses. It will help the household economies, and better enable you to be both just and generous. Above all, keep a daily account with God, lest at the final reckoning you have nothing to cover an eternal loss; for "what shall it profit a man, if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

Peace.

The storm of conflict is over. The troubled waters have subsided, and peace is again arching our skies. Peace! Is not the word charged with a deeper meaning than it ever had before? The burden of how many sighs, the aim of how much prayer, the end of what a conflict!

Peace! the "unity of peace"—the entire body, with not a member wrenched off. Our *whole country*—not a remnant of the whole; not a part, not a portion. Not dismembered, divided, sundered, but *one* nation; unlike in parts—for without unlikeness there could be no unity—and yet one.

Peace—a "living peace." Not the peace of despotism, where every thing is stagnant and blighted under an iron rule; not the peace of despair, where foes lie side by side with all their animosities hushed as in death; not the peace of indifference and of moral torpor; but a living peace—the peace which springs from moral conflict and renovation; the peace of obedience to wholesome laws; the peace which comes from equal rights and true freedom; the peace which righteousness kisses, whereby a nation is exalted; the peace which blesses a people who shall make wisdom and knowledge the stability of its times and the fear of the Lord its treasure.

Then will the Lord give us that which is good, and our land shall yield her increase.

United States Government.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES----------ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES --------LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, of Connecticut.

CABINET.

SECRETARY OF STATE ----------WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of New York.
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY----------HUGH McCULLOCH, of Indiana,
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR----------JAMES HARLAN, of Iowa.
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY ----------GIDEON WELLES, of Connecticut.
SECRETARY OF WAR----------EDWIN M. STANTON, of Pennsylvania.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL ----------JAMES SPEED, of Kentucky.
POSTMASTER-GENERAL ----------WILLIAM DENNISON, of Ohio.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

CHIEF-JUSTICE ----------SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio.
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE---------- ----------SAMUEL NELSON, of New York.
" " ----------ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pennsylvania.
" " ----------JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia.
" " ----------NOAH H. SWAYNE, of Ohio.
" " ----------SAMUEL H. MILLER, of Iowa.
" " ----------DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois.
" " ----------NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Maine.
" " ----------STEPHEN J. FIELD, of California.
" " ---------- ——— ———

The Supreme Court holds one session annually at Washington, commencing on the first Monday in December.

CONGRESS.—The apportionment made by Congress March 4, 1862, under the census of 1860, increases the number of Representatives to 241. There are also 9 Delegates from the Territories, who deliberate, but have no vote. The Senators are 72 in number, since the admission of Nevada as a state, Oct. 31, 1864. Each Senator and Representative is allowed $6,000 compensation for each Congress, (two years,) deducting for absence; and $8 for every 20 miles estimated distance from residence to the seat of Congress, allowed once a year only. The Thirty-ninth Congress terminates March 3, 1867.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.—The United States government has 12 Envoys Extraordinary or Ministers Plenipotentiary to the leading foreign governments; 20 Ministers resident, and 2 Commissioners; 12 Secretaries of Legation; and over 250 Consuls and Commercial Agents. The number of similar agents of foreign governments resident among us is larger still.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.—This is estimated in round numbers at $3,000,000,000—three thousand millions of dollars. This immense sum, with interest, can all be paid off in 25 years, without oppressive or burdensome taxation. Many financial schemers have proposed methods for its speedy extinguishment; while others of high authority contend that such a debt is a positive advantage to a nation. In any case it is not to be feared, so vast is the extent of our favored country, so boundless its agricultural and mineral resources, so rapidly increasing its population and development.

The public debt of Great Britain is about $4,000,000,000; having been reduced only $250,000,000 during the last 40 years.

PNEUMATIC RAILWAY.—During the past year, the directors of the Crystal Palace, near London, have constructed a pneumatic railway, consisting of a brick-work tunnel or tube, about 600 yards long, 10 feet high, and 9 feet wide. This tube, which is capable of admitting an ordinary size railway carriage, is laid with a single line of rails, fitted with opening and closing valves at both extremities, and supplied with all the other requisite apparatus for propelling passenger trains on the pneumatic principle. The train may be said in fact to be blown through the tube on the down journey, and sucked through it on the return journey. The motion is throughout smooth, easy, and agreeable, and the stoppages are effected gently

and gradually. One great incidental advantage of this species of locomotion is, that it excludes all risk of the collisions occasionally attendant on railway travelling; for it is plain that no two trains could ever run full tilt against each other where all the propelling force is expended in one direction at one time.

The train used consisted of one very long, roomy, and comfortable carriage, resembling an elongated omnibus, and capable of accommodating some 30 or 35 passengers. Passengers enter this carriage at either end, and the entrances are closed with sliding glass doors. Fixed behind the carriage there is a framework of the same form and nearly the same dimensions as the sectional area of the tunnel; and attached to the outer edge of this frame is a fringe of bristles, forming a thick brush. As the carriage moves along through the tunnel, the brush comes into close contact with the arched brick-work, so as to prevent the escape of the air. With this elastic collar round it, the carriage forms a close-fitting piston, against which the propulsive force is directed. The motive power is supplied at the departure station by a large fan-wheel, made to revolve by the aid of a small stationary engine at such speed as may be required, the pressure of the air increasing of course according to the rapidity of the revolutions, and thus generating the force necessary to send the heavy carriage up a steeper incline than is to be found upon any existing railway.

Proposed great Iron Bridge.—A gigantic iron girder bridge, surpassing in dimensions the great Britannia bridge over the Menai straits, is proposed to be constructed across the Frith of Forth, about seventeen miles from Edinburgh, Scotland. Its length will be 3,887 yards, or more than two miles, with four spans of 500 feet each, over the navigable channel. The clear height of the bridge in the channel will be 195 feet at high water of spring tides; thus giving ample height beneath for the tallest masts. The span of the Britannia bridge is 460 feet; height 104 feet. The cost of the proposed bridge will reach nearly $3,000,000.

Preservation of Wood.—The following composition is recommended to protect the bottom of posts, palings, and tubs set in the earth: 40 parts of chalk are added to 50 parts of resin, and four parts of linseed oil, melted together in an iron pot. One part of native oxide of copper is then added, and one part of sulphuric acid is cautiously stirred in. The mixture is applied hot with a strong brush, and forms when dry a varnish as hard as stone.

The Preservation of Meat.—A low temperature is most favorable to the preservation of flesh and other animal substances, and under that condition they will not enter into putrefaction; the best proof of which is, that elephants in a perfect state of preservation have been found in Siberia buried in ice, where they have doubtless existed for thousands of years.

A high state of desiccation or dryness also contributes powerfully to the prevention of decay. Thus in Buenos Ayres meat is cut into thin slices, covered with maize flour, dried in the sun, and it is consumed largely under the name of tasago or charke, by the inhabitants of the interior, and also by the black population in Brazil and the West Indies. Further, dried meat reduced to powder is used by travellers in Tartary and adjacent countries.

As the presence of oxygen or air is an essential condition of putrefaction, the consequence is, that many methods have been invented to exclude that agent, or rather the sporules or germs of cryptogamic plants or animals, which are the true microscopic source of fermentation and putrefaction. One of the best processes for excluding air consists in introducing the meat or other animal substance, with some water, into vessels which are nearly closed; these are then placed in a large boiler with salt, which raises the boiling point of the liquor, and the contents of the vessels are kept boiling for about an hour, so as to exclude all air, and destroy all the sporules or germs of putrefaction they may contain, when they are hermetically sealed. Some add a small quantity of sulphate of soda, well known to be a powerful antiseptic.

The same object is also effected by other methods than those above described; for instance, by embedding in oil, or in glycerine, or in saccharine syrups; also by covering with coatings impermeable to air.

Beef and Pork Packing is now done in Chicago by circular saws and steam power. Two large saws have been erected, which are driven by steam, and these saws are made to do the work of upwards of twenty men with handsaws, and in a much neater and better manner than formerly. The clogging of the saws with the meat is prevented by having, besides the main table on which the saws are placed, a false table running on rollers, so constructed that when the saw passes through the quarter of beef, the divisions of the table gradually spread, and this keeps the meat from interfering with the progress of the saw.

To test the labor-saving qualities of this improvement, the product of ten head of oxen

was placed on the table, to be cut into mess beef. The manager took his watch in his hand, and gave the order to start. Away went the saws whirring, and quarter after quarter of the beef disappeared after having been cut into small pieces; and in exactly six minutes from the time of starting, the whole ten head of oxen were cut. With ordinary running, the two saws and six men can more easily cut 500 beeves per day, than could 15 men 200 per day by the old handsaw process.

Improvement in Illuminating Gas.—The London Artisan says, "The advantages resulting to gas consumers from the carburization of the gas supplied by the companies has now become generally recognized, and the apparatus for effecting the thorough mixture of the benzole or naphtha vapor with the gas has now been so simplified, that whatever objections may formerly have existed have been entirely removed. The illuminating power of gas is very much increased by saturating inferior qualities, or ordinary coal gas, with naphtha, or the spirit distilled from coal tar, thus augmenting its illuminating power nearly one-half; and there is no reason why the benefits of a rich, pure, and economical light should not thus be generally diffused.

Force of Gunpowder.—In the town of Erith, England, on the 1st of October, 1864, 150,000 pounds of gunpowder were accidentally exploded, causing a report heard at the distance of over 90 miles, and a shock which people living 25 miles away thought to be the effect of an earthquake. The gunpowder was contained in two barges, and a large and a small magazine. Fortunately the loss of life was small—12 killed and 20 wounded; but the damage to property was very great. At more than two miles from the spot not only were doors and windows smashed in, but houses were partially destroyed. A watchman at Gravesend, some miles off, one of the very few who saw from a distance the great catastrophe, as well as heard the awful thunder and felt the shock, says, "On turning round I saw as it were a pillar of fire rising to the clouds, which it appeared to strike, and then spread out like a huge fan, presenting a most beautiful and grand spectacle."

The destruction of houses and other material near the scene of explosion was of course complete. One report says, "The buildings that lately covered some acres are heaps of tumbled earth and bricks and massive fragments of timber; beams of half a ton's weight have been blown like feathers across the adjacent fields." The property destroyed in the surrounding district is estimated at $5,000,000. A clock in a house seven miles away was stopped by the explosion. At Woolwich, four miles from the magazines, door and window frames and sashes were smashed in, portions of ceiling and wall shaken down, many persons were violently thrown out of their beds, and several persons were injured. The people of Soham, 80 miles from Erith, heard a noise resembling thunder, and felt a shock which they attributed to an earthquake. The sound of the tremendous report spread even further, for it was supposed to be distant thunder at a place 94 miles away.

The most remarkable effect of the explosion was upon animals in the large region around. The mortality among canary birds for miles around was very great; they dropped from their perches and died of fright, or of the concussion. Parrots were badly frightened, and dropped from their perches to the bottoms of their cages, refusing to speak for some hours. Dogs, cats, and other animals manifested symptoms of the greatest alarm. For many miles from Erith the cattle in the fields, at first struck dumb and motionless at the stunning report, presently set off in the wildest excitement, racing around the enclosures, and could not be quieted for some hours. All the churches for 15 miles around, and some of them for 20 miles, have suffered by broken windows and cracked walls.

Machinery *vs.* Man-power.—At a planing-mill in Albany, the proprietors received orders one morning to tongue and groove 4,000 boards. The demand being urgent, they put their machines to their highest speed. Noticing the remarkable speed with which the boards went through one of the machines, a spectator timed it, and found that 19 boards passed through in two minutes. This would be 570 in an hour, and 6,270 in a day, 11 hours being the mill day. A man, at a liberal estimate, could not put in a tongue and groove and plane more than four boards an hour; so that this machine, with one man feeding and two men taking away, did as much work as 142 men.

New Plan for Mural Decoration.—White tiles, such as are used in Europe to surround kitchen fireplaces and the like, are placed upon the floor and numbered, according to their positions, so as to admit of rearrangement. Upon the ground thus displayed the artist paints his picture, the tiles are rebaked, and the work where it requires it retouched The tiles may then be placed upon a wall, and the work is done. The result is a durable picture,

wholly of the artist's own production, on any scale, comparatively inexpensive, and unaffected by a foul, moist atmosphere. It may be cleaned with a birch broom, and be as brilliant in color as we need have it.

STEEL SHIPS.—Two large ships, built of steel plates, were recently launched in the Mersey. Though some small vessels have been built of the same material, this is the first instance in which steel has been used for ocean ships. The steel now manufactured for ship-building purposes is said to have an advantage over iron, in being more ductile and malleable, as well as stronger and lighter. In one of the newly launched vessels, of 1,276 tons burden, the weight of steel used is 500 tons; whereas, if she had been constructed of iron, 800 tons of that metal would have been required.

THE AMERICAN FRIGATE NEW IRONSIDES.—During the service of this vessel in 1863, she was struck by the shots of the enemy 241 times, 140 of which thundered against her in the short period of two days; but she passed through the terrible ordeal without having sustained any serious damage, and with the loss of only one man killed. This is a most satisfactory evidence of her great powers of endurance. During the same period she discharged 4,561 rounds against the enemy.

MAPLE SUGAR.—The amount of maple sugar made in the United States in 1860 was, in round numbers, 39,000,000 pounds. The product of 1864, stimulated by the high price of cane sugar, was probably far in excess of that of 1860, or of any former year.

THE METRIC OR DECIMAL SYSTEM of weights and measures, adopted years ago in France, is gaining ground in Europe, and was unanimously approved by the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1864, for universal adoption; and numerous means were recommended to bring it to the familiar knowledge of the people. In the debate on this subject, it was stated that, at a recent Postal Congress at Paris, where sixteen governments of Europe and America were represented, a resolution was unanimously adopted in favor of a universal metric postal system; that the discordant systems of weights and measures in different countries make the science of one nation almost a sealed book to others; that a boy, taught arithmetic on the metric system, could make as much progress in ten months as in two years and ten months of study by the old systems; that the decimal system prevails throughout China, and was there believed to be of heavenly origin. So strong are the reasons for the proposed change, that it will doubtless in time be made, the new method being introduced in schools and in books, and gradually working its way to popular favor and universal adoption.

SHADOWS AND IMAGES.—If a wafer be laid on a surface of polished metal, which is then breathed upon, and if, when the moisture of the breath has evaporated, the wafer be shaken off, we shall find that the whole polished surface is not as it was before; for if we breathe again upon it, the surface will be moist everywhere except on the spot previously sheltered by the wafer, which will now appear as a spectral image on the surface. Again and again we breathe, and the moisture evaporates, but still the spectral wafer reappears. This experiment succeeds after a lapse of many months, if the metal be carefully put aside where its surface cannot be disturbed. If a sheet of paper on which a key has been laid be exposed for some minutes to the sunshine, and then instantaneously viewed in the dark, the key being removed, a fading spectre of the key will be visible. Let this paper be put aside for many months where nothing can disturb it, and then in darkness be laid on a plate of hot metal, the spectre of the key will again appear. A shadow cannot rest long upon any surface without leaving upon it an impression, which if undisturbed may frequently, by subsequent application of proper chemical agents, be made visible. In many cases we have ascertained what the appropriate agent is; our failure in others is due to the imperfection of our knowledge, and not to any impossibility in the operation. Time seems to have little influence on these effects. Thus landscapes and architectural views taken in Mexico, have been "developed" months subsequently; the images coming out, after the long voyage, in all their proper forms, and in all their contrast of light and shade. The photograph had forgotten nothing. It had equally preserved the contour of the everlasting mountains and the passing smoke of a bandit fire.

THE TELEGRAPH AS A METEOROLOGICAL INDICATOR.—"The electric telegraph is likely to render us henceforth a service which it has not until now been known to be capable of. A line of telegraph wires itself constitutes a better indicator of certain kinds of meteorological changes than any other we as yet know of. All persons at all familiar with electric telegraphy are aware that currents other than those proceeding from the batteries employed are

frequently passing along all lines of telegraph wires. They are derived from either the earth or the atmosphere, and are called 'earth-currents.' They are subject to great variations, and whenever the earth-currents are more irregular than ordinary, bad weather invariably follows, the degree of the irregularity of the earth-currents bearing always an exact relation to that of the storminess of the weather which they precede."

Telegraphing by Magneto-electric Machines.—The introductory report of the Patent Office for 1863 stated, "It is not too much to say that the days of telegraphing by the galvanic battery are numbered, and that the magneto-electric machine will ere long take its place for this as well as for many other purposes." Since then the Morse telegraph, between Washington and New York, has been worked with one of Beardslee's little magneto-electric machines, occupying space less than a cubic foot. The correspondence was kept up over the People's Line with perfect freedom for more than an hour, and the Morse operator rattled off the messages as if he were perfectly at home.

Another highly interesting development in magneto-electric science is the discovery and application of a new mode of ignition for purposes of blasting with powder. Hitherto torpedoes and other powder blasts, fired by electricity, have depended upon the ignition of a very fine platinum wire. When this had to be done through long circuits, or at a great distance, very large and expensive galvanic batteries were required, owing to the great diminution of the quantity of electricity. Now, however, powder has been fired through the distance of 100 miles by means of a little magneto-electric machine, occupying less than a cubic foot. This astonishing achievement has been accomplished by means so simple that electricians will wonder as much, if not more, than the uninitiated. It is done by a *pencil-mark*. The stroke of a common black-lead pencil on a block of wood is substituted for the platinum wire, and this disintegrated conductor, as it may be called, is so intensely ignited by the magneto-electric current as to set fire to the wood.

The application of this ingenious device within a suitably prepared cartridge, will be hailed as one of the most valuable contributions to mining and engineering operations of the present day.

Progress of Telegraphic Construction.—While citizens of the United States are engaged upon the great enterprise of constructing a line of telegraph to Europe via Behrings straits and the Amoor, the British government are pushing their great project of connecting London and Calcutta with the electric wire, to a speedy conclusion. Telegraphic communication has existed for two or three years between London and Constantinople, and recently a cable has been successfully submerged through the Persian gulf, which, with the exception of 160 miles of land line between Diwanyeh on the Euphrates and the Shat-el-Arab, the western terminus of the Persian gulf cable, completes the through telegraphic communication from the Thames to the Ganges.

Another route from England to India, in connection with the Persian gulf cable, passes through Russia by way of Tiflis to Teheran, thence to Ispahan and Shiraz, and joins the cable at Bushire.

When the Atlantic cable and the Russian line are successfully in operation, we shall have two separate routes to China and India—to the latter via London and Constantinople, via St. Petersburg and Teheran; and to the former via Russia line from Irkoutsk in Siberia to Pekin, and via the Persian gulf cable and India.

The Microscope.—It is hardly possible to conceive of any instrument producing more wonderful results than the microscope, which, by enabling us to see better, develops the extraordinary powers that are possessed by the human eye for adding to the facts which constitute the basis of those general laws which are the sciences of natural history and physiology. In the detection of minute forms of plants and animals, and in the unravelling of the minute structure of the organs of animals and plants, the microscope has rendered much service to science. A whole creation of minute plants and animals, having distinct organs and performing varied functions, has been added to our knowledge by the aid of this instrument. The observation of these minute forms of life has led to a more correct and satisfactory knowledge of the nature and forms of higher and more visible creations; and the views of disease, which are modifying the practice of medicine every day, are mainly owing to the formation of more correct theories of disease under the influence of the microscope.

Minute Magnitudes.—When we turn a screw once round in a nut or hole fitted to receive it, we at the same time push it forward to a distance equal to one thread of the screw; consequently, if the screw be turned only one-tenth round, it advances only one-tenth of the

distance between one thread and another. If there were a hundred threads to the inch, and the screw were turned only one hundredth part of a circumference, it would advance only one ten thousandth part of an inch forward. Mr. Whitworth, an English mathematician, has contrived an apparatus which would detect the difference between the length of two bars, even if it were so minute as one millionth part of an inch. There is a screw with ten threads to an inch, a tangent-screw wheel with 400 teeth in its circumference, and a graduated circle with 250 divisions; these parts are so connected that a movement equal to one division of the circle causes an advance of the screw through a space of only one-millionth of an inch. So nice is the adjustment, that the standard yard, a square bar of steel, when placed in the machine, is so expanded by a touch of the finger, as to show an appreciable lengthening even under the influence of the small amount of heat thus imparted. The result is seen in many ways. Some years ago there was a difficulty in working metals to one-twentieth of an inch; but the one-thousandth of an inch is now worked as accurately as the one-twentieth was then.

The Color of Trout.—Put a living black burn trout into a white basin of water, and it becomes, within half an hour, of a light color. Keep the fish living in a white jar for some days, and it becomes absolutely white; but put it in a dark-colored or black vessel, and although on first being placed there the white-colored fish shows most conspicuously on the black ground, in a quarter of an hour it becomes as dark-colored as the bottom of the jar, and consequently difficult to be seen.

Photo-sculpture.—The inventor of this new process is M. Willème of Paris, and his establishment in that city devoted particularly to it, consists of a large circular room about 30 feet high and 40 feet in diameter, surmounted with a cupola, all of glass, to admit the greatest possible amount of light. All round the circular wall supporting the cupola are, at equal intervals, 24 cameræ obscuræ, by which 24 photographs of the person standing in the centre of the large round operating room are to be taken at the same moment; and after a few seconds in the required fixed position, the person is no more wanted. His statuette will be finished without his presence, in another part of the establishment, where the modelling is performed by the very ingenious process by which the block of clay is to take consecutively, all round, the various outlines of each of 24 photographs. Photograph No. 1 is placed in a magic lantern, and an enlarged image of it projected upon a screen. Near to this screen is a small circular table, turning upon a pivot, and divided round its circumference into 24 parts. Upon this little table is placed a block of modeler's clay, of sufficient size to allow of a bust or statuette of the required dimensions being cut from it; and between it and the screen is mounted a large pantograph, furnished at one end with the customary style or tracer, but with a sharp tool or cutter at the other end, occupying the place of the pen or pencil. Photograph, pantograph, and clay block being adjusted to their proper positions, the operator carefully guides the style over the outline of the enlarged photograph, and the cutting tool, exactly following every motion of the style, cuts the clay into a profile exactly corresponding to that of the photograph, and hence exactly similar to the contour of the original model or sitter as seen from the point occupied by camera No. 1. When this is done, the next photograph is brought before the magic lantern, the block of clay is turned 1-24th of the whole circle marked on its stand, another profile is imparted by the pantograph to the block of clay, and so on until the block has received all round the 24 outlines of the 24 photographs. The operation is finished as far as it relates to the employment of the photographs. The bust or the statuette produced by this means is a likeness which, although in a somewhat uneven state, no one can mistake. It is now necessary to smooth by hand, or by a tool, all the slight roughnesses produced by the various cuttings, and to soften down and blend the small intervals between the outlines or profiles. The bust or statuette once obtained can be easily multiplied by the ordinary means in use for producing plaster images, or it may be copied into marble or bronze to suit the taste and purse of its possessor. By varying the mechanical arrangements, it may be produced of colossal size, or diminished to an inch in height.

Photographic Ghosts.—A photographer may produce a ghost-like effect at pleasure. A sitter is allowed to remain in the focus of the camera only half the time necessary to produce a complete photograph; he then slips quickly aside, and the persons or furniture immediately behind him are then exposed to the action of the light. As a consequence, a faint or imperfectly developed photograph of the man appears, while the furniture is visible apparently through his body. With a little tact, a really surprising effect may be produced in this way.

Diamond Cameo Photographs.—This novelty is of the size of an ordinary card, and contains four portraits, each giving a different view of the face. Each portrait consists of a bust about an inch long, and three-quarters of an inch wide: two are side by side in the middle of the card, and two at the top and bottom. The top and bottom generally consist of a front face view and a three-quarter face view: while the others consist either of two entire profiles, one of the left and one of the right side of the face, or of a profile of one side and a ⅜ view of the other; but of course much variety in this respect is possible. But the especial peculiarity, and that which gives the cameo effect of the picture, is yet to be described: the oval containing each bust is punched into relief, so as to have a convex surface. The effect of this in giving the illusion of roundness and relief to the whole image, cannot be readily imagined by a person who has not seen it. It is difficult at first glance to believe that the features have not a special relief of their own, and the cameo effect is perfect.

Minute Photographs.—There are little photographic pictures, not larger than a pin's head, containing multitudes of portraits of distinguished persons; a focalizing apparatus produced them, and a microscope is necessary to render them visible.

Unequal Power of the Organs of Hearing.—It appears from numerous trials on various individuals, that the hearing is generally best with the right ear. A similar difference in the power of the right and left eye is also more common than is generally supposed, as the impression made on the weaker eye is absorbed or dissipated by the stronger.

The great Indian Cyclone of 1864.—On the night of the 1st of November, 1864, a cyclone or hurricane swept over the Bay of Bengal and the adjacent coasts, which, as regards power and destructive effect, was probably the most remarkable and terrific phenomenon of the kind which history has ever recorded. *Sixty thousand persons*, according to the official government reports, were destroyed by the immediate action of this storm, while an equal or greater number have probably died through its later and indirect influence. In the island of Saugor, out of 8,200 persons, but 1,200 have been left. Up the course of the Ganges the wave rushed, overwhelming the villages on the banks, and leaving the few who survived the flood to perish for want of food; their grain rotted and their crops were destroyed by the salt water, and they had no resource but to die. But the scene of the greatest disaster appears to have been Masulipatam, about half way down the coast. In the wet season it is overflowed by the freshets of the Kistna, and it requires at all times to be protected from the ocean by sea walls and dykes. The centre of the hurricane passed within a mile of the devoted town at 10 P. M., in a night of utter darkness. Amid the storm of wind a tidal wave 13 feet higher than the highest tide-mark surmounted sea walls and dykes, and poured over the whole of the surrounding country. For an hour the water rose and covered nearly 800 square miles of the plain, and when it retired at 11, the work of destruction was done. The plain for 80 miles along the coast, and from nine to ten miles inland, had been submerged, and in one place the storm-wave had reached a spot 17 miles from the shore. We can only feebly picture to ourselves the desolation of the scene. The low-built houses of the natives had been washed away, and those which might have reached above the wave had been blown down by the fury of the storm. Whole villages were entirely destroyed; their inhabitants were drowned, their cattle were lost, their crops were buried beneath a thick deposit of mud and sand. In fort and town one-third of the inhabitants had perished. One thousand were drowned in the fort, and 15,000 in the town, and in the surrounding villages 20,000 more had met their death. The destruction of property caused by this storm at Calcutta and other places was immense; and effects of the visitation must remain impressed upon the country for years.

Invisible Rays of Solar and Electric Light.—Sixty-five years ago Sir William Herschel, permitting a sunbeam to pass through a glass prism, formed the colored spectrum of the solar light; and carrying a small thermometer through its various colors, he determined their heating power. He found this power to augment gradually from the violet to the red; but he also found to his surprise that the calorific action did not terminate where the visible spectrum ended. Placing his thermometer in the dark space beyond the red, he found the heating power there to be greater than in any part of the visible spectrum. This result was confirmed by others, and like every natural truth that can be brought to the test of experiment, the verity of Sir William Herschel's announcement was soon completely established.

At various intervals during the last ten years Prof. Tyndall has occupied himself with the invisible radiation of the electric light. The spectrum was formed by means of lenses and prisms of pure rock-salt. As in the case of the solar spectrum, the heat was found to aug-

ment from the violet to the red, while in the dark space beyond the red it rose to a maximum. The position of the maximum was about as distant from the extreme red in the one direction as the green of the spectrum in the opposite one.

Having thus demonstrated that a powerful flux of dark rays accompanies the bright ones of electric light, the question arose, "Can we separate the one class of rays from the other?" Prof. Tyndall, after various other experiments, tried a solution of iodine in bisulphide of carbon, and arrived at the extraordinary result that a quantity of dissolved iodine sufficiently opaque to cut off the light of the mid-day sun was, within the limits of experiment, absolutely transparent to invisible radiant heat. Concentrating by a small glass mirror, silvered in front, the rays emitted by the carbon points of the electric lamp, he obtained a convergent cone of light. Interposing in the path of this concentrated beam a cell containing the opaque solution of iodine, the light of the cone is utterly destroyed, while its invisible rays are scarcely, if at all, meddled with. These converge to a focus, at which, though nothing can be seen even in the darkest room, the following effects may readily be produced: When a piece of black paper is placed in the focus, it is pierced by the invisible rays as if a white-hot spear had been suddenly driven through it; the paper instantly blazes, without any apparent contact with any thing hot. A pile of wood and shavings, on which the focus falls, is quickly ignited, and thus a fire may be set burning by the invisible rays. A strip of blackened zinc-foil placed at the focus is pierced and inflamed by the invisible rays; by gradually drawing the strip through the focus, it may be kept blazing with its characteristic purple light for a considerable time. This experiment is particularly beautiful. Magnesium wire, presented to the focus, burns with almost intolerable brilliancy.—*Annual of Sci. Discovery.*

Facts about Petroleum.—The development of the business of obtaining petroleum in this country has progressed during the past year with wonderful rapidity, and the business itself is now recognized as one of the greatest and most lucrative branches of American industry. It is the opinion of some geologists, that the geographical area covered by oil-bearing rocks on the North American continent east of the Mississippi, cannot be less than 200,000 square miles. Springs yielding petroleum in immense quantities are also reported by Prof. Silliman and others, as existing upon the Pacific coast.

In the oil districts of Pennsylvania, the average depth at which oil is found by boring is from 550 to 600 feet; in some instances, however, the wells exceed 700 feet in depth. Oil is not always obtained at once, but some of the best wells have to be pumped for days or weeks before they commence flowing. All flowing wells, moreover, do not flow continuously, and some of the phenomena presented are highly interesting. Thus, for example, the so-called "Yankee" well, located on Cherry Run, was sunk in July, 1864, and is 606 feet deep. After being pumped two weeks, the well yielded by pumping from 10 to 20 barrels per day. Afterwards, just as the workmen had started to pull the tubing for the purpose of improving it, oil commenced to flow without pumping at the rate of 35 barrels, increasing at last to 50 barrels per day. The flow is spasmodic, lasting from five to seven minutes, then ceasing for about twenty minutes.

The "Brawley" well began to flow in the summer of 1861, yielding 600 barrels per day. After flowing a year and a half, the yield began to diminish, and speedily ran down to nothing.

The "Van Slyke" well "struck oil" in the fall of 1861, at a depth of about 500 feet, and at first flowed at the rate of 600 barrels per day. It also gave out in about a year and a half.

The "Big Phillips" well struck oil in October, 1861, at a depth of 480 feet. The estimated quantity of the original flow was from 3,000 to 4,000 barrels per day. The rush of oil was so overwhelming, that it was several days before the well could be tubed; 40,000 or 50,000 barrels of oil were lost in the creek before the workmen finally got control. The flow began to decrease about the latter part of 1862.

The "Noble" well struck oil in April, 1863. Its maximum daily yield was between 1,900 and 2,000 barrels. It flowed six months with undiminished volume, when it began to decrease. It was flowing until the 1st of February, 1865, at the rate of 150 to 200 barrels per day, when an accident stopped it. This well is said to have netted its owners $3,000,000.

The large flowing wells have generally stopped after 25 or 30 months' flow. Some few have continued with diminished volume over three years. The pumping wells have averaged about the same duration. Quite recently it has been ascertained that, by using the air pump, wells which had ceased to produce oil, could be made to resume their yield; and the many instances in which wells have been resuscitated after apparent failure, have led observing oil producers to believe that good oil lands will yield the article to an indefinite period.

ANNIVERSARIES AND OFFICERS OF CHARITABLE SOCIETIES, ETC

BOSTON.—AM. BOARD FOR FOR. MISSIONS, 1st Tues. in Oct.; Rev. Rufus Anderson, D. D., Rev. Selah B. Treat, Sec's; Langdon S. Ward, Treas., Miss.-house, 33 Pemberton-square; Rev. Geo. W. Wood, Sec., A. Merwin, Agent in New York, Bible-house. AM. BAP. MISS. UNION, 4th Tues. in May; Rev. Jos. G. Warren, D. D., Sec.; F. A. Smith, Treas., 12 Bedford-st. AM. ED. Soc., in May; Rev. I. N. Tarbox, Sec.; S. T. Farwell, Treas., 15 Cornhill. AM. TRACT SOC (national) N. E. BRANCH, G. Punchard, Sec., N. P. Kemp, Treas., 40 Cornhill. AMER. TRACT SOC. AT BOSTON, last Wed. in May; Rev. W. C. Childs, D. D., Rev. I. P. Warren, Sec's; Henry Hill, Treas., 28 Cornhill. MASS. HOME MISS. Soc., Rev. H. B. Hooker, D. D., Sec., Cong'l Lib. MASS S.-S. Soc., Rev. A. Bullard, Sec., M. H. Sargent, Treas., 13 Cornhill. AM. S.-S. UNION, H. D. Noyes, Agt., 117 Washington-st.

NEW YORK.—AM. BIBLE SOC., 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Jos. Holdich, D. D., Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, D. D., Sec's; Caleb T. Rowe, General Agent, Henry Fisher, Assist. Treas., Bible-house, Astor-place. AM. AND FOR. BIB. SOC., U. D. Ward, Cor. Sec., George Gault, Treas., 116 Nassau-st. AM. BIBLE UNION, Wm. H. Wyckoff, LL. D., Cor. Sec., Rev. C. A. Buckbee, Asst. Treas., 350 Broome-st. AM. TRACT SOC., Wed. preced. 2d Thurs. in May, Rev. Wm. A. Hallock, D. D., Rev. O. Eastman, Rev. J. M. Stevenson, D. D., Cor. Sec's; O. R. Kingsbury, Assist. Sec. and Treas., 150 Nassau-st. AM. HOME MISS. SOC., Wed. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Milton Badger, D. D., Rev. David B. Coe, D. D., Rev. A. H. Clapp, Cor. Sec's; C. R. Robert, Treas., Bible-house, Astor-place. AM. BAP. HOME MISS. SOC., Rev. J. S. Backus, D. D., Sec.; J. M. Whitehead, Asst. Treas., 132 Nassau-st. BOARD OF FOR. MISS. OF PRES. CHURCH, Hon. Walter Lowrie, Rev John C. Lowrie, D. D., Rev. David Irving, Cor. Sec's; Wm. Rankin, Jr., Treas., 23 Centre-st AMER. AND FOR. CHRIS. UNION, Tues. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Joseph Scudder, Rev. A. E. Campbell, D. D., Cor. Sec's; C. C. North, Treas, 156 Chambers-st. AM. SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOC., Monday preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. H. Loomis, Sec.; S. Brown, Assist. Treas., 80 Wall-st. AMER. TEMP. UNION, 2d Thurs. in May, evening; Rev. J. Marsh, D. D., Cor. Sec., No 10 Park bank. PROTEST. EPIS. CHURCH MISS.—Domestic Com., Rev. J. D. Carder, D. D., Sec. and Gen. Agent, 17 Bible-house; For. Com., Rev. S. D. Denison, Sec., No. 19 Bible-house. EVAN. KNOWL. SOC., Rev. H. Dyer, D. D., 3 Bible-house. METH.—Book Concern, T. Carlton, D. D., and J. Porter, D. D., Agents, 200 Mulberry-st.; Mission. Soc., J. P. Durbin, D. D., Cor. Sec., T. Carlton, D. D., Treas., 200 Mulberry-st.; S.-S. Union, D. Wise, D. D., Cor. Sec.; Tract Soc. Meth. Epis. Ch., J. Porter, D. D., Treas.; Rev. D. Wise, D. D., Cor. Sec., 200 Mulberry-st. REF. DUTCH—Dom. Mission, Rev. G. Talmage. Cor. Sec., 103 Fulton-st.; Board of Pub., Rev. T. C. Strong, D. D., Cor. Sec., Peter Duryee, Treas., 215 Greenwich-st.; Foreign Mission, Rev. Philip Peltz, Cor. Sec., 103 Fulton-st., G. G. Smith, Treas., 70 Broad-st. Board of Education, Rev. John L. See, Cor. Sec., 103 Fulton-st. SOC. FOR COLL. AND THEOL. EDUCA. AT WEST, Rev. T. Baldwin, Sec., 80 Wall-st. AM. MISS. ASSO., Rev. George Whipple, and Rev. M. E. Strieby, Sec's; L. Tappan, Treas., 61 John-st. N. Y. STATE COLON. SOC., Rev. J. B. Pinney, LL. D., Cor. Sec, 22 Bible-house, Astor-place. N. Y. S.-S. UNION, R. G. Pardee. Agent, 599 Broadway; and AM S.-S UNION, Rev. S. B. S. Bissell, Sec., G. S. Scofield, Agent, 599 Broadway. NEW YORK SAB. COM, Rev Philip Schaff, D. D., Sec., 5 Bible-house.

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FORT WAYNE, IND.—GEN. SYNOD OF LUTH. CHURCH. IN UNITED STATES, 3d Thurs. in May, 1866. General Lutheran Societies at the same time and place: PARENT EDUCA., HOME MISS., FOR. MISS., CHURCH EXTENSION, HISTORICAL, and PUBLICATION SOCIETIES.

WASHINGTON.—AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, 3d Tues. in Jan.; Rev. R. R. Gurley, Cor. Sec; Rev. Wm. McLain, Fin. Sec.

MINISTERS' MEETINGS.—GEN. CONFERENCE IN MAINE, 3d Tues. in June. GEN. ASSO., NEW HAMPSHIRE, 4th Tues. in Aug. GEN. CONVEN. IN VERMONT, 3d Tues. in June. GEN. ASSOCIA., MASS., 4th Tues. in June. EVAN. CONSO., R. I., 2d Tues. in June. GEN. ASSO., CONN., 3d Tues. in June. GEN. ASSO., N. Y., 3d Tues. in Sept. GEN. CONVEN. PROT. EPIS. CH., 1st Wed. in Oct. GEN. ASSEMBLY PRES. CHURCH, 3d Thurs. in May. GEN. CONFER. M. E. CHURCH, May every 4th year from 1860. GEN. SYNOD REF. DUTCH CHURCH, on the 1st Wed. in June. GEN. SYNOD EVANG. LUTHERAN CHURCH, biennially in May of even years.

YEARLY MEETINGS OF FRIENDS.—NEW ENG., Newport, R. I. Second day after 2d Sixth day in Sixth mo. NEW YORK, Sixth day after 4th First day in Fifth mo. PHIL., third Second day in Fourth mo. BALTI., last Second day but one in Tenth mo. NORTH CAROLINA, New Garden, Guilford Co., Second day after first First day in Eleventh mo. OHIO, Mt. Pleasant, Second day after first First day in Ninth mo. INDIANA, Whitewater, on Fifth day preced. first First day in Tenth month.

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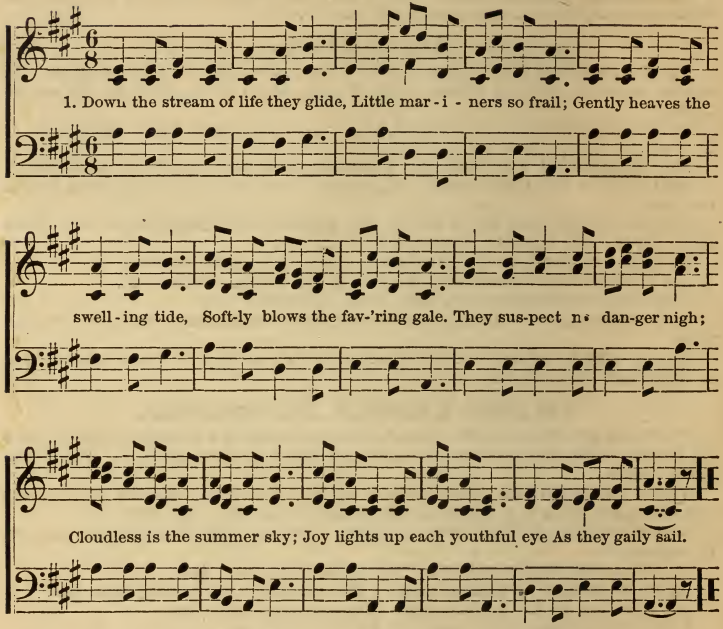

2. But the angry storm may blow,
And the smiling heavens grow dark;
And the hidden rocks below
Rudely tear the trembling bark;
Oft upon the listening ear
Falls the shriek of wild despair,
From the shipwrecked mariner
In his shattered bark.

3. Heavenly Pilot, be our guide,
Youthful mariners defend;
O'er the winds and waves preside,
In the dangerous hour befriend;
Thou who bad'st the tempest cease,
And from peril didst release,
Guide them to the port of peace,
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Insolvable Nebulæ.—Among the most wonderful and interesting recent discoveries in astronomy are those obtained by "spectrum analysis," bearing on the nature of nebulæ, and on theories as to the origin of worlds. Modern improvements in telescopes have so much increased their power as to enable human sight to penetrate further and further into space, and to resolve one after another most of the known nebulæ. In a common telescope these nebulæ appear like faintly luminous cloudlets or patches of light in the remoter regions of the sky; but in the best telescopes they appear like countless minute points of light, as though from distant groups of stars. Some, however, still retain their nebulous aspect, with perhaps a bright spot in the centre. Very recently the light from some of these latter nebulæ has been analyzed by prisms, etc., and proves to be of the kind emanating from substances of a purely *gaseous* nature, in distinction from the light of the sun, planets, and fixed stars, which indicates that its source is a *solid luminous body*. In the present state of our knowledge therefore, we are obliged to accept as authentic this information, brought on the wings of light with more than telegraphic swiftness from the far corners of the universe. Yet it is not proved that these nebulæ will ever consolidate into worlds, luminous or non-luminous; still less, that our own globe and all others were at first mere nebulous matter.

The Highest Mountains in the United States.—A reconnoisance of the Sierra range, between the parallels of 36° and 38°, recently undertaken, shows that this portion of the state of California, previously unexplored and unknown, contains the greatest mass of mountains, taking width and average elevation into consideration, which has yet been discovered within the limits of the United States, and perhaps on the North American continent; at one point, within the field of view of the explorers, there were observed five mountains of over 14,000 feet elevation; and about 50 peaks which rose to a height of over 13,000 feet. The culminating point of the Sierra Nevada in this district was moreover believed to be not short of 15,000 feet above the sea level, which is considerably higher than mount Shasta, hitherto regarded as the most lofty peak in the United States. Prof. Whitney also states that it is by no means impossible that some other points of the range are even yet more elevated.

Effect of Open-air Exercise on Longevity.—The greater longevity of persons living in the country appears almost wholly due to the greater proportion of out-door occupation; inasmuch as shopkeepers and others following sedentary pursuits in the country have no well-marked vital superiority over the same classes in towns; whereas farm-laborers, though exposed to the effects of wet, attain a greater longevity than any class of mechanics working in a confined atmosphere. Even scavengers in towns, who are exposed to very great impurities, are long-lived, owing to the vital influence of the open air in which they follow their occupation.

The largest described Snake.—Mr. Speke, in his work on the discovery of the source of the Nile, thus describes the death of a snake of the *boa* species, shot by his travelling companion Capt. Grant: "I shuddered as I looked upon the effects of his tremendous dying strength. For yards around where he lay, grass and bushes and saplings, and in fact every thing except the more fully grown trees, were cut clean off, as though they had been trimmed with an immense scythe. This monster, when measured, was 51 feet 2½ inches in extreme length, while round the thickest portion of its body the girth was nearly three feet; thus proving, I believe, to be the largest serpent that was ever authentically heard of."

MEMORANDA FOR 1866.

JAN 1, Circum.; 6, Epiph.; 7, 1st S. aft. Epiph.; 14, 2d S. aft. Epiph.; 21, 3d S. aft. Epiph.; 25, Conv. of St. Paul; 28, Septuagesima. FEB. 2, Purif. of Virgin Mary; 4, Sexagesima; 11, Quinquagesima; 14, Ash-Wednesday; 18, 1st S. in Lent; 24, St. Matthias, 25, 2d S. in Lent. MARCH 4, 3d S. in Lent; 11, 4th S. in Lent; 18, 5th S. in Lent; 25, S. bef Easter and Annun. of Vir. Mary; 26, Mon. bef. Easter; 27, Tues. bef. Easter; 28, Wed. bef. Easter; 29, Thurs. bef. Easter; 30, Good-Friday; 31, Easter-even. APRIL 1, Easter-day; 2, Mon. in Easter week; 3, Tues. in Easter week; 8, 1st S. aft. Easter; 15, 2d S. aft. Easter; 22, 3d S. aft. Easter; 25, St. Mark; 29, 4th S. aft. Easter. MAY 1, Sts. Philip and James; 6, 5th S. aft. Easter; 10, Ascension-day; 13, S. aft. Ascension; 20, Whit-Sunday; 21, Mon. in Whitsun-week; 22, Tues. in Whitsun-week; 27, Trinity Sunday. JUNE 3, 1st S. aft. Trinity; 10, 2d S. aft. Trin.; 11, St. Barnabas; 17, 3d S. aft. Trin.; 24, 4th S. aft. Trin. and Nativ. St. John Baptist; 29, St. Peter. JULY 1, 5th S. aft. Trin.; 8, 6th S. aft. Trin.; 15, 7th S. aft. Trin; 22, 8th S. aft. Trin.; 25, St. James; 29, 9th S. aft. Trin. AUG. 5, 10th S. aft. Trin.; 12, 11th S. aft. Trin.; 19, 12th S. aft. Trin.; 24, St. Bartholomew; 26, 13th S. aft. Trin. SEPT. 2, 14th S. aft. Trin.; 9, 15th S. aft. Trin.; 16, 16th S. aft. Trin.; 21, St. Matthew; 23, 17th S. aft. Trin.; 29, St. Michael and All-Angels; 30, 18th S. aft. Trin. OCT. 7, 19th S. aft. Trin.; 14, 20th S. aft. Trin.; 18, St. Luke; 21, 21st S. aft. Trin.; 28, 22d S. aft. Trin., and Sts. Simon and Jude. NOV. 1, All-Saints; 4, 23d S. aft. Trin.; 11, 24th S. aft. Trin.; 18, 25th S. aft. Trin.; 25, 26th S. aft. Trin.; 30, St. Andrew. DEC. 2, Advent Sunday; 9, 2d S. in Advent; 16, 3d S. in Advent; 21, St. Thomas; 23, 4th S. in Advent; 25, Christmas; 26, St. Stephen; 27, St. John Evan.; 28, Holy Innocents; 30, 1st S. aft. Christmas.

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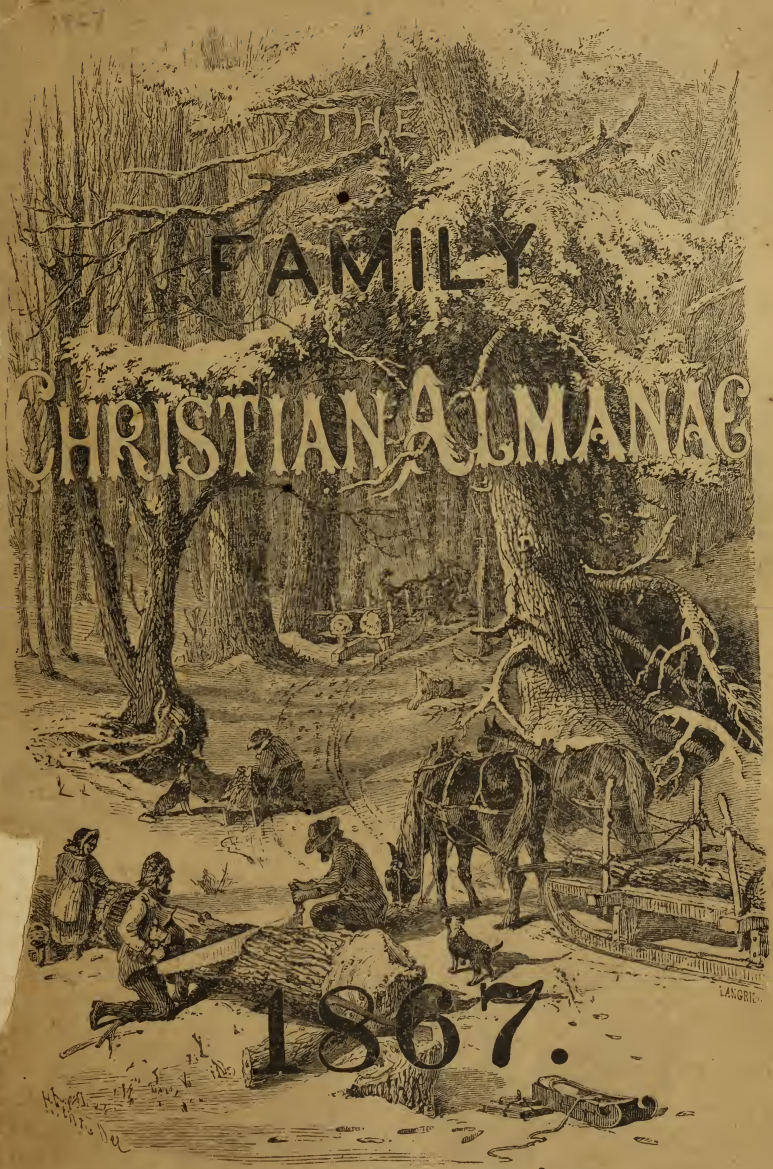
1867

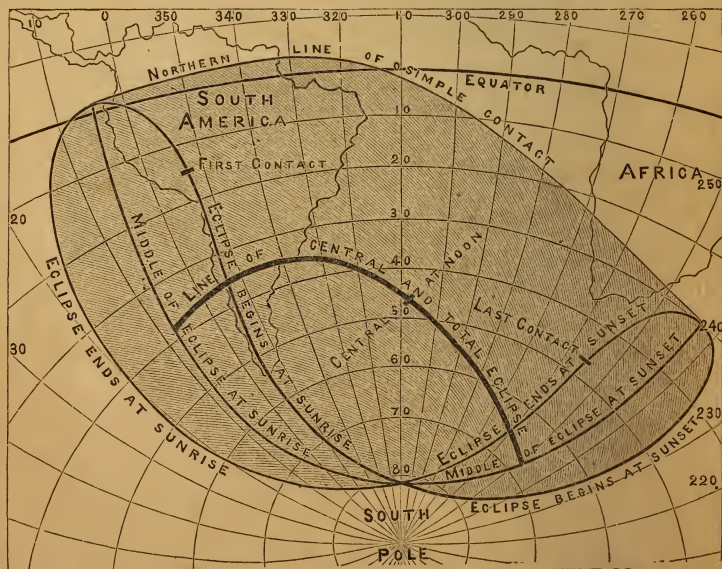
THE FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC



1867.

American Tract Society,
150 NASSAU-STREET, NEW YORK.

MAP OF THE ANNULAR ECLIPSE, MARCH 6.



MAP OF THE TOTAL SOLAR ECLIPSE, AUGUST 29.

[See page 3 of Cover.]

THE ILLUSTRATED
Family Christian Almanac
FOR
THE UNITED STATES,
FOR THE
YEAR OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST
1867,

BEING THE THIRD AFTER BISSEXTILE, AND UNTIL JULY 4TH, THE 91ST YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

CALCULATED FOR

BOSTON, NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, AND CHARLESTON,

AND

FOUR PARALLELS OF LATITUDE.

ADAPTED FOR USE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

WITH

VALUABLE SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL INFORMATION.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS, IN EQUAL OR CLOCK TIME,

BY DR. SAMUEL HART WRIGHT, A. M.

PENN YAN, YATES COUNTY, NEW YORK.

BOSTON, Lat. 42° 21′ N.; Long. 71° 4′ W.
NEW YORK, Lat. 40° 42′ 40″ N.; Long. 74° 1′ W
WASHINGTON, Lat. 38° 53′ N.; Long. 77° W.
CHARLESTON, Lat. 32° 47′ N.; Long. 79° 57′ W.

PUBLISHED BY THE
AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY,
150 NASSAU-STREET, NEW YORK,
AND SOLD BY BOOKSELLERS AND TRADERS.

☞ Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1866, by O R. Kingsbury, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

CONJUNCTION OF THE PLANETS, AND OTHER PHENOMENA.

Month.	Aspect.	Time. D. H. M.	Distance apart. ° ′
Jan	☽ near ♀	3 0 30 m.	♀ 0 5 S.
	☽ near ♃	7 6 34 e.	♃ 4 25 S.
	♂ ☍ ☉	10 3 51 e.	♂ 180 0
	☽ near ♂	19 7 34 m	♂ 8 58 N.
	☽ near ♄	28 4 22 e.	♄ 2 14 S.
	☽ near ♀	31 0 54 e	♀ 0 29 S.
Feb.	♃ ♂ ☍	3 0 55 e.	☍ 0 0
	♃ near ☿	7 3 56 m	☿ 1 30 S.
	♄ □ ☍	12 5 29 e.	♄ 90 0 W.
	☽ near ♂	15 6 36 m.	♂ 8 44 N.
	♂ stationary	18 5 22 e.	
	♀ gr elon. W	20 5 28 m.	♀ 46 48 W.
	☽ near ♄	25 2 23 m.	♄ 2 15 S.
Mar.	☽ near ♀	2 6 28 m.	♀ 2 12 S.
	♄ stationary	4 4 47 m	
	☽ near ♃	4 10 21 m.	♃ 3 36 S.
	☽ near ☿	7 1 2 e	☿ 2 38 N.
	☿ gr. elon. E.	9 9 35 e.	☿ 18 19 E.
	☽ near ♂	14 6 29 e.	♂ 7 54 N.
	☽ near ♄	24 10 26 m.	♄ 2 15 S.
	♀ near ♃	31 3 32 e.	♀ 0 41 N.
April	☽ near ♃	1 6 46 m.	♃ 3 10 S.
	☽ near ♀	1 7 59 m.	♀ 2 26 S.
	☽ near ♂	11 4 27 e.	♂ 6 56 N.
	♂ □ ☍	15 6 24 e.	♂ 90 0 W.
	☽ near ♄	20 3 28 e.	♄ 2 4 S.
	☿ gr. elon. W.	22 10 35 e.	☿ 27 13 W.
	☽ near ♃	29 1 15 m.	♃ 2 42 S.
May	☽ near ♀	1 7 39 m.	♀ 0 40 S.
	☽ near ♂	9 8 31 e.	♂ 5 28 N.
	♄ ☍ ☉	11 7 37 e.	♄ 180 0
	☽ near ♄	17 6 20 e.	♄ 1 56 S.
	☽ near ♃	26 3 55 e.	♃ 2 17 S.
	♃ □ ☍	27 5 40 e.	♃ 90 0 W.
	☽ near ♀	31 4 18 m.	♀ 2 3 N.
June	☽ near ♂	7 5 16 m.	♂ 3 47 N.
	☽ near ♄	13 8 32 e.	♄ 2 0 S.
	☽ near ♃	23 1 17 m.	♃ 2 1 S.
	♃ stationary	27 10 7 m.	
	☽ near ♀	30 0 42 m.	♀ 4 9 N.
July	☽ near ☿	3 2 15 e.	☿ 3 34 N.
	☽ near ♂	5 4 46 e.	♂ 1 48 N.
	☿ gr elon. E.	6 3 4 m.	☿ 26 11 E.
	☽ near ♄	11 0 26 m.	♄ 2 15 S.
July	☽ near ♃	20 5 20 m.	♃ 2 3 S.
	♄ stationary	22 5 23 e.	
	☽ near ♀	29 10 20 e.	♀ 4 33 N.
Aug.	☽ near ♂	3 6 56 m.	♂ 0 21 S.
	☽ near ♄	7 7 24 m.	♄ 2 39 S.
	♀ near ☿	10 7 6 m.	☿ 4 37 S.
	♄ □ ☍	10 5 19 e.	♄ 90 0 E.
	☽ near ♃	16 5 59 m.	♃ 2 20 S.
	♀ gr. elon. W.	21 2 4 m.	☿ 18 27 W.
	♃ ☍ ☉	26 2 17 m.	♃ 180 0
	☽ near ♀	28 8 25 e.	♀ 2 53 N.
	☽ near ♂	31 11 37 e.	♂ 2 22 S.
Sept.	☽ near ♄	3 5 49 e.	♄ 2 49 S.
	♀ near ☿	10 3 48 e.	☿ 0 22 N.
	☽ near ♃	12 6 45 m.	♃ 2 42 S.
	♀ sup. ♂ ☍	25 11 10 m.	0 0
	☽ near ♂	29 8 2 e.	♂ 4 7 S.
Oct.	☽ near ♄	1 7 1 m.	♄ 2 57 S.
	☽ near ♃	9 10 49 m.	♃ 2 49 S.
	♂ near ☿	19 5 36 e.	☿ 1 55 S.
	♃ stationary	24 9 9 m.	
	♄ near ☿	25 9 47 e.	☿ 4 45 S.
	☽ near ♀	27 10 32 e.	♀ 4 0 S.
	☽ near ♂	28 5 30 e.	♂ 5 13 S.
	☽ near ♄	28 9 14 e.	♄ 2 59 S.
	☽ near ☿	29 4 7 m.	☿ 7 52 S.
	☿ gr. elon E.	31 6 33 e.	☿ 23 39 E.
Nov.	☽ near ♃	5 7 23 e.	♃ 2 35 S.
	♄ near ♀	7 8 18 m.	♀ 1 49 S.
	♂ near ♀	14 6 37 e.	♀ 0 21 N.
	♀ near ☿	15 3 35 e.	☿ 1 8 S.
	♂ near ☿	15 11 2 e.	☿ 0 43 S.
	♄ ♂ ☍	19 6 36 m.	0 0
	♃ □ ☍	21 1 11 e.	♃ 90 0 E.
	☽ near ♄	25 10 55 m.	♄ 3 4 S.
	☽ near ♂	26 7 2 e.	♂ 5 37 S.
	☽ near ♀	27 9 15 m.	♀ 5 38 S.
Dec.	☽ near ♃	3 7 46 m.	♃ 2 0 S.
	☿ gr. elon. W.	9 1 0 e.	☿ 21 0 W.
	♄ near ☿	12 7 29 m.	☿ 0 9 N.
	☽ near ♄	22 11 16 e.	♄ 3 16 S.
	☽ near ♀	27 11 41 e.	♀ 4 43 S.
	☽ near ♃	30 10 44 e.	♃ 1 18 S.

Characters Explained.— ☿ Mercury, ♀ Venus, ♂ Mars, ♃ Jupiter, ♄ Saturn, ☽ Moon, ☉ Sun, ☍ opposition or half a circle apart, □ quadrature or quarter of a circle apart, ☌ conjunction or together, having the same *right ascension;* the word *near* used above means the same, and indicates that the two bodies are then on a line running from the North Pole through both; gr. elon., greatest elongation or farthest distance from the Sun; stationary, when the planet is without apparent motion, and is about to move in a direction contrary to that it last had. The above table enables us to find the planets throughout the year.

ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1867.

There will be two eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. An annular eclipse of the Sun, March 6. Invisible in America, but visible in Europe, Africa, and Asia. See the map of this eclipse.

II. A partial eclipse of the Moon early in the morning of Wednesday, March 20. Visible throughout America. In California and Oregon it will begin in the evening of the 19th. For the points of first and last contact with the shadow, and the direction of the Moon's path through it, see the engraving of this eclipse. For the times of its phases, see annexed table.

III. A total eclipse of the Sun, August 29. Invisible in the United States, but visible in South America. See the map of this eclipse.

IV. A partial eclipse of the Moon, Friday evening, September 13. Visible in America generally. This eclipse will begin before the Moon rises at places west of Boston, and it will therefore rise more or less eclipsed. In the Pacific states this eclipse is wholly invisible. For the points of first and last contact with the Earth's shadow, and the direction of the Moon's track through it, see the engraving of this eclipse. For the times of the several phases, see the annexed table.

Principal places.	Eclipse of March 20. Begins, morn.	Eclipse of March 20. Ends, morn.	Eclipse of Sept. 13. Begins, eve.	Eclipse of Sept. 13. Ends, eve.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Halifax, N. S.	3 1	6 8	6 43	9 42
Eastport, Me.	2 46	5 53	6 28	9 27
Bangor, Me.	2 39	5 46	6 21	9 20
Augusta, Me. / Brunswick, Me.	2 36	5 43	6 18	9 17
Portland, Me.	2 34	5 41	6 16	9 15
Boston, Mass. / Cambridge, Mass.	2 31	5 38	6 13	9 12
Quebec, C. E. / Providence, R. I. / Lowell, Mass. / Newport, R. I.	2 30	5 37	Beginning invisible. Moon rises eclipsed.	9 11
Concord, N. H.	2 29	5 36		9 10
Montpelier, Vt. / Hartford, Conn. / Springfield, Mass.	2 25	5 32		9 6
Northampton, " / New Haven, Conn.	2 23	5 30		9 4
Montreal, C. E. / Troy, N. Y.	2 21	5 28		9 2
Albany, N. Y. / Hudson, N. Y. / New York	2 20	5 27		9 1
Schenectady, N. Y. / Newburg, N. Y. / Po'keepsie, N. Y.	2 19	5 26		9 0
Trenton, N. J.	2 17	5 24		8 58
Philadelphia, Pa. / Utica, N. Y.	2 15	5 22		8 56
Ogdensburg, N. Y. / Wilmington, Del. / Baltimore, Md.	2 12	5 19		8 53
Auburn, N. Y. / Annapolis, Md.	2 9	5 16		8 50
Harrisburg, Pa. / Kingston, C. W. / Washington, D. C.	2 8	5 15		8 49
Penn Yan, N. Y. / Geneva, N. Y.	2 7	5 14		8 48
Canandaigua, N. Y. / Fredericksburg, Va. / Petersburg, Va.	2 6	5 13		8 47
Richmond, Va.	2 5	5 12		8 46
Rochester, N. Y.	2 4	5 11		8 45
Buffalo, N. Y. / Raleigh, N. C. / Toronto, C. W.	2 0	5 7		8 41
Georgetown, S. C. / Panama, N. G.	1 58	5 5		8 39
Pittsburg, Pa. / Charleston, S. C. / Chagres, N. G.	1 55	5 2		8 36
Erie, Pa. / Wheeling, W. Va.	1 53	5 0		8 34
Savannah, Ga. / Columbia, S. C.	1 51	4 58		8 32
St. Augustine, Fla.	1 49	4 56		8 30

Principal places.	Eclipse of March 20. Begins, morn.	Eclipse of March 20. Ends, morn.	Eclipse. of Sept. 13. Begins, morn.	Eclipse. of Sept. 13. Ends, eve.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Augusta, Ga.	1 48	4 55		8 29
Cleveland, Ohio	1 47	4 54		8 28
Havana, Cuba	1 46	4 53		8 27
Detroit, Mich. / Columbus, Ohio	1 43	4 50		8 24
Cincinnati, Ohio				
Lansing, Mich. / Lexington, Ky.	1 38	4 45		8 19
Tallahassee, Fla. / Frankfort, Ky.	1 37	4 44		8 18
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1 34	4 41		8 15
Louisville, Ky.	1 33	4 40		8 14
Indianapolis, Ind.	1 31	4 38		8 12
Grand Haven, Mich.	1 29	4 36		8 10
Nashville, Tenn.	1 28	4 35	Beginning invisible. Moon rises eclipsed.	8 9
Chicago, Ill. / Evansville, Ind.	1 25	4 32		8 6
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1 24	4 31		8 5
Milwaukie, Wis. / Mobile, Ala.	1 22	4 29		8 3
Cairo, Ill. / Hickman, Ky. / Madison, Wis. / Springfield, Ill.	1 17	4 24		7 58
New Orleans, La. / Jackson, Miss.	1 15	4 22		7 56
St. Louis, Mo. / Galena, Ill.	1 14	4 21		7 55
Dubuque, Iowa	1 12	4 19		7 53
La Crosse, Wis. / Natchez, Miss. / Baton Rouge, La.	1 10	4 17		7 51
Keokuk, Iowa / Quincy, Ill.	1 8	4 15		7 49
Iowa City, Iowa / Jefferson City, Mo. / Little Rock, Ark.	1 7	4 14		7 48
Superior City, Wis.	1 6	4 13		7 47
Des Moines, Iowa / St. Paul, Minn.	0 59	4 6		7 40
St. Joseph, Mo.	0 55	4 2		7 36
Lawrence, Kansas	0 53	4 0		7 34
Omaha City, Neb. / Vera Cruz, Mex.	0 51	3 58		7 32
Matamoros, Mex. / Austin, Texas	0 44	3 51		7 25
Mexico	0 39	3 46		7 20
Santa Fé, N. M.	0 11	3 18		6 52
Salt Lake City, Utah	11 46	2 53		6 27
Oregon City, Or.	11 11	2 18	invisible.	
Sacramento City, Cal.	11 8	2 15		
Monterey, Cal.	11 7	2 14		
Portland, Or. / San Francisco, Cal.	11 5	2 12		
Salem, Or.	11 2	2 9		
Astoria, Or.	11 0	2 7		
Nee-ah, Wash. Ter.	10 56	2 3		

THE SEASONS.

			H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Winter	begins	December 21, 1866--7	42 eve.,	and lasts		--89	0	48
Spring	"	March 20, 1867--8	30 eve.,	"		--92	20	34
Summer	"	June 21, 1867--5	4 eve.,	"		--93	11	23
Autumn	"	September 23, 1867--7	27 mo.,	"		--89	18	4
Winter	"	December 22, 1867--1	3½ mo.	Trop.year,		365	5	49

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

Venus will be Morning Star until September 25, when it is in superior conjunction with the Sun, being then rendered invisible by the superior light of the Sun; and being also at its maximum distance from the Earth, it will have its minimum apparent diameter, and its disc, if visible, will be a perfect circle. After this date it will soon appear low in the west soon after sunset, being Evening Star, and daily appearing further east of the Sun. At the close of the year 1866 it shows beautifully as a Morning Star, increasing in splendor until January 17, when its illuminated disc is greatest. It rises then about 4h. 23m. mo. On February 24 it reaches its greatest elongation—46° 48′—west of the Sun, whence it moves off towards the Sun and superior conjunction, with daily decreasing light. On January 1, it will be north-east of Antares; on February 5, it enters Sagittarius; March 8 it will be 3° south of β Capricorni; and April 4 it will be 9° south of γ Aquarii, the brightest star in the Urn.

Mars will be Evening Star during the entire year. It will appear largest January 10, being then at its opposition, or 180° from the Sun, and rising about sunset. It is then nearest the Earth, and its diameter about four times as large as when at its conjunction. On April 15, it will be 90° east of the Sun, and pass the meridian about sunset. On January 1, it will be south-east of Pollux, and about on a line with Castor and Pollux. It moves backwards or to the west now, and until February 18. On January 7, it will be 2⅔° south of Pollux; on January 14, 6° south of Castor; and on April 7, it will be back again due south of Pollux, but now 4⅓° south of it, and 18° north of Procyon. After June the planet will be rather inconspicuous.

Jupiter will be Evening Star until February 3, being then in conjunction with the Sun, and lost in its light. Thence Morning Star until May 27, when it reaches its western quadrature. During the rest of the year it will be Evening Star, and rather interesting. August 26, it will be largest and at the opposition, rising about sunset, and will appear three times as large as Mars did on January 10. Its positions in the sky are shown for the year in the engraving. On December 9 it will be 10° due south of the brightest star in the Urn.

Saturn will be Morning Star until February 12, rising after this before midnight, and being Evening Star until November 19, when it becomes Morning Star. It will be in Libra most of the year, north-west of Antares, and at the time of opposition, May 12, it will be brightest. See the drawing of its path.

Mercury will be brightest, and at the most favorable stations for visibility, March 6, July 3, and October 28, being then in the west, and Evening Star soon after sunset; also April 25, August 24, and December 12, being then in the east as Morning Star just before sunrise.

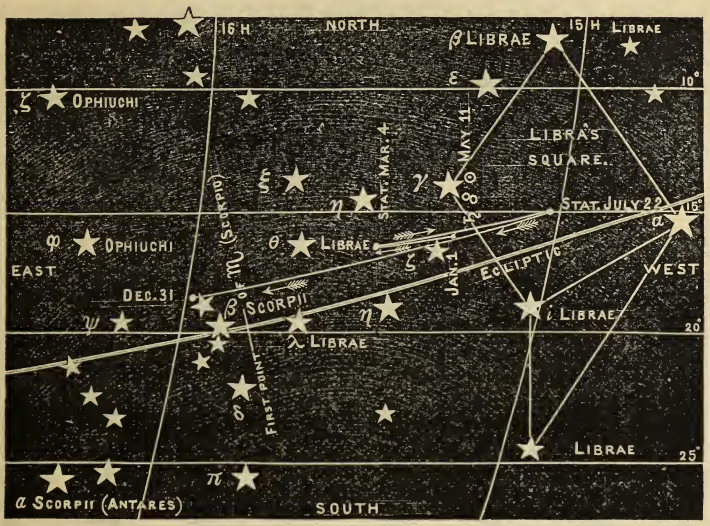
NOTABLE DAYS AND PERIODS.

Dominical Letter, F; Epact, 25; Golden Number, 6; Solar Cycle, 28; Julian Period, 6,580; Jewish Lunar Cycle, 3; Dionysian Period, 196.

The 92d year of American Independence begins July 4; the 5,628th of the Jews begins September 30; the 1,284th of Mohammed begins May 5th, and ends April 23, 1868.

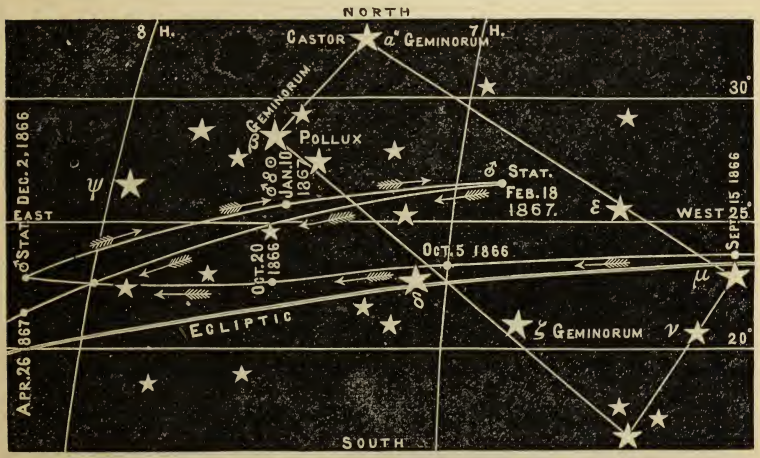
Ancient Dates.—Astronomers have been enabled to fix the dates of many events in ancient history, by means of the natural phenomena recorded in connection with them by historians. Thus a battle between the Medes and the Lydians is proved to have been fought May 28, B. C. 585; for there was a total eclipse of the sun during its progress, and unerring calculations prove that the only eclipse total in Asia Minor at that era was on the day above named. In a similar manner Halley ascertained the precise day of the landing of Julius Cæsar in Britain, August 26, B. C. 55, guided by the notices in Cæsar's Commentaries respecting the full moon and the tides. Some of the dates thus determined by modern science are of importance, as they help to fix the time of other memorable events.

THE TRACK OF SATURN,



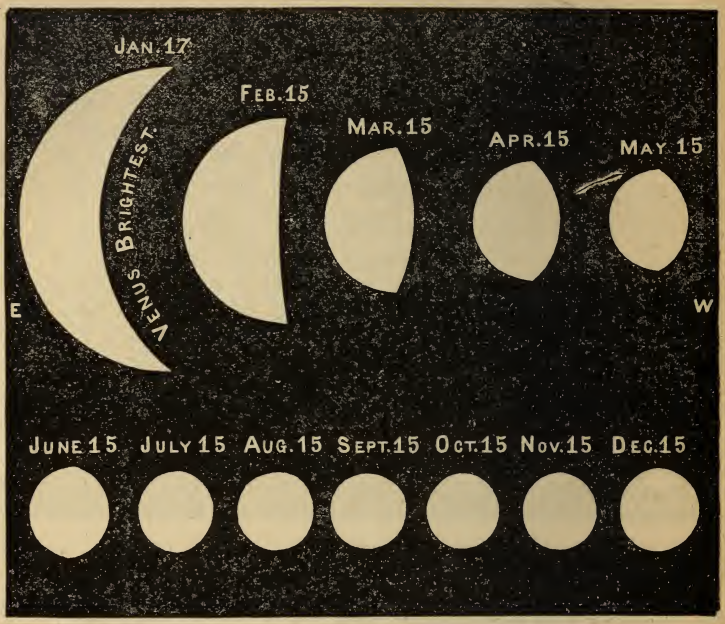
Showing its direct and retrograde motions. It retrogrades from March 4 to July 22.

THE PATH OF MARS, WHEN NEAR THE OPPOSITION,

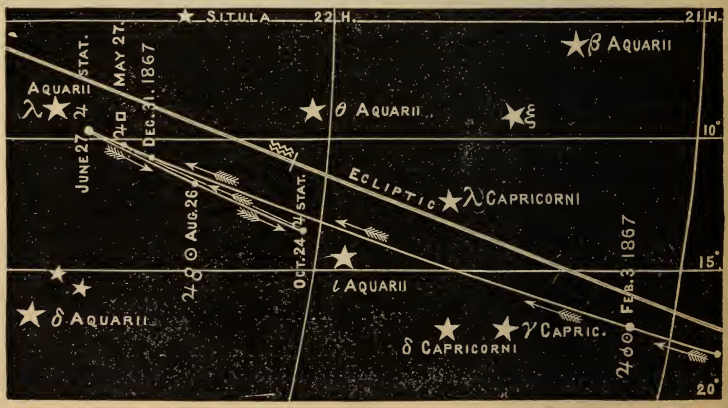


Showing his direct and retrograde motions. He retrogrades, or moves westward, from December 2, 1866, to February 18. 1867. He then moves eastward the rest of the year.

PHASES OF VENUS.



THE PATH OF JUPITER IN THE SKY,



Showing his direct and retrograde motions. He moves back, or towards the west, past the stars, from June 27 to October 24. At other times he moves eastward.

1st MONTH. JANUARY, 1867. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M. BOSTON.	H. M. NEW YORK.	H. M. WASHT'ON.	H. M. CHARLES'N.
New Moon	5	7 46 ev.	7 31 ev.	7 22 ev.	7 10 ev.
First Quarter	13	11 50 mo.	11 38 mo.	11 26 mo.	11 14 mo.
Full Moon	20	2 52 mo.	2 40 mo.	2 28 mo.	2 16 mo.
Third Quarter ...	27	10 3 mo.	9 51 mo.	9 39 mo.	9 27 mo.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S. ° ′ ″	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	H. W. Boston	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	H. W. N. York	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'n, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises	H. W. Ch'ton	Sun on Merid. D. H. M. S.
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	1	Tu	23 0 25	7 30	4 38	3 19	8 26	7 25	4 43	3 16	5 11	7 19	4 49	3 13	7 3	5 5	3 4	4 26	1 12 3 50
2	2	W	22 55 12	7 30	4 39	4 15	9 15	7 25	4 44	4 11	6 1	7 19	4 50	4 8	7 3	5 6	3 57	5 15	1 12 7 24
3	3	Th	22 49 30	7 30	4 40	5 7	10 1	7 25	4 45	5 4	6 47	7 19	4 51	4 59	7 3	5 7	4 47	6 1	2 12 10 23
4	4	Fr	22 43 22	7 30	4 41	5 58	10 50	7 25	4 46	5 54	7 32	7 19	4 52	5 49	7 3	5 7	5 37	6 50	3 12 11 22
5	5	Sa	22 36 47	7 30	4 42	sets.	11 36	7 25	4 47	sets.	8 12	7 19	4 52	sets.	7 3	5 8	sets.	7 36	4 12 morn.
6	6	1	22 29 45	7 29	4 43	5 47	morn.	7 25	4 48	5 51	8 55	7 19	4 53	5 55	7 4	5 9	6 6	8 10	5 12 morn.
7	7	M	22 22 16	7 29	4 44	6 44	0 10	7 25	4 49	6 47	9 35	7 19	4 54	6 50	7 4	5 10	7 0	8 49	6 12 1
8	8	Tu	22 14 21	7 29	4 45	7 42	0 49	7 24	4 50	7 45	10 15	7 19	4 55	7 47	7 4	5 11	7 55	9 30	7 12 2
9	9	W	22 5 59	7 29	4 46	8 41	1 30	7 24	4 51	8 45	10 54	7 19	4 56	8 47	7 4	5 12	8 52	10 12	8 12 3
10	10	Th	21 57 12	7 29	4 47	9 44	2 12	7 24	4 52	9 45	11 38	7 19	4 57	9 46	7 4	5 12	9 49	10 54	9 12 4
11	11	Fr	21 47 59	7 29	4 48	10 48	2 54	7 24	4 53	10 48	morn.	7 19	4 58	10 47	7 3	5 13	10 47	11 40	10 12 5
12	12	Sa	21 38 20	7 28	4 50	11 53	3 40	7 23	4 54	11 52	0 16	7 18	4 59	11 51	7 3	5 14	11 47	morn.	11 12 6
13	13	2	21 28 17	7 28	4 51	morn.	4 30	7 23	4 55	morn.	1 18	7 18	5 0	morn.	7 3	5 15	morn.	0 30	morn. 12 7
14	14	M	21 17 49	7 28	4 52	0 58	5 28	7 23	4 56	0 56	2 14	7 18	5 1	0 54	7 3	5 16	0 48	1 28	1 12 8
15	15	Tu	21 6 56	7 27	4 53	2 5	6 30	7 22	4 57	2 3	3 16	7 18	5 2	2 0	7 3	5 17	1 51	2 30	2 12 9
16	16	W	20 55 39	7 27	4 54	3 13	7 39	7 22	4 59	3 10	4 24	7 17	5 3	3 6	7 3	5 18	2 55	3 39	3 12 10
17	17	Th	20 43 58	7 26	4 55	4 19	8 46	7 21	5 0	4 16	5 31	7 17	5 5	4 11	7 2	5 19	3 59	4 46	4 12 11
18	18	Fr	20 31 53	7 26	4 56	5 24	9 49	7 21	5 1	5 20	6 35	7 16	5 6	5 15	7 2	5 20	5 3	5 49	5 12 morn.
19	19	Sa	20 19 26	7 25	4 58	rises.	10 48	7 21	5 2	rises.	7 32	7 16	5 7	rises.	7 2	5 21	rises.	6 48	6 12 0
20	20	3	20 6 35	7 24	4 59	5 54	11 40	7 20	5 3	5 57	8 23	7 15	5 8	6 0	7 2	5 21	6 10	7 40	7 12 1
21	21	M	19 53 22	7 24	5 0	7 0	ev. 28	7 19	5 4	7 3	9 15	7 15	5 9	7 5	7 1	5 22	7 12	8 28	8 12 2
22	22	Tu	19 39 46	7 23	5 1	8 8	1 14	7 18	5 5	8 10	10 0	7 14	5 10	8 11	7 1	5 23	8 16	9 14	9 12 3
23	23	W	19 25 49	7 22	5 3	9 12	2 1	7 17	5 7	9 13	10 43	7 14	5 11	9 13	7 0	5 24	9 15	10 1	10 12 4
24	24	Th	19 11 30	7 22	5 4	10 14	2 45	7 17	5 8	10 14	11 27	7 13	5 12	10 14	7 0	5 25	10 13	10 45	11 12 5
25	25	Fr	18 56 49	7 21	5 5	11 14	3 28	7 16	5 9	11 14	ev. 13	7 12	5 13	11 13	7 0	5 26	11 9	11 28	ev. 12 6
26	26	Sa	18 41 49	7 20	5 6	morn.	4 13	7 16	5 10	morn.	1 0	7 12	5 15	morn.	6 59	5 27	morn.	morn.	1 12 7
27	27	4	18 26 27	7 19	5 8	0 13	5 5	7 15	5 11	0 11	1 51	7 11	5 16	0 9	6 58	5 28	0 3	1 5	2 12 8
28	28	M	18 10 46	7 18	5 9	1 10	5 56	7 14	5 13	1 7	2 42	7 10	5 17	1 5	6 58	5 29	0 56	1 56	3 12 9
29	29	Tu	17 54 45	7 17	5 10	2 6	6 50	7 13	5 14	2 3	3 39	7 9	5 18	2 0	6 57	5 30	1 49	2 50	4 12 10
30	30	W	17 38 25	7 16	5 12	2 59	7 46	7 12	5 15	2 55	4 31	7 8	5 19	2 52	6 57	5 31	2 40	3 46	5 12 11
31	31	Th	17 21 45	7 15	5 13	3 52	8 43	7 12	5 16	3 48	5 28	7 8	5 20	3 44	6 56	5 32	3 32	4 43	6 12 12

2d MONTH. FEBRUARY, 1867. 28 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M. BOSTON.	H. M. NEW YORK.	H. M. WASHT'N.	H. M. CHARLES'N.
New Moon	4	1 32 ev.	1 20 ev.	1 8 ev.	0 56 ev.
First Quarter	11	8 56 ev.	8 44 ev.	8 32 ev.	8 20 ev.
Full Moon	18	2 57 ev.	2 45 ev.	2 33 ev.	2 21 ev.
Third Quarter	26	6 48 mo.	6 36 mo.	6 24 mo.	6 12 mo.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. BOSTON.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N. YORK.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. CH'TON.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark. D.	H. M. S.
			° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			
32	1	Fr	17 4 48	7 14	5 14	4 40	9 32	7 11	5 18	4 36	6 18	7 7	5 21	4 31	6 55	5 33	4 19	5 32	1	12 13	52
33	2	Sa	16 47 32	7 13	5 15	5 27	10 20	7 10	5 19	5 23	7 6	7 6	5 23	5 19	6 55	5 34	5 6	6 20	9	12 14	29
34	3	5	16 29 59	7 12	5 16	6 8	11 5	7 9	5 20	6 5	7 48	7 5	5 24	6 1	6 54	5 34	5 50	7 5	17	12 14	16
35	4	M	16 12 9	7 11	5 18	sets.	11 46	7 7	5 21	sets.	8 28	7 4	5 25	sets.	6 53	5 35	sets.	7 46	25	12 13	18
36	5	Tu	15 54 2	7 10	5 19	6 35	morn.	7 6	5 22	6 36	9 11	7 3	5 26	6 39	6 52	5 36	6 45	8 24			
37	6	W	15 35 39	7 9	5 21	7 37	0 24	7 5	5 23	7 39	9 52	7 2	5 27	7 40	6 52	5 37	7 43	9 6			
38	7	Th	15 17 0	7 8	5 22	8 42	1 6	7 4	5 25	8 42	10 40	7 1	5 28	8 42	6 51	5 38	8 43	9 48			
39	8	Fr	14 58 5	7 6	5 23	9 46	1 48	7 3	5 26	9 45	11 14	7 0	5 29	9 44	6 50	5 39	9 42	10 3[illegible]			
40	9	Sa	14 38 55	7 5	5 24	10 51	2 32	7 2	5 27	10 49	morn.	6 59	5 30	10 47	6 49	5 40	10 43	11 17			
41	10	6	14 19 31	7 4	5 25	11 55	3 17	7 1	5 28	11 53	0 2	6 58	5 32	11 50	6 48	5 41	11 43	morn.			
42	11	M	13 59 53	7 2	5 26	morn.	4 7	7 0	5 30	morn.	0 54	6 57	5 33	morn.	6 47	5 42	morn.	0 7			
43	12	Tu	13 40 0	7 1	5 28	1 1	5 7	6 58	5 31	0 58	1 53	6 55	5 34	0 55	6 47	5 43	0 45	1 7			
44	13	W	13 19 55	7 0	5 29	2 7	6 12	6 57	5 32	2 3	2 58	6 54	5 35	2 0	6 46	5 44	1 48	2 12			
45	14	Th	12 59 36	6 59	5 30	3 10	7 23	6 56	5 34	3 6	4 8	6 53	5 36	3 2	6 45	5 45	2 50	3 23			
46	15	Fr	12 39 5	6 57	5 32	4 9	8 32	6 55	5 35	4 5	5 17	6 52	5 38	4 1	6 44	5 46	3 49	4 32			
47	16	Sa	12 18 22	6 56	5 33	5 3	9 35	6 53	5 36	4 59	6 21	6 51	5 39	4 56	6 43	5 47	4 44	5 35			
48	17	7	11 57 28	6 54	5 35	5 51	10 31	6 52	5 37	5 48	7 16	6 49	5 40	5 45	6 42	5 48	5 35	6 31			
49	18	M	11 36 22	6 53	5 36	rises.	11 19	6 51	5 39	rises.	8 2	6 48	5 41	rises.	6 41	5 48	rises.	7 19			
50	19	Tu	11 15 4	6 52	5 38	6 52	ev. 5	6 49	5 40	6 53	8 50	6 47	5 42	6 54	6 40	5 49	6 57	8 5			
51	20	W	10 53 36	6 50	5 39	7 56	0 47	6 48	5 41	7 56	9 33	6 46	5 44	7 57	6 39	5 50	7 57	8 47			
52	21	Th	10 31 59	6 48	5 40	8 58	1 29	6 46	5 43	8 57	10 14	6 44	5 45	8 56	6 37	5 51	8 54	9 29			
53	22	Fr	10 10 11	6 47	5 42	9 59	2 11	6 45	5 44	9 57	10 53	6 43	5 46	9 56	6 36	5 52	9 51	10 11			
54	23	Sa	9 48 14	6 45	5 43	10 58	2 52	6 44	5 45	10 56	11 36	6 42	5 47	10 53	6 35	5 53	10 46	10 52			
55	24	8	9 26 9	6 44	5 45	11 55	3 36	6 42	5 46	11 52	ev. 22	6 40	5 48	11 49	6 34	5 54	11 40	11 36			
56	25	M	9 3 54	6 42	5 46	morn.	4 24	6 41	5 48	morn.	1 11	6 38	5 49	morn.	6 33	5 55	morn.	ev. 24			
57	26	Tu	8 41 32	6 41	5 47	0 50	5 15	6 39	5 49	0 46	2 1	6 37	5 51	0 43	6 32	5 56	0 32	1 15			
58	27	W	8 19 1	6 39	5 49	1 42	6 11	6 38	5 50	1 39	2 57	6 36	5 52	1 34	6 31	5 57	1 22	2 11			
59	28	Th	7 56 24	6 38	5 50	2 32	7 8	6 37	5 51	2 28	3 53	6 34	5 53	2 24	6 30	5 58	2 12	3 8			

3d MONTH. MARCH, 1867. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	H. M.	NEW YORK.	H. M.	WASHTON.	H. M.	CHARLES'N.	D.	H. M.	Sun on Merid. H. M. S.
New Moon	6	4	51 mo.	4	42 mo.	3	30 mo.	4	18 mo.	1	12	12 34
First Quarter	13	4	3 mo.	3	51 mo.	3	39 mo.	3	27 mo.	9	12	10 45
Full Moon	20	4	11 mo.	3	59 mo.	3	47 mo.	3	35 mo.	17	12	8 33
Third Quarter....	28	3	2 mo.	2	50 mo.	2	38 mo.	2	26 mo.	25	12	6 7

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S. ° ′ ″	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun risks. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	H. W. Boston H. M.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun risks. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon risks. H. M.	H. W. N. York H. M.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun risks. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun risks. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises H. M.	H. W. Ch'ton H. M.
60	1	Fr	7 33 39	6 36	5 51	3 20	8 7	6 35	5 53	3 16	4 51	6 33	5 54	3 12	6 28	5 59	3 0	4 7
61	2	Sa	7 10 48	6 35	5 52	4 3	9 0	6 34	5 53	3 59	5 45	6 32	5 55	3 56	6 27	5 59	3 44	5 0
62	3	9	6 47 51	6 33	5 53	4 44	9 50	6 32	5 54	4 41	6 32	6 30	5 56	4 37	6 26	6 0	4 27	5 50
63	4	M	6 24 48	6 31	5 54	5 21	10 36	6 30	5 55	5 19	7 21	6 29	5 57	5 16	6 25	6 0	5 8	6 36
64	5	Tu	6 1 40	6 30	5 55	5 57	11 20	6 29	5 56	5 55	8 2	6 27	5 57	5 53	6 23	6 1	5 47	7 20
65	6	W	5 38 26	6 28	5 56	sets.	11 59	6 27	5 57	sets.	8 44	6 26	5 58	sets.	6 22	6 1	sets.	7 59
66	7	Th	5 15 8	6 26	5 57	7 34	morn.	6 25	5 58	7 34	9 27	6 24	5 59	7 34	6 21	6 2	7 33	8 41
67	8	Fr	4 51 47	6 25	5 58	8 41	0 41	6 24	5 59	8 39	10 12	6 23	6 0	8 38	6 20	6 3	8 34	9 26
68	9	Sa	4 28 21	6 23	5 59	9 48	1 26	6 22	6 0	9 45	10 52	6 21	6 1	9 43	6 19	6 3	9 37	10 10
69	10	10	4 4 52	6 21	6 0	10 53	2 10	6 20	6 1	10 51	11 43	6 20	6 2	10 48	6 17	6 4	10 39	10 58
70	11	M	3 41 20	6 20	6 2	12 0	2 58	6 19	6 2	11 57	morn.	6 18	6 3	11 53	6 16	6 5	11 42	11 52
71	12	Tu	3 17 46	6 18	6 3	morn.	3 52	6 17	6 3	morn.	0 38	6 17	6 4	morn.	6 15	6 6	morn.	morn.
72	13	W	2 54 9	6 16	6 4	1 4	4 54	6 16	6 4	1 0	1 41	6 15	6 5	0 56	6 13	6 6	0 43	0 54
73	14	Th	2 30 31	6 14	6 5	2 3	6 3	6 14	6 5	1 59	2 49	6 13	6 6	1 55	6 12	6 7	1 43	2 3
74	15	Fr	2 6 51	6 13	6 6	2 57	7 10	6 12	6 6	2 53	3 55	6 12	6 7	2 49	6 11	6 8	2 37	3 10
75	16	Sa	1 43 10	6 11	6 7	3 44	8 18	6 11	6 8	3 40	5 2	6 10	6 8	3 37	6 10	6 9	3 26	4 18
76	17	11	1 19 29	6 9	6 9	4 28	9 17	6 9	6 9	4 25	6 3	6 9	6 9	4 23	6 8	6 9	4 14	5 17
77	18	M	0 55 47	6 7	6 10	rises.	10 10	6 7	6 10	rises.	6 56	6 7	6 10	rises.	6 7	6 10	rises.	6 10
78	19	Tu	0 32 5	6 6	6 11	5 40	10 58	6 6	6 11	5 40	7 41	6 6	6 11	5 40	6 6	6 11	5 42	6 58
79	20	W	0 8 24	6 4	6 12	6 43	11 39	6 4	6 12	6 42	8 21	6 4	6 12	6 42	6 4	6 12	6 41	7 39
80	21	Th	N. 15 17	6 2	6 13	7 44	ev. 19	6 2	6 13	7 43	9 5	6 3	6 13	7 42	6 3	6 12	7 38	8 19
81	22	Fr	0 38 57	6 0	6 14	8 45	1 0	6 1	6 14	8 42	9 46	6 1	6 14	8 40	6 1	6 13	8 34	9 0
82	23	Sa	1 2 36	5 59	6 15	9 42	1 40	5 59	6 15	9 40	10 22	5 59	6 15	9 37	5 59	6 14	9 28	9 40
83	24	12	1 26 12	5 57	6 17	10 39	2 21	5 58	6 16	10 35	11 3	5 58	6 16	10 32	5 58	6 14	10 21	10 21
84	25	M	1 49 47	5 55	6 18	11 32	3 1	5 56	6 17	11 29	11 46	5 56	6 17	11 25	5 57	6 15	11 13	11 1
85	26	Tu	2 13 19	5 53	6 19	morn.	3 47	5 54	6 18	morn.	ev. 33	5 54	6 18	morn.	5 56	6 16	morn.	11 47
86	27	W	2 36 49	5 52	6 20	0 25	4 38	5 52	6 19	0 21	1 25	5 53	6 19	0 17	5 55	6 16	0 5	ev. 38
87	28	Th	3 0 15	5 50	6 21	1 12	5 32	5 51	6 20	1 9	2 18	5 51	6 19	1 4	5 54	6 17	0 52	1 32
88	29	Fr	3 23 38	5 48	6 22	1 57	6 29	5 49	6 21	1 53	3 15	5 50	6 20	1 49	5 52	6 18	1 37	2 29
89	30	Sa	3 46 58	5 46	6 23	2 39	7 26	5 47	6 22	2 35	4 11	5 48	6 21	2 32	5 51	6 19	2 21	3 26
90	31	13	4 10 13	5 45	6 24	3 13	8 24	5 46	6 23	3 14	5 9	5 47	6 22	3 11	5 50	6 19	3 2	4 24

4th MONTH. APRIL, 1867. 30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.
New Moon	4	5 20 ev.
First Quarter	11	10 25 mo.
Full Moon	18	6 22 ev.
Third Quarter.. .	26	9 17 ev.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California.				CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.				Sun on Merid. or noon mark.
			° ′ ″	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. BOSTON	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N YORK	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. CH'TON	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES	H. W. CH'TON	D. H. M. S.
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
91	1	M	4 33 23	5 43	6 25	3 52	9 15	5 44	6 24	3 50	6 1	5 46	6 23	3 48	5 48	6 20	3 41	5 15		1 12 3 58
92	2	Tu	4 56 29	5 41	6 27	4 27	10 1	5 42	6 26	4 26	6 50	5 44	6 24	4 25	5 47	6 21	4 20	6 1		9 12 1 39
93	3	W	5 19 30	5 40	6 28	5 0	10 52	5 41	6 27	5 0	7 36	5 42	6 25	5 0	5 46	6 21	4 58	6 52		17 11 59 35
94	4	Th	5 42 25	5 38	6 29	sets.	11 34	5 39	6 28	sets.	8 16	5 41	6 26	sets.	5 45	6 22	sets.	7 34		25 11 57 54
95	5	Fr	6 5 14	5 36	6 30	7 32	morn.	5 37	6 29	7 30	9 4	5 39	6 27	7 29	5 43	6 23	7 23	8 18		
96	6	Sa	6 27 56	5 35	6 31	8 41	0 18	5 36	6 30	8 38	9 50	5 37	6 28	8 36	5 42	6 23	8 27	9 4		
97	7	14	6 50 32	5 33	6 32	9 50	1 4	5 34	6 31	9 46	10 36	5 36	6 29	9 43	5 41	6 24	9 32	9 54		
98	8	M	7 13 1	5 31	6 33	10 56	1 54	5 33	6 32	10 52	11 29	5 34	6 30	10 48	5 39	6 25	10 36	10 47		
99	9	Tu	7 35 23	5 30	6 34	11 58	2 47	5 31	6 33	11 54	morn.	5 33	6 31	11 49	5 38	6 26	11 37	11 41		
100	10	W	7 57 37	5 28	6 36	morn.	3 41	5 30	6 34	morn.	0 27	5 31	6 32	morn.	5 37	6 26	morn.	morn.		
101	11	Th	8 19 42	5 26	6 37	0 55	4 43	5 28	6 35	0 51	1 30	5 30	6 33	0 47	5 36	6 27	0 34	0 43		
102	12	Fr	8 41 40	5 25	6 38	1 45	5 50	5 26	6 36	1 41	2 36	5 28	6 34	1 38	5 34	6 28	1 27	1 50		
103	13	Sa	9 3 28	5 23	6 39	2 29	6 57	5 25	6 37	2 26	3 42	5 27	6 35	2 23	5 33	6 28	2 14	2 57		
104	14	15	9 25 8	5 21	6 40	3 9	7 58	5 24	6 38	3 6	4 43	5 25	6 36	3 4	5 32	6 29	2 58	3 58		
105	15	M	9 46 38	5 20	6 41	3 44	8 55	5 22	6 39	3 42	5 40	5 24	6 37	3 41	5 31	6 30	3 37	4 55		
106	16	Tu	10 7 58	5 18	6 42	4 16	9 45	5 20	6 40	4 15	6 31	5 23	6 38	4 15	5 30	6 31	4 14	5 45		
107	17	W	10 29 9	5 16	6 43	4 48	10 30	5 19	6 41	4 48	7 15	5 21	6 39	4 49	5 28	6 31	4 50	6 30		
108	18	Th	10 50 9	5 15	6 45	rises.	11 12	5 17	6 42	rises.	7 54	5 20	6 40	rises.	5 27	6 32	rises.	7 12		
109	19	Fr	11 10 58	5 13	6 46	7 31	11 51	5 16	6 43	7 28	8 34	5 18	6 41	7 26	5 26	6 33	7 18	7 51		
110	20	Sa	11 31 36	5 12	6 47	8 29	ev. 29	5 14	6 44	8 26	9 16	5 17	6 42	8 23	5 25	6 33	8 13	8 29		
111	21	16	11 52 3	5 10	6 48	9 25	1 10	5 13	6 45	9 21	9 56	5 16	6 42	9 17	5 24	6 34	9 6	9 10		
112	22	M	12 12 18	5 9	6 49	10 18	1 51	5 11	6 46	10 14	10 35	5 14	6 43	10 10	5 23	6 35	9 57	9 51		
113	23	Tu	12 32 22	5 7	6 50	11 6	2 32	5 10	6 47	11 2	11 16	5 13	6 44	10 57	5 21	6 36	10 45	10 32		
114	24	W	12 52 13	5 6	6 51	11 53	3 16	5 8	6 48	11 49	ev. 1	5 11	6 45	11 45	5 20	6 36	11 32	11 16		
115	25	Th	13 11 51	5 4	6 52	morn.	4 3	5 7	6 49	morn.	0 50	5 10	6 46	morn.	5 19	6 37	morn.	ev. 3		
116	26	Fr	13 31 17	5 3	6 53	0 35	4 55	5 6	6 50	0 31	1 42	5 9	6 47	0 28	5 18	6 38	0 16	0 55		
117	27	Sa	13 50 29	5 1	6 55	1 14	5 50	5 4	6 51	1 10	2 36	5 8	6 48	1 7	5 17	6 38	0 57	1 50		
118	28	17	14 9 28	5 0	6 56	1 49	6 40	5 3	6 52	1 47	3 32	5 6	6 49	1 44	5 16	6 39	1 36	2 40		
119	29	M	14 28 13	4 58	6 57	2 23	7 43	5 2	6 53	2 21	4 28	5 5	6 50	2 20	5 15	6 40	2 14	3 43		
120	30	Tu	14 46 43	4 57	6 58	2 56	8 40	5 0	6 55	2 55	5 25	5 4	6 51	2 55	5 14	6 41	2 52	4 40		

5th MONTH. # MAY, 1867. **31 DAYS.**

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	BOSTON. H. M.	NEW YORK. H. M.	WASH'TON. H. M.	CHARLES'N. H. M.
New Moon	4	2 56 mo.	2 44 mo.	2 32 mo.	2 20 mo.
First Quarter	10	5 20 ev.	5 8 ev.	4 56 ev.	4 44 ev.
Full Moon	18	9 8 mo.	8 56 mo.	8 44 mo.	8 32 mo.
Third Quarter	26	0 38 ev.	0 26 ev.	0 14 ev.	0 2 ev.

Sun on Merid. or noon mark. D.	H. M. S.
1	11 57 0
9	11 56 17
17	11 56 10
25	11 56 39

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N. ° ′ ″	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	H. W. Boston H. M.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; Philadelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	H. W. N York H. M.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon rises. H. M.	H. W. Ch'ton. H. M.
121	1	W	15 4 59	4 56	7 0	3 30	9 32	4 59	6 56	3 30	6 18	5 2	6 52	3 30	5 13	6 42	3 30	5 32
122	2	Th	15 23 3	4 54	7 1	4 5	10 22	4 58	6 57	4 6	7 8	5 1	6 53	4 7	5 12	6 43	4 10	6 22
123	3	Fr	15 40 47	4 53	7 2	4 43	11 11	4 56	6 58	4 45	7 53	5 0	6 54	4 46	5 11	6 44	4 52	7 11
124	4	Sa	15 58 18	4 52	7 3	sets.	11 57	4 55	6 59	sets.	8 42	4 59	6 55	sets.	5 10	6 45	sets.	7 57
125	5	**18**	16 15 33	4 51	7 4	8 40	morn.	4 54	7 0	8 36	9 33	4 58	6 56	8 33	5 9	6 45	8 21	8 47
126	6	M	16 32 31	4 49	7 5	9 47	0 47	4 53	7 1	9 43	10 24	4 57	6 57	9 38	5 8	6 46	9 25	9 40
127	7	Tu	16 49 13	4 48	7 6	10 48	1 40	4 52	7 2	10 44	11 17	4 55	6 58	10 39	5 7	6 47	10 26	10 35
128	8	W	17 5 38	4 47	7 7	11 41	2 35	4 51	7 3	11 37	morn.	4 54	6 59	11 34	5 7	6 47	11 22	11 43
129	9	Th	17 21 47	4 46	7 8	morn.	3 43	4 49	7 4	morn.	0 16	4 53	7 0	morn.	5 6	6 48	morn.	morn.
130	10	Fr	17 37 38	4 44	7 9	0 28	4 29	4 48	7 5	0 25	1 16	4 52	7 1	0 22	5 5	6 49	0 12	0 29
131	11	Sa	17 53 11	4 43	7 10	1 10	5 31	4 47	7 6	1 7	2 17	4 51	7 2	1 5	5 4	6 49	0 57	1 31
132	12	**19**	18 8 26	4 42	7 11	1 47	6 31	4 46	7 7	1 45	3 17	4 50	7 2	1 44	5 3	6 50	1 39	2 31
133	13	M	18 23 23	4 41	7 12	2 20	7 32	4 45	7 8	2 19	4 17	4 49	7 3	2 18	5 2	6 51	2 16	3 32
134	14	Tu	18 38 1	4 40	7 13	2 51	8 26	4 44	7 9	2 51	5 11	4 49	7 4	2 51	5 2	6 51	2 52	4 26
135	15	W	18 52 20	4 39	7 14	3 22	9 15	4 43	7 10	3 23	6 1	4 48	7 5	3 24	5 1	6 52	3 27	5 15
136	16	Th	19 6 21	4 38	7 15	3 53	10 0	4 42	7 11	3 55	6 46	4 47	7 6	3 56	5 0	6 53	4 2	6 0
137	17	Fr	19 20 1	4 37	7 16	4 27	10 45	4 41	7 12	4 29	7 29	4 46	7 7	4 32	5 0	6 54	4 40	6 45
138	18	Sa	19 33 23	4 36	7 17	rises.	11 21	4 40	7 13	rises.	8 7	4 45	7 8	rises.	4 59	6 54	rises.	7 24
139	19	**20**	19 46 21	4 35	7 18	8 11	ev. 3	4 39	7 14	8 7	8 48	4 44	7 9	8 3	4 58	6 55	7 51	8 3
140	20	M	19 59 5	4 34	7 19	9 3	0 43	4 39	7 15	8 59	9 29	4 43	7 10	8 55	4 58	6 55	8 42	8 43
141	21	Tu	20 11 26	4 33	7 20	9 50	1 25	4 38	7 16	9 46	10 11	4 43	7 10	9 41	4 57	6 56	9 29	9 25
142	22	W	20 23 26	4 32	7 21	10 33	2 5	4 37	7 17	10 30	10 47	4 42	7 11	10 25	4 57	6 57	10 13	10 5
143	23	Th	20 35 5	4 31	7 22	11 12	2 47	4 36	7 18	11 9	11 31	4 41	7 12	11 5	4 56	6 57	10 55	10 47
144	24	Fr	20 46 23	4 31	7 23	11 48	3 32	4 36	7 19	11 46	ev. 18	4 41	7 13	11 43	4 56	6 58	11 34	11 32
145	25	Sa	20 57 20	4 30	7 24	morn.	4 20	4 35	7 20	morn.	1 7	4 40	7 14	morn.	4 55	6 59	morn.	ev. 20
146	26	**21**	21 7 55	4 29	7 25	0 23	5 11	4 34	7 20	0 21	1 57	4 39	7 14	0 18	4 55	7 0	0 12	1 11
147	27	M	21 18 9	4 29	7 26	0 56	6 7	4 34	7 21	0 55	2 53	4 39	7 15	0 54	4 54	7 0	0 49	2 7
148	28	Tu	21 28 0	4 28	7 27	1 28	7 4	4 33	7 22	1 27	3 49	4 38	7 16	1 27	4 54	7 1	1 25	3 4
149	29	W	21 37 29	4 27	7 28	2 1	8 4	4 32	7 23	2 1	4 46	4 38	7 17	2 2	4 54	7 1	2 3	4 4
150	30	Th	21 46 36	4 27	7 28	2 36	9 0	4 32	7 23	2 37	5 45	4 37	7 17	2 39	4 53	7 2	2 43	5 0
151	31	Fr	21 55 20	4 26	7 29	3 15	9 56	4 31	7 24	3 17	6 42	4 37	7 18	3 19	4 53	7 2	3 26	5 56

6th MONTH. **JUNE, 1867.** 30 DAYS.

Day of Year.	Day of Month	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California.				CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.				Sun on Merid. or noon mark.
				SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. BOSTON	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N.YORK	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. CH'TON.	
			° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.
152	1	Sa	22 3 42	4 25	7 30	3 59	10 52	4 31	7 24	4 2	7 36	4 36	7 19	4 5		4 52	7 3	4 15	6 52	1 11 57 31
153	2	22	22 11 40	4 25	7 30	sets.	11 43	4 30	7 25	sets.	8 25	4 36	7 19	sets.		4 52	7 3	sets.	7 43	2 11 58 54
154	3	M	22 19 15	4 25	7 31	8 32	morn.	4 30	7 26	8 28	9 23	4 36	7 20	8 24		4 52	7 4	8 11	8 36	3 12 0 32
155	4	Tu	22 26 27	4 24	7 32	9 31	0 36	4 30	7 26	9 27	10 13	4 35	7 21	9 23		4 52	7 4	9 10	9 28	4 12 1 12
156	5	W	22 33 16	4 24	7 32	10 23	1 28	4 29	7 27	10 20	11 5	4 35	7 21	10 16		4 52	7 5	10 6	10 22	25 12 2 15
157	6	Th	22 39 40	4 24	7 33	11 9	2 22	4 29	7 28	11 6	12 0	4 35	7 22	11 3		4 51	7 5	10 55	11 15	
158	7	Fr	22 45 41	4 23	7 33	11 47	3 15	4 29	7 28	11 45	morn.	4 34	7 23	11 43		4 51	7 6	11 37	morn.	
159	8	Sa	22 51 18	4 23	7 34	morn.	4 7	4 29	7 29	morn.	0 54	4 34	7 23	morn.		4 51	7 6	morn.	0 7	
160	9	23	22 56 31	4 23	7 35	0 23	5 5	4 28	7 30	0 22	1 51	4 34	7 24	0 21		4 51	7 7	0 18	1 5	
161	10	M	23 1 19	4 23	7 36	0 56	6 2	4 28	7 30	0 56	2 48	4 34	7 24	0 56		4 51	7 7	0 55	2 2	
162	11	Tu	23 5 44	4 22	7 36	1 27	6 59	4 28	7 31	1 28	3 43	4 34	7 25	1 28		4 51	7 8	1 31	2 59	
163	12	W	23 9 43	4 22	7 37	1 58	7 51	4 28	7 31	1 59	4 38	4 34	7 25	2 1		4 51	7 8	2 5	3 51	
164	13	Th	23 13 19	4 22	7 37	2 29	8 43	4 28	7 32	2 31	5 28	4 34	7 26	2 34		4 51	7 8	2 41	4 43	
165	14	Fr	23 16 30	4 22	7 38	3 4	9 31	4 28	7 32	3 7	6 17	4 34	7 26	3 10		4 51	7 9	3 19	5 31	
166	15	Sa	23 19 16	4 22	7 38	3 40	10 16	4 28	7 32	3 44	7 2	4 34	7 26	3 47		4 51	7 9	3 58	6 16	
167	16	24	23 21 37	4 22	7 38	rises.	10 59	4 28	7 33	rises.	7 42	4 34	7 27	rises.		4 51	7 9	rises.	6 59	
168	17	M	23 23 34	4 22	7 39	7 47	11 40	4 28	7 33	7 43	8 22	4 34	7 27	7 39		4 51	7 10	7 26	7 40	
169	18	Tu	23 25 6	4 22	7 39	8 32	ev. 19	4 28	7 33	8 28	9 5	4 34	7 28	8 24		4 51	7 10	8 12	8 19	
170	19	W	23 26 13	4 22	7 39	9 13	1 0	4 28	7 34	9 9	9 46	4 34	7 28	9 5		4 52	7 10	8 54	9 0	
171	20	Th	23 26 56	4 23	7 40	9 51	1 39	4 29	7 34	9 48	10 23	4 34	7 28	9 45		4 52	7 11	9 35	9 39	
172	21	Fr	23 27 14	4 23	7 40	10 25	2 21	4 29	7 34	10 22	11 4	4 34	7 28	10 20		4 52	7 11	10 12	10 21	
173	22	Sa	23 27 6	4 23	7 40	10 58	3 2	4 29	7 34	10 56	11 47	4 35	7 28	10 54		4 52	7 11	10 49	11 2	
174	23	25	23 26 34	4 23	7 40	11 29	3 47	4 29	7 34	11 28	ev. 33	4 35	7 29	11 28		4 52	7 11	11 24	11 47	
175	24	M	23 25 37	4 23	7 40	12 0	4 36	4 29	7 35	12 0	1 23	4 35	7 29	12 0		4 53	7 11	12 0	ev. 36	
176	25	Tu	23 24 16	4 24	7 41	morn.	5 29	4 30	7 35	morn.	2 15	4 35	7 29	morn.		4 53	7 11	morn.	1 29	
177	26	W	23 22 30	4 24	7 41	0 33	6 27	4 30	7 35	0 34	3 13	4 36	7 29	0 35		4 53	7 12	0 38	2 27	
178	27	Th	23 20 19	4 24	7 41	1 9	7 31	4 30	7 35	1 11	4 16	4 36	7 29	1 12		4 54	7 12	1 18	3 31	
179	28	Fr	23 17 44	4 25	7 40	1 49	8 33	4 29	7 35	1 52	5 18	4 37	7 29	1 54		4 54	7 12	2 3	4 33	
180	29	Sa	23 14 44	4 25	7 40	2 34	9 35	4 29	7 35	2 37	6 21	4 37	7 29	2 41		4 54	7 12	2 51	5 35	
181	30	26	23 11 19	4 26	7 40	3 26	10 34	4 29	7 35	3 30	7 19	4 37	7 29	3 34		4 55	7 12	3 47	6 34	

MOON'S PHASES.

		H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHTON.	CHARLES'N.
New Moon	D. 2	10 28	mo.	10 16 mo.	10 4 mo.	9 52 mo.
First Quarter	9	1 53	mo.	1 41 mo.	1 29 mo.	1 17 mo.
Full Moon	16	0 10	mo.	11 58 ev.	11 46 ev.	11 34 ev.
Third Quarter	25	0 45	mo.	0 33 mo.	0 21 mo.	0 9 mo.

7th MONTH. JULY, 1867. 31 DAYS.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California.				CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.				Sun on Merid.
			° ′ ″	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. BOSTON	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N YORK	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. CH'TON	SUN RISES.	SUN SKTS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. CH'TON	D. H. M. S.
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
182	1	M	23 7 31	4 26	7 40	sets.	11 30	4 32	7 35	sets.	8 10	4 38	7 29	sets.	7 30	4 55	7 12	sets.	7 30	1 12 3 29
183	2	Tu	23 3 17	4 26	7 40	8 10	morn.	4 32	7 35	8 7	9 8	4 38	7 29	8 3	8 21	4 55	7 12	7 51	8 21	2 12 4 53
184	3	W	22 58 40	4 27	7 40	9 0	0 21	4 33	7 34	8 57	9 59	4 39	7 29	8 54	9 13	4 56	7 12	8 44	9 13	3 12 5 49
185	4	Th	22 53 39	4 28	7 40	9 44	1 13	4 33	7 34	9 42	10 47	4 39	7 28	9 39	10 5	4 56	7 11	9 32	10 5	4 12 6 13
186	5	Fr	22 48 14	4 29	7 39	10 23	2 5	4 34	7 34	10 22	11 36	4 40	7 28	10 20	10 52	4 57	7 11	10 15	10 52	
187	6	Sa	22 42 25	4 29	7 39	10 57	2 52	4 35	7 34	10 56	morn.	4 41	7 28	10 56	11 44	4 57	7 11	10 54	11 44	
188	7	27	22 36 13	4 30	7 39	11 28	3 44	4 35	7 33	11 29	0 26	4 41	7 28	11 29	morn.	4 58	7 11	11 30	morn.	
189	8	M	22 29 37	4 30	7 38	morn.	4 30	4 36	7 33	morn.	1 18	4 42	7 27	morn.	0 30	4 58	7 11	morn.	0 30	
190	9	Tu	22 22 37	4 31	7 38	0 1	5 25	4 37	7 33	0 2	2 11	4 42	7 27	0 3	1 25	4 59	7 11	0 7	1 25	
191	10	W	22 15 15	4 32	7 38	0 32	6 19	4 37	7 32	0 34	3 5	4 43	7 27	0 36	2 19	4 59	7 10	0 43	2 19	
192	11	Th	22 7 29	4 33	7 37	1 5	7 15	4 38	7 32	1 8	4 0	4 44	7 26	1 11	3 15	5 0	7 10	1 19	3 15	
193	12	Fr	21 59 21	4 33	7 37	1 41	8 9	4 39	7 31	1 45	4 53	4 44	7 26	1 48	4 9	5 0	7 10	1 59	4 9	
194	13	Sa	21 50 50	4 34	7 36	2 19	9 0	4 39	7 31	2 23	5 44	4 45	7 26	2 27	5 0	5 1	7 9	2 39	5 0	
195	14	28	21 41 57	4 35	7 36	3 2	9 48	4 40	7 30	3 6	6 34	4 46	7 25	3 11	5 48	5 2	7 9	3 23	5 48	
196	15	M	21 32 41	4 36	7 35	3 48	10 33	4 41	7 30	3 52	7 18	4 46	7 24	3 56	6 33	5 2	7 9	4 9	6 33	
197	16	Tu	21 23 4	4 37	7 34	rises.	11 17	4 42	7 29	rises.	7 59	4 47	7 24	rises.	7 17	5 3	7 8	rises.	7 17	
198	17	W	21 13 5	4 37	7 34	7 53	11 57	4 43	7 29	7 49	8 40	4 48	7 23	7 46	8 35	5 3	7 8	7 35	7 57	
199	18	Th	21 2 43	4 38	7 33	8 29	ev. 36	4 44	7 28	8 26	9 23	4 49	7 23	8 23	9 23	5 4	7 7	8 14	8 36	
200	19	Fr	20 52 1	4 39	7 32	9 2	1 14	4 44	7 27	9 0	10 0	4 50	7 22	8 58	10 37	5 5	7 7	8 51	9 14	
201	20	Sa	20 40 58	4 40	7 31	9 33	1 55	4 45	7 26	9 32	10 37	4 51	7 21	9 31	11 17	5 5	7 6	9 27	9 55	
202	21	29	20 29 33	4 41	7 30	10 4	2 35	4 46	7 26	10 4	11 17	4 52	7 21	10 4	11 53	5 6	7 6	10 3	10 35	
203	22	M	20 17 48	4 42	7 30	10 35	3 18	4 47	7 25	10 36	ev. 3	4 52	7 20	10 36	ev. 3	5 6	7 5	10 38	11 18	
204	23	Tu	20 5 42	4 43	7 29	11 9	4 4	4 48	7 24	11 11	0 51	4 53	7 19	11 12	ev. 4	5 7	7 5	11 17	ev. 4	
205	24	W	19 53 17	4 44	7 28	11 45	4 58	4 48	7 23	11 48	1 45	4 54	7 18	11 50	0 58	5 8	7 4	11 57	0 58	
206	25	Th	19 40 31	4 45	7 27	morn.	6 0	4 49	7 23	morn.	2 43	4 55	7 18	morn.	2 0	5 8	7 4	morn.	2 0	1 9 12 4 53
207	26	Fr	19 27 26	4 46	7 26	0 27	7 4	4 50	7 22	0 29	3 49	4 56	7 17	0 32	3 4	5 9	7 3	0 42	3 4	2 12 5 49
208	27	Sa	19 14 1	4 47	7 25	1 13	8 13	4 51	7 21	1 17	4 57	4 57	7 16	1 20	4 13	5 10	7 2	1 32	4 13	3 12 6 13
209	28	30	19 0 17	4 48	7 24	2 8	9 19	4 52	7 20	2 12	6 5	4 58	7 15	2 17	5 19	5 10	7 1	2 29	5 19	
210	29	M	18 46 14	4 49	7 23	3 9	10 21	4 53	7 19	3 13	7 7	4 58	7 14	3 17	6 21	5 11	7 1	3 30	6 21	
211	30	Tu	18 31 55	4 50	7 22	sets.	11 17	4 54	7 18	sets.	7 59	4 59	7 13	sets.	7 17	5 12	7 0	sets.	7 17	
212	31	W	18 17 14	4 51	7 21	7 34	morn.	4 55	7 17	7 31	8 51	4 59	7 12	7 28	8 6	5 12	6 59	7 20	8 6	

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON. H. M.	NEW YORK. H. M.	WASHTON. H. M.	CHARLES'N. H. M.
New Moon	1	5 4 ev.	4 52 ev.	4 40 ev.	4 28 ev.	
First Quarter	8	0 47 ev.	0 35 ev.	0 23 ev.	0 11 ev.	
Full Moon	16	3 12 ev.	3 0 ev.	2 48 ev.	2 36 ev.	
Third Quarter...	24	9 52 mo.	9 40 mo.	9 28 mo.	9 16 mo.	
New Moon	30	11 59 ev.	11 47 ev.	11 35 ev.	11 23 ev.	

8th MONTH. AUGUST, 1867. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON. H. M.	NEW YORK. H. M.	WASHTON. H. M.	CHARLES'N. H. M.
First Quarter	7	1 15	2 24 mo.	2 12 mo.	2 0 mo.	1 48 mo.
Full Moon	15	5 53 mo.	5 41 mo.	5 29 mo.	5 17 mo.	
Third Quarter	22	4 38 ev.	4 26 ev.	4 14 ev.	4 2 ev.	
New Moon	29	8 21 mo.	8 9 mo.	7 57 mo.	7 45 mo.	

Day of Year.	Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun's decl. N	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. N. York	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun risks.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun risks.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Ch'ton	Sun on Merid. or noon mark. D.	H. M. S.
			° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			
213	1	Th	18 2 16	4 52	7 20	8 16	0 6	4 56	7 16	8 14	9 40	5 0	7 11	8 12	5 13	6 58	8 6	8 54	1	12	6 4
214	2	Fr	17 47 1	4 53	7 18	8 54	0 54	4 57	7 14	8 53	10 23	5 1	7 10	8 52	5 14	6 58	8 49	9 39	9	12	6 3
215	3	Sa	17 31 29	4 54	7 17	9 28	1 39	4 58	7 13	9 28	11 8	5 2	7 9	9 28	5 15	6 57	9 28	10 25	17	12	5 17
216	4	31	17 15 39	4 55	7 16	10 0	2 25	4 59	7 12	10 1	11 54	5 3	7 8	10 2	5 15	6 56	10 5	11 9	25	12	5 53
217	5	M	16 59 33	4 56	7 15	10 32	3 9	5 0	7 11	10 31	morn.	5 4	7 7	10 36	5 16	6 55	10 41	11 55			
218	6	Tu	16 43 10	4 57	7 14	11 6	3 55	5 1	7 10	11 9	0 41	5 5	7 6	11 11	5 17	6 54	11 19	morn.			
219	7	W	16 26 31	4 58	7 12	11 41	4 45	5 2	7 9	11 44	1 32	5 6	7 5	11 47	5 17	6 53	11 57	0 45			
220	8	Th	16 9 37	4 59	7 11	morn.	5 41	5 3	7 7	morn.	2 24	5 6	7 4	morn.	5 18	6 52	morn.	1 41			
221	9	Fr	15 52 26	5 0	7 10	0 18	6 33	5 4	7 6	0 22	3 20	5 7	7 2	0 26	5 19	6 51	0 37	2 33			
222	10	Sa	15 35 0	5 1	7 8	0 59	7 33	5 5	7 5	1 3	4 18	5 8	7 1	1 7	5 19	6 50	1 19	3 33			
223	11	32	15 17 20	5 2	7 7	1 44	8 27	5 6	7 4	1 48	5 12	5 9	7 0	1 52	5 20	6 49	2 5	4 27			
224	12	M	14 59 25	5 3	7 6	2 34	9 18	5 7	7 2	2 38	6 4	5 10	6 59	2 42	5 21	6 48	2 54	5 18			
225	13	Tu	14 41 15	5 4	7 4	3 26	10 5	5 8	7 1	3 29	6 51	5 11	6 58	3 33	5 21	6 47	3 45	6 5			
226	14	W	14 22 52	5 5	7 3	4 21	10 51	5 9	7 0	4 21	7 35	5 12	6 56	4 27	5 22	6 46	4 38	6 51			
227	15	Th	14 4 15	5 6	7 1	rises.	11 29	5 10	6 58	rises.	8 11	5 13	6 54	rises.	5 23	6 45	rises.	7 29			
228	16	Fr	13 45 24	5 7	7 0	7 36	ev. 10	5 11	6 57	7 35	8 55	5 14	6 53	7 33	5 23	6 44	7 28	8 10			
229	17	Sa	13 38 20	5 8	6 58	8 8	0 47	5 12	6 55	8 8	9 33	5 15	6 52	8 7	5 24	6 43	8 5	8 47			
230	18	33	13 7 3	5 10	6 57	8 38	1 28	5 13	6 54	8 38	10 13	5 16	6 51	8 39	5 25	6 42	8 39	9 28			
231	19	M	12 47 34	5 11	6 55	9 11	2 9	5 14	6 53	9 12	10 51	5 17	6 50	9 13	5 25	6 41	9 17	10 9			
232	20	Tu	12 27 52	5 12	6 54	9 46	2 52	5 15	6 51	9 48	11 36	5 17	6 48	9 50	5 26	6 40	9 57	10 52			
233	21	W	12 7 59	5 13	6 52	10 24	3 40	5 16	6 50	10 27	ev. 26	5 18	6 47	10 30	5 27	6 38	10 38	11 40			
234	22	Th	11 47 54	5 14	6 51	11 7	4 35	5 17	6 48	11 11	1 22	5 19	6 45	11 14	5 28	6 37	11 25	ev. 35			
235	23	Fr	11 27 38	5 15	6 49	11 58	5 37	5 17	6 47	morn.	2 23	5 20	6 44	morn.	5 28	6 36	morn.	1 37			
236	24	Sa	11 7 10	5 16	6 48	morn.	6 47	5 18	6 45	0 2	3 33	5 21	6 43	0 6	5 29	6 35	0 19	2 47			
237	25	34	10 46 32	5 17	6 46	0 54	7 58	5 19	6 44	0 58	4 43	5 22	6 41	1 2	5 30	6 34	1 15	3 58			
238	26	M	10 25 44	5 18	6 44	1 57	9 6	5 20	6 42	2 1	5 51	5 23	6 40	2 5	5 30	6 32	2 18	5 6			
239	27	Tu	10 4 46	5 19	6 43	3 3	10 5	5 21	6 41	3 7	6 51	5 24	6 38	3 10	5 31	6 31	3 21	6 5			
240	28	W	9 43 38	5 20	6 41	4 13	10 59	5 22	6 39	4 16	7 42	5 25	6 37	4 19	5 32	6 30	4 21	6 59			
241	29	Th	9 22 21	5 21	6 39	sets.	11 45	5 23	6 37	sets.	8 28	5 26	6 35	sets.	5 32	6 29	sets.	7 45			
242	30	Fr	9 0 55	5 22	6 38	7 24	morn.	5 24	6 36	7 23	9 16	5 26	6 34	7 23	5 33	6 28	7 21	8 29			
243	31	Sa	8 39 20	5 23	6 36	7 57	0 29	5 25	6 34	7 57	9 57	5 27	6 32	7 58	5 33	6 27	7 59	9 11			

9th MONTH. SEPTEMBER, 1867. 30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON. H. M.	NEW YORK. H. M.	WASH'TON. H. M.	CHARLES'N. H. M.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark. D.	H. M. S.
First Quarter	5						1	11 59 54
Full Moon	13		7 49 ev.	7 37 ev.	7 25 ev.	7 13 ev.	9	11 57 16
Third Quarter	20		10 21 ev.	10 9 ev.	9 57 ev.	9 45 ev.	17	11 54 28
New Moon	27		6 58 ev.	6 46 ev.	6 34 ev.	6 22 ev.	25	11 51 41

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N. ° ′ ″	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	H. W. Boston H. M.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun rises H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	H. W. N York H. M.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Mary'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	H. W. Ch'ton H. M.
244	1	35	8 17 37	5 24	6 35	8 17	1 11	5 26	6 33	8 20	10 37	5 28	6 31	8 23	5 34	6 25	8 34	9 55
245	2	M	7 55 45	5 26	6 33	9 4	1 55	5 27	6 31	9 7	11 20	5 29	6 29	9 9	5 35	6 24	9 15	10 38
246	3	Tu	7 33 47	5 27	6 31	9 39	2 38	5 28	6 29	9 41	morn.	5 30	6 28	9 44	5 35	6 22	9 53	11 22
247	4	W	7 11 41	5 28	6 29	10 16	3 22	5 29	6 28	10 19	0 7	5 31	6 26	10 23	5 36	6 21	10 33	morn.
248	5	Th	6 49 28	5 29	6 28	10 56	4 8	5 30	6 26	10 59	0 55	5 32	6 25	11 4	5 37	6 20	11 16	0 8
249	6	Fr	6 27 8	5 30	6 26	11 38	5 0	5 31	6 25	11 42	1 47	5 33	6 23	11 47	5 37	6 19	11 59	1 0
250	7	Sa	6 4 42	5 31	6 24	morn.	5 55	5 32	6 23	morn.	2 41	5 34	6 22	morn.	5 38	6 17	morn.	1 55
251	8	36	5 42 10	5 32	6 22	0 26	6 56	5 33	6 21	0 30	3 41	5 35	6 21	0 35	5 39	6 16	0 47	2 56
252	9	M	5 19 32	5 33	6 21	1 18	7 51	5 34	6 20	1 21	4 36	5 35	6 20	1 26	5 39	6 15	1 38	3 51
253	10	Tu	4 56 49	5 34	6 19	2 13	8 46	5 35	6 18	2 16	5 31	5 36	6 18	2 20	5 40	6 13	2 30	4 46
254	11	W	4 34 1	5 35	6 17	3 10	9 35	5 36	6 16	3 12	6 21	5 37	6 17	3 15	5 41	6 12	3 24	5 35
255	12	Th	4 11 9	5 36	6 15	rises.	10 20	5 37	6 15	rises.	7 6	5 38	6 15	rises.	5 41	6 11	rises.	6 20
256	13	Fr	3 48 11	5 37	6 14	6 9	11 4	5 38	6 13	6 8	7 47	5 39	6 14	6 8	5 42	6 9	6 5	7 4
257	14	Sa	3 25 10	5 38	6 12	6 40	11 44	5 39	6 11	6 40	8 26	5 40	6 12	6 40	5 43	6 8	6 40	7 44
258	15	37	3 2 5	5 39	6 10	7 13	ev. 21	5 40	6 9	7 14	9 8	5 41	6 10	7 15	5 43	6 7	7 18	8 21
259	16	M	2 38 57	5 40	6 8	7 47	1 3	5 41	6 8	7 49	9 49	5 42	6 9	7 51	5 44	6 5	7 56	9 3
260	17	Tu	2 15 45	5 41	6 7	8 26	1 47	5 42	6 6	8 28	10 31	5 43	6 7	8 31	5 45	6 4	8 39	9 47
261	18	W	1 52 31	5 43	6 5	9 8	2 33	5 43	6 4	9 11	11 15	5 44	6 6	9 14	5 45	6 2	9 25	10 33
262	19	Th	1 29 14	5 44	6 3	9 54	3 24	5 44	6 3	9 58	ev. 9	5 44	6 4	10 2	5 46	6 1	10 14	11 24
263	20	Fr	1 5 55	5 45	6 1	10 47	4 21	5 45	6 1	10 51	1 8	5 45	6 2	10 56	5 46	6 0	11 8	ev. 21
264	21	Sa	0 42 34	5 46	6 0	11 42	5 27	5 46	5 59	11 46	2 13	5 46	6 1	11 51	5 47	5 58	morn.	1 27
265	22	38	0 19 12	5 47	5 58	morn.	6 37	5 47	5 58	morn.	3 23	5 47	5 59	morn.	5 48	5 57	0 3	2 37
266	23	M	S. 4 12	5 48	5 56	0 50	7 45	5 48	5 56	0 54	4 30	5 48	5 58	0 57	5 48	5 56	1 9	3 45
267	24	Tu	0 27 36	5 49	5 54	1 56	8 50	5 49	5 54	1 59	5 35	5 49	5 56	2 2	5 49	5 54	2 12	4 50
268	25	W	0 51 1	5 50	5 53	3 4	9 46	5 50	5 53	3 7	6 32	5 50	5 54	3 9	5 50	5 53	3 16	5 46
269	26	Th	1 14 26	5 51	5 51	4 11	10 36	5 51	5 52	4 13	7 21	5 51	5 53	4 14	5 50	5 52	4 19	6 36
270	27	Fr	1 37 51	5 52	5 49	sets.	11 20	5 52	5 50	sets.	8 3	5 52	5 51	sets.	5 51	5 50	sets.	7 20
271	28	Sa	2 1 15	5 53	5 47	6 26	morn.	5 53	5 48	6 27	8 47	5 53	5 50	6 28	5 52	5 49	6 31	8 2
272	29	39	2 24 38	5 54	5 46	7 0	0 2	5 54	5 46	7 2	9 30	5 54	5 48	7 4	5 52	5 48	7 9	8 44
273	30	M	2 47 59	5 56	5 44	7 35	0 44	5 51	5 44	7 37	10 12	5 55	5 46	7 40	5 53	5 46	7 48	9 26

10th MONTH. OCTOBER, 1867. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHTON.	CHARLES'N.	Sun on Merid.	H. M. S.
First Quarter	5	1 33 ev.	1 21 ev.	1 9 ev.	0 57 ev.	1	11 49 42
Full Moon	13	8 40 mo.	8 28 mo.	8 16 mo.	8 4 mo.	9	11 47 20
Third Quarter...	20	4 33 mo.	4 21 mo.	4 9 mo.	3 57 mo.	17	11 45 26
New Moon	27	8 19 mo.	8 7 mo.	7 55 mo.	7 43 mo.	25	11 44 11

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S. ° ′ ″	Boston: Sun rises. H. M.	Boston: Sun sets. H. M.	Boston: Moon sets. H. M.	Boston: H. W. H. M.	New York City: Sun rises. H. M.	New York City: Sun sets. H. M.	New York City: Moon sets. H. M.	New York City: H. W. H. M.	Washington: Sun rises. H. M.	Washington: Sun sets. H. M.	Washington: Moon sets. H. M.	Washington: H. W. H. M.	Charleston: Sun rises. H. M.	Charleston: Sun sets. H. M.	Charleston: Moon sets. H. M.	Charleston: H. W. H. M.
274	1	Tu	3 11 19	5 57	5 42	8 10	1 26	5 56	5 43	8 13	10 48	5 55	5 43	8 17	10 6	5 54	5 45	8 27	10 49
275	2	W	3 34 37	5 58	5 40	8 50	2 6	5 57	5 41	8 53	11 33	5 56	5 42	8 57	10 49	5 54	4 44	9 9	11 35
276	3	Th	3 57 53	5 59	5 39	9 33	2 49	5 58	5 39	9 37	morn.	5 57	5 40	9 41	11 35	5 55	5 42	9 53	morn.
277	4	Fr	4 21 5	6 0	5 37	10 19	3 35	5 59	5 38	10 23	0 21	5 58	5 39	10 27	morn.	5 56	5 41	10 40	morn.
278	5	Sa	4 44 15	6 1	5 35	11 8	4 25	6 0	5 36	11 12	1 12	5 59	5 37	11 16	0 25	5 57	5 40	11 28	0 25
279	6	40	5 7 20	6 2	5 33	morn.	5 17	6 1	5 35	morn.	2 3	6 0	5 35	morn.	1 17	5 57	5 39	morn.	1 17
280	7	M	5 30 22	6 3	5 32	0 1	6 16	6 2	5 33	0 5	3 2	6 1	5 34	0 8	2 16	5 58	5 37	0 20	2 16
281	8	Tu	5 53 20	6 4	5 30	0 57	7 13	6 3	5 31	1 0	3 57	6 2	5 32	1 3	3 13	5 59	5 36	1 13	3 13
282	9	W	6 16 13	6 6	5 28	1 55	8 8	6 4	5 30	1 58	4 52	6 3	5 31	2 0	4 8	6 0	5 35	2 8	4 8
283	10	Th	6 39 0	6 7	5 27	2 54	8 59	6 5	5 28	2 56	5 44	6 4	5 29	2 58	4 59	6 0	5 33	3 3	4 59
284	11	Fr	7 1 43	6 8	5 25	3 55	9 47	6 7	5 27	3 56	6 33	6 5	5 28	3 57	5 47	6 1	5 32	4 0	5 47
285	12	Sa	7 24 20	6 9	5 23	4 58	10 32	6 8	5 25	4 58	7 17	6 6	5 26	4 58	6 32	6 2	5 31	4 58	6 32
286	13	41	7 46 50	6 10	5 22	rises.	11 17	6 9	5 23	rises.	7 59	6 7	5 25	rises.	7 17	6 2	5 30	rises.	7 17
287	14	M	8 9 14	6 11	5 20	6 23	11 57	6 10	5 22	6 26	8 42	6 8	5 23	6 28	7 57	6 3	5 29	6 35	7 57
288	15	Tu	8 31 32	6 13	5 19	7 5	ev. 42	6 11	5 20	7 8	9 28	6 9	5 22	7 11	8 42	6 4	5 27	7 21	8 42
289	16	W	8 53 42	6 14	5 17	7 51	1 29	6 12	5 19	7 55	10 14	6 10	5 21	7 58	6 5	6 5	5 26	8 10	9 29
290	17	Th	9 15 44	6 15	5 15	8 43	2 21	6 13	5 17	8 47	11 3	6 11	5 19	8 52	6 5	5 5	5 25	9 4	10 21
291	18	Fr	9 37 39	6 16	5 14	9 41	3 13	6 14	5 16	9 45	11 58	6 12	5 18	9 49	6 6	5 24	10 2	11 13	
292	19	Sa	9 59 25	6 17	5 12	10 43	4 11	6 15	5 14	10 46	ev. 58	6 13	5 16	10 51	6 7	5 23	11 3	ev. 11	
293	20	42	10 21 3	6 18	5 11	11 47	5 15	6 16	5 13	11 51	2 1	6 14	5 15	11 54	6 8	5 22	morn.	1 15	
294	21	M	10 42 32	6 20	5 9	morn.	6 23	6 18	5 12	morn.	3 9	6 15	5 14	morn.	6 9	5 21	0 5	2 23	
295	22	Tu	11 3 51	6 21	5 8	0 52	7 29	6 19	5 10	0 55	4 11	6 16	5 13	0 58	6 9	5 19	1 6	3 29	
296	23	W	11 25 0	6 22	5 6	1 59	8 28	6 20	5 9	2 1	5 13	6 18	5 11	2 3	6 10	5 18	2 8	4 28	
297	24	Th	11 45 59	6 23	5 5	3 5	9 21	6 21	5 7	3 6	6 7	6 19	5 10	3 7	6 11	5 17	3 10	5 21	
298	25	Fr	12 6 47	6 24	5 3	4 11	10 10	6 22	5 6	4 11	6 56	6 20	5 9	4 10	6 12	5 16	4 10	6 10	
299	26	Sa	12 27 25	6 26	5 2	5 14	10 54	6 23	5 4	5 13	7 37	6 21	5 8	5 12	6 13	5 15	5 9	6 54	
300	27	43	12 47 50	6 27	5 1	sets.	11 35	6 24	5 3	sets.	8 17	6 22	5 6	sets.	6 13	5 14	sets.	7 35	
301	28	M	13 8 4	6 28	4 59	6 7	morn.	6 26	5 2	6 10	9 1	6 23	5 5	6 13	6 14	5 13	6 22	8 15	
302	29	Tu	13 28 6	6 29	4 57	6 45	0 15	6 27	5 1	6 48	9 43	6 24	5 4	6 52	6 15	5 12	7 3	8 57	
303	30	W	13 47 55	6 31	4 57	7 26	0 57	6 28	4 59	7 30	10 24	6 25	5 2	7 34	6 16	5 11	7 47	9 39	
304	31	Th	14 7 30	6 32	4 55	8 12	1 39	6 29	4 58	8 16	11 3	6 26	5 1	8 20	6 17	5 10	8 32	10 20	

11th MONTH. NOVEMBER, 1867. 30 DAYS.

Day of Year.	Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun's decl S	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. N. York	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd. Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Ch'ton.
			° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
305	1	Fr	14 26 52	6 33	4 54	8 59	2 20	6 30	4 57	9 3	11 49	6 27	5 0	9 7	6 18	5 9	9 27	11 4
306	2	Sa	14 46 0	6 34	4 53	9 51	3 4	6 31	4 56	9 54	morn.	6 28	4 59	9 59	6 19	5 9	10 17	11 50
307	3	44	15 4 53	6 36	4 51	10 45	3 50	6 32	4 54	10 48	0 36	6 29	4 58	10 52	6 19	5 8	11 8	morn.
308	4	M	15 23 32	6 37	4 50	11 41	4 40	6 34	4 53	11 43	1 27	6 31	4 57	11 46	6 20	5 7	12 0	0 40
309	5	Tu	15 41 55	6 38	4 49	morn.	5 33	6 35	4 52	morn.	2 19	6 32	4 56	morn.	6 21	5 6	morn.	1 33
310	6	W	16 0 3	6 39	4 48	0 39	6 28	6 36	4 51	0 41	3 14	6 33	4 55	0 44	6 22	5 5	0 54	2 28
311	7	Th	16 17 55	6 41	4 47	1 39	7 23	6 37	4 50	1 40	4 8	6 34	4 54	1 41	6 23	5 4	1 48	3 23
312	8	Fr	16 35 30	6 42	4 45	2 40	8 18	6 38	4 49	2 40	5 2	6 35	4 53	2 41	6 24	5 4	2 43	4 18
313	9	Sa	16 52 48	6 43	4 44	3 43	9 10	6 40	4 48	3 43	5 55	6 36	4 52	3 42	6 25	5 3	3 40	5 10
314	10	45	17 9 49	6 44	4 43	4 48	9 59	6 41	4 47	4 47	6 45	6 37	4 51	4 46	6 26	5 2	4 39	5 59
315	11	M	17 26 32	6 46	4 42	rises.	10 50	6 42	4 46	rises.	7 34	6 38	4 50	rises.	6 27	5 2	rises.	6 50
316	12	Tu	17 42 57	6 47	4 41	5 43	11 36	6 43	4 45	5 47	8 18	6 39	4 49	5 50	6 27	5 1	6 7	7 36
317	13	W	17 59 4	6 48	4 40	6 34	ev. 24	6 44	4 44	6 38	9 11	6 40	4 48	6 42	6 28	5 0	7 1	8 24
318	14	Th	18 14 52	6 49	4 39	7 31	1 16	6 46	4 43	7 35	10 2	6 41	4 47	7 39	6 29	5 0	7 59	9 16
319	15	Fr	18 30 21	6 51	4 39	8 34	2 9	6 47	4 42	8 38	10 51	6 43	4 47	8 42	6 30	4 59	9 1	10 9
320	16	Sa	18 45 30	6 52	4 38	9 40	3 3	6 48	4 41	9 43	11 48	6 44	4 46	9 47	6 31	4 59	10 4	11 3
321	17	46	19 0 19	6 53	4 37	10 46	4 0	6 49	4 40	10 49	ev. 47	6 45	4 45	10 52	6 32	4 58	11 6	12 0
322	18	M	19 14 48	6 54	4 36	11 52	5 0	6 50	4 39	11 54	1 47	6 46	4 44	11 56	6 33	4 58	morn.	ev. 60
323	19	Tu	19 28 57	6 56	4 35	morn.	6 3	6 51	4 39	morn.	2 49	6 47	4 44	morn.	6 34	4 57	0 6	2 3
324	20	W	19 42 44	6 57	4 34	0 58	7 3	6 53	4 38	0 59	3 48	6 48	4 43	1 0	6 35	4 57	1 6	3 3
325	21	Th	19 56 9	6 58	4 34	2 1	7 59	6 54	4 38	2 1	4 44	6 49	4 43	2 2	6 36	4 56	2 3	3 59
326	22	Fr	20 9 13	6 59	4 33	3 4	8 53	6 55	4 37	3 4	5 38	6 50	4 42	3 3	6 37	4 56	3 0	4 53
327	23	Sa	20 21 55	7 0	4 32	4 6	9 42	6 56	4 36	4 5	6 28	6 51	4 42	4 3	6 38	4 56	3 56	5 42
328	24	47	20 34 14	7 2	4 32	5 8	10 27	6 57	4 36	5 6	7 12	6 52	4 41	5 3	6 38	4 55	4 52	6 27
329	25	M	20 46 11	7 3	4 31	6 7	11 10	6 58	4 35	6 4	7 52	6 53	4 40	6 1	6 39	4 55	5 46	7 10
330	26	Tu	20 57 44	7 4	4 31	sets.	11 51	6 59	4 35	sets.	8 34	6 55	4 40	sets.	6 40	4 55	sets.	7 51
331	27	W	21 8 54	7 5	4 30	6 5	morn.	7 0	4 35	6 9	9 18	6 56	4 40	6 13	6 41	4 55	6 33	8 31
332	28	Th	21 19 39	7 6	4 30	6 52	0 31	7 2	4 34	6 56	9 59	6 57	4 40	7 0	6 42	4 54	7 20	9 11
333	29	Fr	21 30 1	7 7	4 30	7 42	1 11	7 3	4 34	7 46	10 36	6 58	4 39	7 51	6 43	4 54	8 10	9 54
334	30	Sa	21 30 57	7 8	4 29	8 35	1 54	7 4	4 34	8 39	11 18	6 59	4 39	8 42	6 44	4 54	9 0	10 36

MOON'S PHASES.		BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHTON.	CHARLES'N.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D. H. M. S.
First Quarter	4	9 43 mo.	9 31 mo.	9 19 mo.	9 7 mo.	1 11 43 42
Full Moon	11	8 26 ev.	8 14 ev.	8 2 ev.	7 50 ev.	9 11 43 57
Third Quarter	18	0 22 ev.	0 10 ev.	11 58 mo.	11 46 mo.	17 11 45 6
New Moon	26	0 27 mo.	0 15 mo.	0 3 mo.	11 51 ev.	25 11 47 8

12th MONTH. DECEMBER, 1867. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASH'TON.	CHARLES'N.
First Quarter	4	5 36 mo.	5 24 mo.	5 12 mo.	5 0 mo.	
Full Moon	11	7 26 mo.	7 14 mo.	7 2 mo.	6 50 mo.	
Third Quarter	17	10 50 ev.	10 38 ev.	10 26 ev.	10 14 ev.	
New Moon	25	6 55 ev.	6 43 ev.	6 31 ev.	6 19 ev.	

Sun on Merid.	D.	H. M. S.
	1	11 49 12
	9	11 52 31
	17	11 56 18
	25	12 0 17

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd. Virg'n, Ken'y, Missouri, and California.				CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.			
				SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. BOSTON	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N YORK	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. CH'TON
			° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
335	1	48	21 49 29	7 10	4 29	9 31	2 36	7 5	4 34	9 34	morn.	7 0	4 39	9 37		6 45	4 54	9 47	11 19
336	2	M	21 58 36	7 11	4 29	10 27	3 19	7 6	4 33	10 30	0 4	7 1	4 39	10 32		6 45	4 54	10 40	morn.
337	3	Tu	22 7 18	7 12	4 28	11 25	4 3	7 7	4 33	11 27	0 50	7 2	4 38	11 29		6 46	4 54	11 34	0 3
338	4	W	22 15 33	7 13	4 28	morn.	4 53	7 8	4 33	morn.	1 40	7 2	4 38	morn.		6 47	4 54	morn.	0 53
339	5	Th	22 23 23	7 14	4 28	0 23	5 45	7 9	4 32	0 24	2 31	7 3	4 38	0 25		6 48	4 54	0 28	1 45
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341	7	Sa	22 37 43	7 16	4 28	2 28	7 37	7 11	4 32	2 27	4 22	7 5	4 38	2 26		6 49	4 54	2 23	3 37
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344	10	Tu	22 55 51	7 18	4 28	5 49	10 25	7 14	4 32	5 46	7 11	7 8	4 38	5 43		6 52	4 54	5 32	6 25
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348	14	Sa	23 13 46	7 22	4 28	8 32	1 58	7 16	4 33	8 35	10 40	7 11	4 39	8 39		6 55	4 55	8 49	9 58
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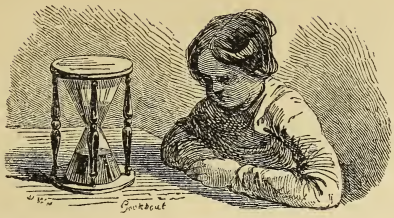


EVERY hour that flits so slowly
Has its task to do or bear;
Luminous the crown, and holy,
If thou set each gem with care.

Hours are golden links, God's token,
Reaching heaven; but one by one
Use them, lest the chain be broken
Ere thy pilgrimage be done.

George, or Answered Prayer.

George was a child of believing parents. He descended from a long line of believing ancestry, and thus was heir of the promises and prayers which belong to the "children's children." Every thing that parental love and assiduity could do for him, was done; and George grew up as fine a lad as could be found. He was correct in his principles, correct in his speech, correct in all his habits. The mistake of a dime in his accounts, when in business, would have put him to a month's labor rather than not to have discovered it. Full of energy, he was more than ordinarily successful in getting a situation which promised well for this life.

Strange it is that this very sense of correctness often antagonizes the doctrines of the cross. It shrinks from them as something too hard and humbling. He could not understand, he said, the faith of his fathers; it was beyond his calculations—fore-knowledge and free-will, trinity in unity, the cross and the crown; and so he drifted to where all these are set aside, an easier faith.

"Well, my son," said his father, after many a faithful conversation, "if you are determined to go, I can do no more. We will talk no more over it; but your mother and I shall never cease to pray for you." George remained dutiful and affectionate; the parents loving with a depth of yearning tenderness which none but parents know.

George was taken ill. He rallied, but slowly. He left the desk,

and gave himself up to air and exercise. He was better, but not well. There was a certain something, no one could tell exactly what, which indicated failing. The doctors advised a journey—time, rest. A leisurely excitement would bring him up, they said; there was nothing to fear, every thing to hope.

His letters were buoyant with youthful spirits, and all contained, "better, mother; better, father;" until, after a longer interval, came a telegram, short, sharp, decisive: "George is ill; come," etc., mentioning a far-off western village. The parents set off on their long and unlooked-for journey. Amid bewildering snow-storms they pushed rapidly on; no pause, night or day, until they reached the dear object of their quest.

But such a greeting! "Dear mother," said the dying young man, "I have found your Saviour." George lived many days, the parents hoping against hope, and rejoicing in the joy of the lost one found. Just how and where the Good Shepherd found his lamb, was deferred until he had more strength to tell the blessed story; but the strength never came, and it remains to be told in the glory that shall be revealed. There were a few days of blessed communion, parents and child, with Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, all barriers broken down, and each with each tasting the sweets of redeeming love. Their wrestling prayer was answered; but how little did they expect to find its answer in a far-off village of the West. H. C. K.

A WORLDLY spirit says, "Time is short; take your fill: live while you can." A narrow religious spirit says, "All pleasure here is a snare, and dangerous; keep out of it altogether." Christianity says, in opposition to the one, "Use the world;" in opposition to the other, "Do not abuse it. All things are yours. Take them and use them; but never let them interfere with the higher life which you are called to lead. A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things that he possesses."

It is therefore a distinct duty to use life while we are here. We are citizens of the world; we may not shrink from it. We must share its dangers, duties, joys, and sorrows. Time is short; therefore opportunities are so much the more valuable. There is an infinite value stamped upon them. *Use* the world; but then it is a duty equally distinct to live *above* the world. An unworldly spirit will hold all things as not its own, in the perpetual conviction that they will not last. It is not to put life and God's lovely world aside with self-torturing hand. It is to have the world, and not let the world have you; to be its master, and not its slave; to have Christ hidden in the heart, calming all, and making all else seem by comparison poor and small.

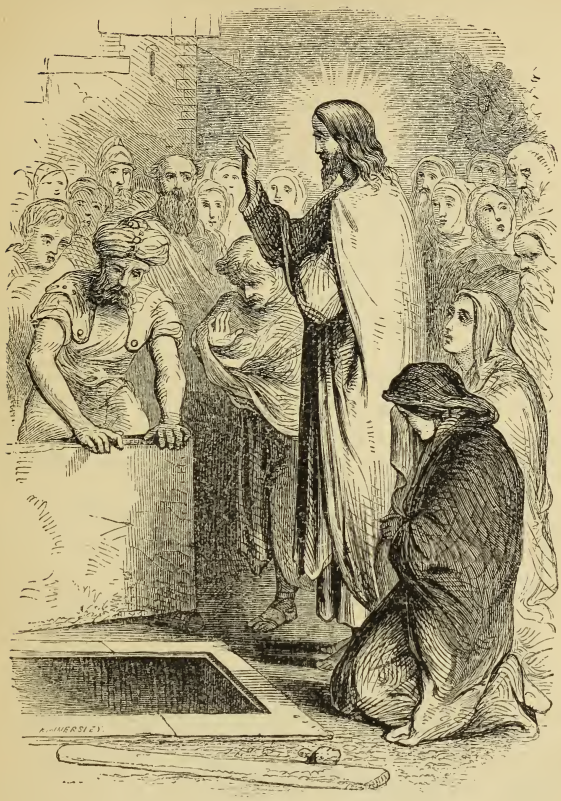
Snow, snow, snow! What a simple, careless, thoughtless, aimless motion has a snow-flake. It rests on a leaf and lights on the ground

and touches the fences with such a quiet, dainty softness. If any one should ask what is the most harmless and innocent thing on earth, we might say, A snow-flake. And yet what a power is in it. When it fills the air, neither hunter or pilot, guide or watchman is any better than a blind man. When it pours over the hills and lurks down in the valleys, it will in a single night entrench itself, and bid defiance to human strength. All the kings of the earth could not enforce an edict upon mankind, "Let labor cease." But this white-flowered light-infantry clears out the field, drives men home, and puts a continent under ban. It is a despiser of old landmarks, unites all properties, covers up fences, hides paths and roads, doing in one day what the engineers and laborers of the whole earth could not do in years.

In a few weeks another silent force will come, and the victorious army of snow-flakes will be vanquished. A rain-drop is stronger than a snow-flake. One by one they will give up and descend into the earth, and dwell among the roots; and the bud will open its eye, the leaf shall lift up its head, the grass shall wave its spear, and the forests hang out their banners. How significant these slow, silent, resistless powers of God's truth in the world. "For as the rain cometh down, and the snow from heaven, and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth, and maketh it bring forth and bud, that it may give seed to the sower and bread to the eater; so shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth: it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it."

Not more Excitement, but more Piety.

Preaching that stirs us up to a sense of the peril of men under the law, and urges our responsibility in relation to it, possesses great power for a time; but these feelings quickly wear out. It is impossible for even the best of people to live long under the influence of an excited conscience. They cannot bear it a great while. A reaction is sure to come. What we need is, to be brought into a more fervent love of God, more overflowing joy in the Holy Ghost, more of that faith which feeds and rests on Christ; then the church will have food, not for forty days, but for forty years. We need an average level of feeling and action many times higher than that at present, where the feelings grow out of a higher class of Christian experience, which does not wear out. These promote health, and never leave the body and mind to that languor which necessarily succeeds excitement. They keep up the spiritual tone, and make Christian effort hearty and constant—a "needs be" of the "new man."



THERE is sorrow in the happy household at Bethany. Lazarus is sick, and Jesus is away beyond Jordan. The sisters hasten to send a messenger with the simple tidings, "Lord, behold, he whom thou lovest is sick." How beautiful is their confidence in him. They do not urge him to come; they only tell their need, sure that this will be enough. He does not leave and forsake them whom he loves. "This sickness is not unto death," was his answer; and yet, ere the messenger returned, Lazarus was dead. Could it be their divine Friend had deceived them, or had been deceived himself? Why had he not made the issue certain by himself coming; or if aught had hindered, by speaking that word which he had spoken for others, and they had been saved? But was it not like many a divine promise, which seems to us

for the moment utterly to fail, because we know not the resources of divine love?

Two days the Lord abode in Peræa. On the third day he set out for Bethany. Lazarus had been buried four days. Tarrying outside the town, Martha heard of his coming, and went to meet him, exclaiming, "Lord, if thou hadst been here, my brother had not died." Mary came, and falling on her knees, cried, "Lord, if thou hadst been here, my brother had not died;" for it is the bitterest drop in their cup of anguish, that all this might have been otherwise. And how often, during that four days of sorrow, must this thought have been in their hearts and this word upon their lips.

"Thy brother shall rise again."

"I know that he shall rise again in the resurrection of the last day," said Martha.

"*I* am the resurrection and the life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live: and whosoever liveth and believeth in me, shall never die." Wonderful and glorious words! taking no account of temporal death, but lifting the believer above death, and making him a present partaker of everlasting life. In me is victory over the grave; in me is life eternal: by faith in me, *that* becomes yours which makes death not to be death, but only the transition to a higher life.

At the sight of so much grief around him, the sisters and friends weeping, Jesus himself was borne away with this great tide of sorrow, and went with the mourners to the grave. It was a cave. Such were commonly the family vaults of the Jews. Sometimes the entrance of these was on a level, sometimes there was a descent to them by steps. This was probably the case at Lazarus' grave, from the stone being said to lie *on* the tomb.

"Lazarus, come forth," is the quickening word; at which life returns to the dead. "And he that was bound hand and foot with grave-clothes came forth." "Loose him, and let him go;" and here the narrative ends, leaving us to imagine their joy who received their dead from the grave—a joy which, among the mourners of all time, was well-nigh theirs alone. K.

Heard From.

A clergyman residing in the country was unexpectedly called upon to preach on a Thanksgiving morning in a city church. He was a humble, self-distrustful man of God, and felt himself unfit to minister to so refined and intelligent an audience. What could *he* say to interest or profit them? But it was plainly his Master's will, and he cast

himself on his Master's promises for help. Thus feeling, he preached; and long did he look back upon that morning's labor with mortification and abasement.

Years went by. One day as he was cutting cornstalks in his field, a carriage came along. It stopped by the stone wall, and a gentleman called out, "Are you the Rev. Mr. —— ?"

"That is my name, sir."

"I am thankful to see you. I am glad to have the opportunity of thanking you for that Thanksgiving sermon which you preached at —— more than twenty years ago. It was just what I needed. It met my case. I never forgot it, and always hoped I should some time meet you to express my thanks to you for it."

Ah, little did this good man ever expect to hear thus from his sermon. So our works do follow us; and sometimes, long years after, they overtake us on our pilgrimage with blessing and encouragement.

K.

Soap and Water.

The neatness, order, and cleanliness of the poorer classes in Paris is as remarkable as it is refreshing. In the meanest eating-house the most delicate stomach would not be offended, nor the nicest garment soiled. The woman who serves you wears a clean dress, a fresh cap, and a tidy apron. You will have a napkin that reminds you of a sheet,

and in nine cases out of ten flowers will be set before you. Ten children may be in the next room; but instead of animated dirt heaps, such as one sees in most cities, these children could be kissed with impunity. The boot-black, from the nature of his occupation, appears to be on less familiar terms with soap and water than any other of the human family, and in England and America holds his rag and dirt as prerogatives: but the Paris boot-black is always a man; he is always clad in a uniform, generally of blue plush, and any lady might shake hands with him without gloves and without fear. The workmen also have a uniform, or rather, they all dress alike, with white pants and blue blouses. There must be some law against rags, for the very beggars wear the same white pants and blue frocks, cheap and coarse, but decent-looking until utterly worn out. The old women who sell gimcracks at street corners, and even the fat fishmongers in their greasy stalls, look fresh and blooming as possible in their starched white caps and clean calicoes.

The minor morals of soap and suds are surely not without their value, and that labor and poverty are not necessarily inseparable from dirt, is worth a voyage across the Atlantic to learn. Can't the cheap commodity, *cleanliness*, be somehow imported into this country, and peddled pretty extensively?

Education, to be Useful,

Must, as far as possible, be made simple, limited, practicable, acceptable to the learner, adapted to his character and wants, and brought home to his particular case by *subdivision* and *selection*. The first step should be for the interested to study, and as far as possible to ascertain the peculiar bent and capacity of a boy's mind. This being done, he should be put upon a course of intellectual and physical training corresponding, as far as possible, to that for which nature seems to have designed him; but in all cases a preparatory elementary education, such as is furnished by our common schools, must be made a prerequisite even to qualify him to inquire; and the more thorough this preparatory training is made, the better it is for the student.

"Resolve to be a rich man. Whatever else you get, be sure to get wealth," said a father to his son; "that will give you influence in the world: and remember, where there's a will, there's a way."

"But, father," said the lad seriously, "'how hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of heaven.' Does not the good book say it is 'easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven?'"

"When He shall Appear, We shall be like Him."

Oh mean may seem this house of clay,
  Yet 't was the Lord's abode;
Our feet may mourn this thorny way,
  Yet here Immanuel trod.

This fleshly robe the Lord did wear,
  This watch the Lord did keep;
These burdens sore the Lord did bear,
  These tears the Lord did weep.

Our very frailty brings us near
  Unto the Lord of heaven;
To every grief, to every tear,
  Such glory strange is given.

But not this earthly robe alone
  Shall link us, Lord, to thee;
Not always in the tear and groan
  Shall thy dear kindred be.

We shall be reckoned for thine own,
  Because thy heaven we share;
Because we sing around thy throne,
  And thy bright raiment wear.

Christ's Dwelling-places.

The Lord Jesus *is* everywhere, but he is not said to *dwell* everywhere. Dwelling, with regard to him, implies preference, and abiding with him, delight. First then, he dwells in heaven; and this marks the place; yea, this makes it. "Where I am, there shall my servants be." Secondly, he dwells in his church. "This," he says, "is my rest for ever; here will I dwell." Thirdly, he dwells in the sanctuary. "In all *places* where I record my name, I will come unto thee, and I will bless thee." "*Where* two or three are gathered together in my name, there am *I* in the midst of them." And there his people have found him, and exclaimed, "Surely God is in this place." Fourthly, he dwells in the heart. "My son," he says, "give me thy heart;" and from every believer he obtains what he demands. Christ dwells "in his heart by faith."

As in elder life we are filled with a strange and tender yearning for the spot where our childhood was passed, so do not the redeemed ones in heaven feel drawn with tenderness and love towards this earth, where the soul spent its childhood and took its first steps in the divine life?

Rest on Established Truths.

"Is it right and wise to read on both sides of religious questions?"

I could not reply, No; for that is the very advice given by the Romish church, which we so much blame. But remember, the questions of religious truth are interminable, and a lifetime would scarcely suffice to even pass the outworks of them all. Next, very few minds are in possession of the means or of the severe mental training which qualifies to set out as an original discoverer of the truth; so that, if we cannot begin with a large number of truths, which must be considered as first principles and settled, life must be one perpetual state of uncertainty.

On the other hand, to *refuse* to examine when doubts arise, is spiritual suicide; and I do not see how, on this principle, any progress in truth could ever have been made.

One consolation, however, at once suggests itself. The condition of arriving at truth is not severe habits of investigation, but innocence of life and nobleness of heart. Truth is felt, not reasoned out; and if there be any truths which are only appreciable by the acute understanding, we may be sure at once that they do not constitute the soul's life, nor error in these the soul's death: for instance, the metaphysics of God's being, the "plan of salvation," the exact distinction between the divine and human in God's person. On all these questions you may read until the brain is dizzy and the heart's action is stopped, so that of course the mind is bewildered; but on subjects of right and wrong, divine and diabolic, noble and base, I believe sophistry cannot puzzle so long as the heart and life are right.

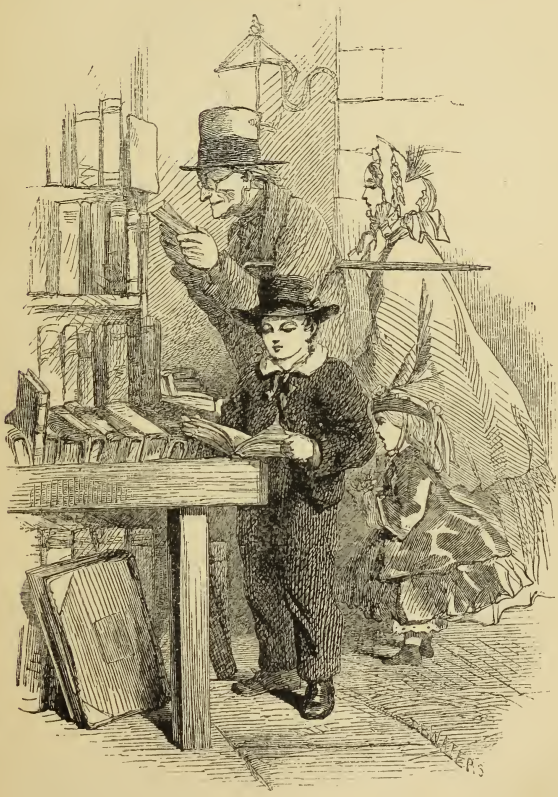
I should say therefore,

1. Remember how much is certain. Is there any doubt about the Sermon on the Mount? whether, for instance, the Beatitudes are true to fact—whether the pure in heart shall see God? any doubt whether to have the mind of Christ be salvation and rest? Well, if the life-truths are certain, you may be content to leave much, if God will, to unfold itself slowly; you can quietly wait for eternity to settle it.

2. The only thing that can be said is broadly this: I would not read controversially. In this bewildered age, an age in which, like Diana's worshippers, all are crying out loudly, the greater part not knowing why, or what the questions really are, it seems to me that the more we confine ourselves to simple duties the better. Be assured that there is little to be known here, much to be borne, something to be done.

Try rather to live upon the truths you have for certain, and let them become firmer and firmer. How can you expect to fathom ques-

tions which the wisest of the age have been fathoming in vain? This conviction once settled, I think we shall become content to wait—a great lesson—and let God teach us by degrees, instead of fancying we can find it all out by effort. We are anxious to know *all about* God, and meanwhile we never think of knowing *God.* God, instead of theology, is what we need to believe in.



"My son is so fond of reading," said a mother, "he reads every thing and everywhere;" and she was not the first mother who seemed to feel a flush of pride at this sign of intellectual precocity in her child.

Reading is no doubt the door of information and enlightenment, and a taste for reading a source of pleasure and delightful employment

for leisure hours that might be worse used: but let it never be forgotten, that it is a taste which needs much training; first, in regard to the selection of books, and then as to the amount read.

Books, to be of real profit, either to strengthen or inform, must be judiciously *selected.* The swarm of books which yearly issue from the press make this imperative; for, besides the positively bad books—books too which distil a *slow* poison, trashy and frivolous books—there are others which are unwholesome, because they contain so little nutriment, not enough to grow by. They let down rather than lift up the mental powers. They form easy reading, to be sure, only *too easy.* A book is all the better for being above the average thought, in order to raise up and help forward. That is one object of reading. It is a great advantage for parents to read to and with their children, for they can interest and interpret books to them far above their ordinary understanding; and one valuable book gone over in this way is worth a dozen read by a child himself.

Regard also the *amount* read. I tremble for a child "always reading;" for to be always a passive recipient induces mental sloth, confusion, and repression. Overfeeding is as bad for the mind as for the body. Indeed I have known bright boys killed by intellectual gluttony—killed, I mean, for the real business of life. Instead of becoming strong, wise, influential men, as might have been expected, they grew up do-nothings, bitterly disappointing their friends. Real work was a task. Purpose and will seemed wanting. The fibre of the mind never toughening, as it cannot do except through exertion and use, could do little more than support their load of book knowledge, without ever attempting to turn it to any useful or profitable account. K.

To blame is easy enough; with some, it is all of a piece with the hardness of their temperaments; but to do this delicately, how shall we learn that? I answer, *Love;* and then say what you will. Men will bear any thing if love be there.

Putting Off.

It was my lot, said a shipmaster, to fall in with that ill-fated steamer the Central America. Night was closing in, the sea rolling high, but I hailed the crippled steamer, and asked if they needed help.

"I am in a sinking condition," said Capt. Hernden.

"Had you not better send your passengers on board directly?" I asked.

"Will you not lay by me till morning?" asked the captain.

"I will try," I said; "but had you not better send your passengers on board *now?*"

"Lay by me till morning," was the answer.

I tried to; but in one hour and a half after, the steamer and its living freight went down, and almost every one found a grave in the great deep. But for this putting off, *all* might have been saved.

Another wreck and another warning on the shifting and bottomless sands of *Delay*. As there are times and seasons in life when safety or success all depend upon a prompt recognition of "now or never;" so in the soul's history, *now* is the accepted time, *now* is the day of salvation, when Christ is distinctly offered to us for our acceptance or rejection. Every thing is imperilled by delay. There is not a moment to spare. Adverse currents and bewildering judgments may bear us away, and the opportunity be for ever lost of laying hold on the great anchor of hope for a lost and dying world.

Somebody says, Let every farmer who has boys provide them a *workshop*. We say, Let every *father* have a workshop, or work-room, or work-bench, where the boys may gratify their longing for tools, and incarnate their restless activity in "something to do." It should be made pleasant, attractive, and comfortable. If room enough, there can be a work-bench and vice, a shaving horse, and perhaps a small foot-lathe, two or three planes, augurs of different sizes, a few chisels, drawing-knife, saw, and hammer. For those who cannot afford the whole, a part would answer; and to those who can, other tools might

be added, the cost of the tools being but a trifle compared with the advantages gained, one of which is a real progress in *practical education.* It has been said the best inheritance a man can leave his children is not money to maintain them, but the *ability to help and take care of themselves.*

A young man who can at any time mend sofa, chair, rocker, sled, harness, or tin ware, set the clock, repair an umbrella, whitewash a wall, paper a room, and do a hundred other small jobs, will get through the world far more comfortably and thriftily than one who is constantly obliged to send for a mechanic. Besides all this, and greater still, is the moral influence of tools in furnishing boys something cheerful to do in stormy weather or leisure hours, and thus weakening any temptation to attend those places of diversion which so often lay the foundation of life-long harm to character.

Forty-five.

By the time a man has reached forty-five or thereabouts, he lies as comfortably in his habits as the silkworm in its cocoon. He is contented with his old friends. He loves the fields which he sees every day, and would not exchange them for Niagara or the Alps. There is a certain even-handed justice in Time; and for what he takes away, he gives us something in return. He robs us of elasticity, and in its place brings tranquillity and repose—the mild autumnal weather of the soul. He takes away hope, but he gives us memory. One has seen the good and the evil that are in the world, its ups and its downs, and has learned to be uncensorious and humane; for in middle age, provided the man has been a good one, along with this mental tranquillity there comes a corresponding sweetness of the moral atmosphere. He has a hearty "amen" for every good wish, and in the worst cases leans to a verdict of Not proven. He is chary of imputing a sweeping and cruel blame, and has a certain grave humor which has pity lying at the bottom.

On the whole, I take it that middle age is a happier period than youth. In the entire circle of the year there are no days so delightful as those of a fine October, when the trees are bare to the mild heavens, and the red leaves bestrew the road, and you can feel the breath of winter moving—no days so calm, so tenderly solemn, and with such a reverent meekness in the air. There is an "unrest which men miscall delight," and of that unrest youth is for the most part composed. From that, middle age is free. The setting suns of youth are crimson and gold; the setting suns of middle age

> "Do take a sober coloring from an eye
> That hath kept watch o'er man's mortality."

By a law of the state of Maine, any person who shall, to the acceptance of the selectmen, place a trough by the roadside, into which a stream of water shall be kept constantly running, is entitled to an annual deduction of three dollars from his taxes; and who will not say that it is wise and enlightened legislation? I am sure the state fathers had an eye not only to comfort, but to beauty and picturesqueness. It is a statute too well becoming a state in the front ranks of temperance, which, if severe and scrutinizing in its prohibitions against liquor, is ever ready to furnish a cup of cold water to man and beast. Drinking fountains opened at convenient places in our towns, cities, railway sta-

tions, and wherever there is sufficient travel to warrant it, would do more to undermine the profits of dram-shops and beer saloons than almost any thing else that can be done. In a thousand cases it is mere thirst to be assuaged: and who does not know that in hot summer days about the hardest thing for a laborer or traveller to get is a drink of water, pure, sparkling, dripping, cold; the very sight of which bathes and refreshes the panting body and cools the hot blood.

Half of the Widow's Mite.

A gentleman called upon a rich friend for some charity.

"Yes, I must give you my mite," said the rich man.

"Do you mean the widow's mite?" asked the solicitor.

"Certainly," was the answer.

"I shall be satisfied with half as much as she gave," said his friend. "How much are you worth?"

"Seventy thousand dollars."

"Give me then your check for thirty-five thousand, that will be half as much as the widow gave; for she, you know, gave her *all.*"

The rich man was cornered. Covetous people often try to shelter themselves behind the widow's mite, and under the cover of her contribution give meanly to the Redeemer's cause. Her example indeed, rightly interpreted, would pluck selfishness out of the soul, and fill to overflowing the channels of true benevolence.

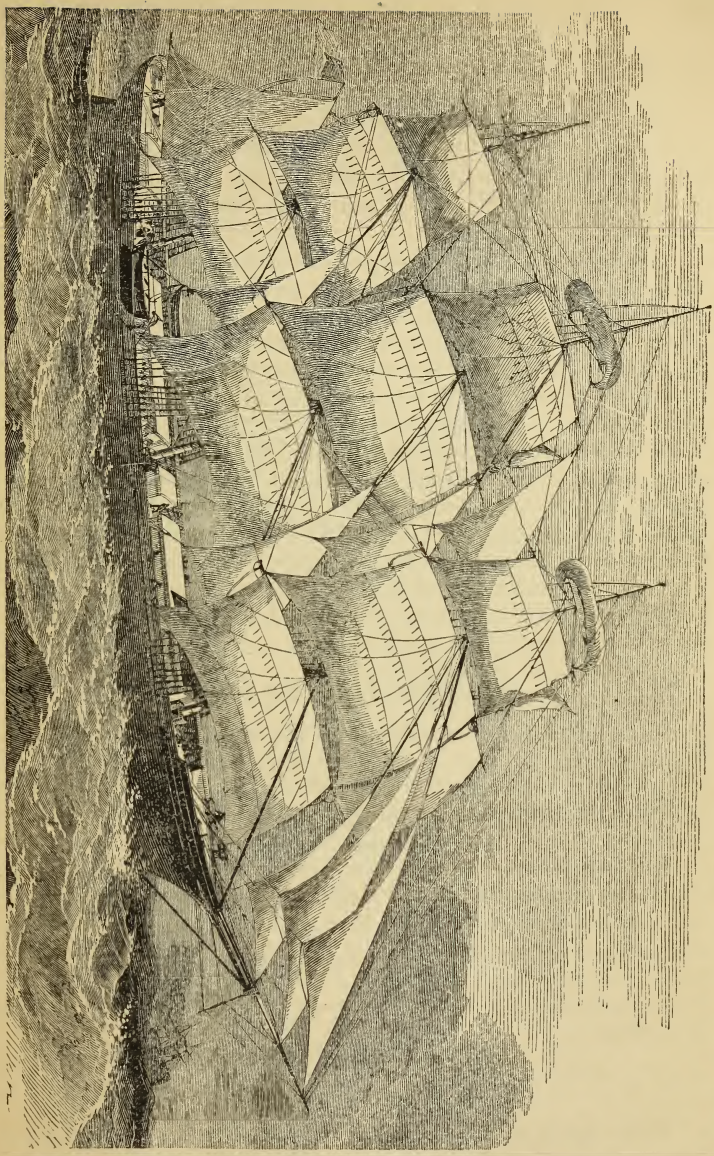
A Searching Test.

Worldliness is a more decisive proof of a low spiritual state than open sin; for this may be sudden, the result of temptation, without premeditation, yet afterwards hated, repented of, repudiated, forsaken.

But if a man be *at home* in the world's pleasures and pursuits, content that his spirit should have no other heaven but in these things, happy if they could but last for ever, are not his state, genealogy, and character clearly stamped?

Therefore does St. John draw the distinction: "If any man sin, we have an Advocate with the Father;" but "If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him."

It is a rudeness among men to ask a favor, and not stay for an answer; and do we count it no fault to pray for blessings, and never to think of them afterwards, never to wait for them, never to give God thanks for them?



"The sea is His, and He made it." How is the sea His more than the land? The land is cut up and divided off into farms and pastures

and wood-lots and orchards and gardens; and these are owned and bought and sold, and descend to heirs in the line of many generations. And we build on them, and sow and reap and mow, and gather into storehouse and barn the fruits and grains of the land we enter on and possess. Their boundaries are carefully fenced off; rails and stones and wire define limits which all men respect, and each one is master of his own.

Not so the sea. Nobody dares claim an inch of the open sea. We cannot measure or partition its shining expanse. We cannot build our house or pitch our tents on its restless bosom. You may have a hut, or know the owner of one, on the mountain side. You see a light half way up its ascent in the evening, and you know there is a home and you might share it. The forests give their lost children berries and water; the sea mocks their thirst, and lets them die. We cannot so much as put a *stop* on its resistless flow. There is no rest on its billowy wastes. The bravest ship and the proudest fleet are at its mercy. Who can say but the next storm may sweep them for ever from our sight. And we can raise no tombstone and build no monument to the dead on its tossing waves. The sea drowns out humanity and time. It is an emblem of eternity, and of that it sings unceasingly. God will not share its dominion with man. "The sea is his, and he made it."

"Only just Inside the Fence."

"Oh," cried the little children—"Oh, such beautiful flowers, and only just inside the fence;" and then stealthy glances were cast up at the windows, the gate pressed softly, the beautiful flowers were snatched with a trembling hand, and the little ones fled away with beating hearts.

Only a little way had they gone, and lo, they had fallen into sin. Poor weak children we are all. Forbidden pleasures smile and beckon us "*only* just inside the fence." Our longing glances linger there; our feet enter in; it is a little way; no one sees us, and we put forth our hands and pluck the flowers whose fatal beauty is a snare to the soul. "Only just within the fence;" but within that fence is *sin*, without it is *safety*.

Change of Times.

In the annals of East Hampton, Long Island, not a century ago, we find the minister's salary forty-five pounds, lands rate free, grain to be first ground at the mill every Monday, and one-fourth the proceeds of the whales stranded on the beach.

ANOTHER little private
Mustered in
The army of temptation
And of sin.

Another soldier arming
For the strife,
To fight the toilsome battles
Of a life.

Another little sentry,
Who shall stand
On guard while evils prowl
On every hand.

Lord, our little darling
Guide and save,
'Mid the perils of the march
To the grave.

"THAT will break a proud man's heart which will scarcely break a humble man's sleep;" so true is it that many of the troubles of life affect our peace almost in the exact proportion to our pride or humility.

Good for Something.

The little mosses need not envy the hardy oak, the stately pine, or the scent-bearing magnolia, for they have their uses in the great universe of God, where not the smallest atom is in vain. The mosses not only clothe sterility, and beautify the waste with their clinging tendrils, but afford refuge in winter, and food as well as lodging in summer, to innumerable insects.

Overspreading the trunks and roots of trees, in winter they defend them against frost, in summer from the burning rays of the sun, and during the greatest drought provide them with moisture. Indeed to travellers in the dense and trackless forests of the North, they are pretty sure guides to the points of the compass, growing chiefly upon the north sides of the trees, as if to shelter them from the cold; in reality, because there the mosses find what they most need, shade and moisture.

The poor Laplanders find many comforts in the mosses. The Golden Maiden-hair makes excellent beds and coverlets. These are so elastic, that they can be rolled up and carried under the arm, and thus the people take them about on their journeys. In another softer moss the babies are wrapped up. They look much like little birds in their warm nests. The Greenlanders used moss for tinder and wicks of lamps.

The Precious Something.

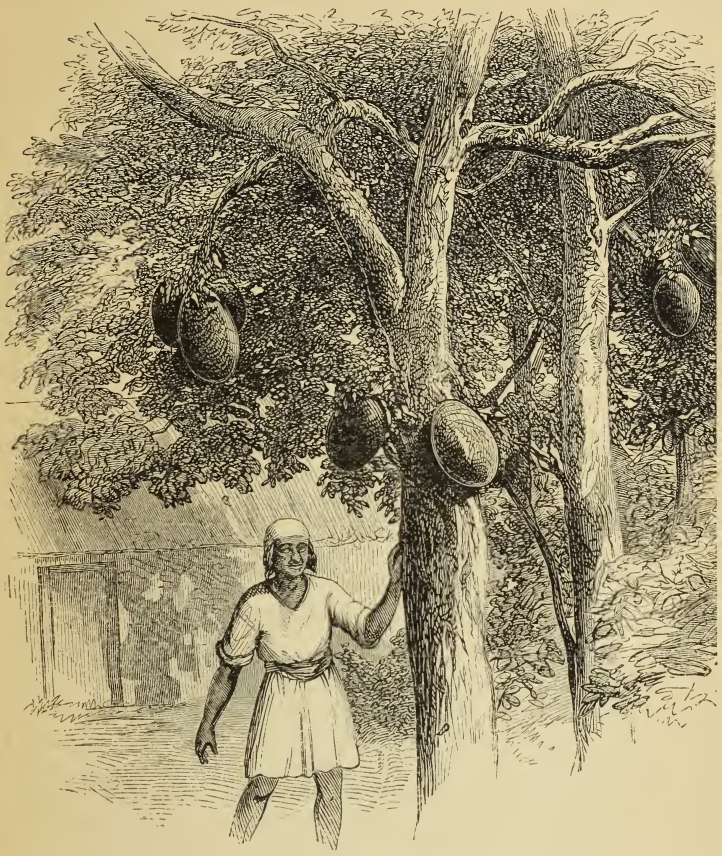
A man tottering, not so much with age as with infirmity, passed a group of young men in the strength and freshness of early manhood. They were attracted by his pallor and feebleness, and words of pity fell from their lips.

"He does not need your pity," said one of the number; "that sick old man is a thousand times happier and a thousand times better off than you are."

"How so?" asked one, not without surprise.

"Because he has something that not only makes him happy in old age, and in pain and sickness, but which takes away the fear of death, and will carry him straight to heaven when he dies. No, he don't need our pity; he has true religion in his soul."

Such is the verdict of the world, in its sober moments, upon the believer's possession. And has he not indeed something more precious than gold, health, youth, any thing which this natural life has to offer—a hope, a joy, an inheritance which "fadeth not away," when every thing else fades?



THE bread-fruit tree is one of those wonderful sources of food which show the paternal care of God. It forms the chief support of the people of some of the South Sea Islands, where little else, either of vegetable or animal life, is found to eat. The tree grows to the height of forty feet or more. Its fruit is a large green berry, like a melon in form and size, and is in the greatest perfection about a week before it ripens. It is soft, tender, and white, resembling crumbs of bread; and it must be eaten while fresh, or it becomes hard and chokey. The flavor is like that of a roasted potatoe. It is usually cut into several

pieces, and baked in an oven in the ground. It is a nice dish broken into orange juice or cocoa-nut milk.

It has been introduced into Madagascar and Mauritius, and shares with rice the favor of the natives. It has also been brought into the West Indies, and is taking root on our continent.

The Faith which Saves.

Just as you count "the seven springs" to be the Thames, *without* a flood of water, and without the navy that rides on the Thames; and just as you call the sapling an oak, without acorns; so God reckons the trust in him as righteousness, because it is the fountain and the root of righteousness, being indeed the divine life in the soul. But then that faith will *not be* without works, for the fountain *must* flow on, and the tree *must* grow, and the life of God in the soul *must* spring up into acts.

St. Paul says, Works are not enough to justify us, because they are limited and imperfect. True, replies St. James; but then do not think St. Paul means to say that a living fount of faith will be *barren*, without works. The faith which saves is not that kind which has no fruits, but that kind which is ever prolific—"a well of water springing up into everlasting life." Robertson.

Beauty and Ugliness.

If we could but read it, every human being carries his life in his face, and is good-looking, or the reverse, as that life has been good or evil. On our features the fine chisels of thought and emotion are eternally at work. Beauty is not the monopoly of youth. There is a slow-growing beauty, which only comes to perfection in old age. Grace belongs to no one period of life, and goodness improves by age. I have seen sweeter smiles on the lip of seventy than I ever saw on the lip of seventeen. There is the beauty of youth, and there is also the beauty of holiness—a beauty much more seldom met, and more frequently found in the arm-chair by the fire, with grandchildren round its knee, than among the bustling cares and overanxious solicitudes of earlier days.

Consequences.

"Consequences! who cares for consequences?" cried a fast young man in answer to the advice and warning of a friend. Whether we care for consequences or not, they are certain to care for us; as poor M—— found, when two years after he fled from the city overwhelmed

with debt, took passage to Australia, and died in a grog-shop. These consequences are terrible reckoners. They dog the evil-doer by night, and track him by day; they appear as swift witnesses against him in moments most unexpected; and flee as he may, they drag him down, down to a perdition from which there is no escape.

We *must* care for consequences.

Music

Gives pleasant employment during leisure hours. There are leisure hours in every family—evenings, Saturday afternoons, Sabbaths, when

the time can be enlivened, improved, and made delightful by appropriate music. Besides, temptations come to the young, especially to young men, during unemployed hours. It is then that the dull family fireside is left for the club, the theatre, or the street corner, where vice presents her allurements, and the unsuspecting are enticed to ruin. Few things can make home more attractive than music. It cheers men in duty. The mother's soft lullaby soothes the sick child. By it the laborer lightens his toils, and the soldier marches to battle. By it care is lightened, sorrow assuaged, and our thoughts are borne heavenward. Vocal music should be made a branch of study in all our schools, and rank in importance with spelling, the multiplication table, and the writing-book.

If some good things of lower worth,
  My heart is called on to resign,
Of all the gifts in heaven and earth,
  The best, the very best is mine:
The love of God in Christ made known—
The love that is enough alone;
My Father's love is all my own.

How not to Quarrel with our Lot.

"It is something," said one who struggled and suffered, "to feel the deep, deep conviction, which has never failed me in the darkest hours, that Christ has the key to the mysteries of life, and that they are not insolvable; and that the spirit of the cross is the condition which will put any one in possession of the same key: 'Take my yoke upon you, and you shall find rest for your souls.' It is much to know this; for knowing it, I feel it is foolish and unphilosophical to quarrel with my lot, for my wisdom is to transmute my lot by meekness into gold. With God I cannot quarrel, for I recognize the justice and beauty of his conditions. It is a grand comfort to feel that God is right, whatever or whoever else is wrong. I *feel* St. Paul's words, 'Let God be true, and every man a liar.'"

"Come."

There is not a shorter, more precious, more hopeful, more inviting word in all the Bible than this one small word "come." It is indeed the key-note of the gospel. To the weary and heavy-laden, "Come" and find rest; to the thirsty and fainting, "Come," "come and drink;" "come and take the water of life *freely;*" only *come.* Was ever so much depending on a condition so simple?

The Guest.

"Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me." REV. 3:20.

Speechless Sorrow sat with me;
I was sighing wearily;
Lamp and fire were out, the rain
Wildly beat the window-pane.
In the dark we heard a knock,
And a hand was on the lock;
One in waiting spoke to me,
Saying sweetly,
"*I am come to sup with thee.*"

All my room was dark and damp:
"Sorrow," said I, "trim the lamp,
Light the fire, and cheer thy face;
Set the guest-chair in its place."
And again I heard the knock;
In the dark I found the lock:
"Enter; I have turned the key;
Enter, stranger,
Who art come to sup with me."

Opening wide the door, he came,
But I could not speak his name;
In the guest-chair took his place,
But I could not see his face.
When my cheerful fire was beaming,
When my little lamp was gleaming,
And the feast was spread for three,
Lo, my *Master*
Was the Guest that supped with me.

HARRIET MCEWEN KIMBALL.

A Short Sermon.

Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg preached a sermon at the funeral of the late Robert B. Minturn, in these words of the prophet Micah: "He hath shown thee, O man, what is good: and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" adding, "*So did he.*" What higher eulogy, or more touching appeal?

GOD will accept your first attempts to serve him not as a perfect work, but as a beginning. The first little blades of wheat are as pleasant to the farmer's eyes as the whole field waving with grain.

Old-time Legislation.

The American Congress, during the war of Independence, and in one of its darkest periods, adopted the following resolutions, October 12, 1778:

"Whereas true religion and good morals are the only foundation of public liberty and happiness:

"*Resolved*, That it be, and it is hereby earnestly recommended to the several states to take the most effectual measures for the encouragement thereof, and for the suppressing theatrical entertainments, horse-racing, gaming, and such other diversions as are productive of idleness, dissipation, and a general depravity of principles and manners.

"Whereas frequenting playhouses and theatrical entertainments has a fatal tendency to divert the minds of the people from a due attention to the means necessary for the defence of the country and the preservation of their liberties:

"*Resolved*, That any person holding an office under the United States, who shall act, promote, encourage, or attend such plays, shall be deemed unworthy to hold such office, and shall be accordingly dismissed."

Who can reckon up the damage and loss that might have been saved to the country, if the principles involved in this legislation could have been enforced and acted on?

Common Paths.

It sometimes seems to us a poor thing to walk in these common paths wherein all are walking; yet these common paths are the paths in which blessings travel. They are the ways in which God is met. Welcoming and fulfilling the lowest duties which meet us there, we shall often be surprised to find that we have been unawares welcoming and entertaining angels.

SINCE, in the dying words of La Place, "The known is little, but the unknown is immense," and

> "Since life can little more supply
> Than just to look about us and to die,"

it is a question of paramount importance, how in this short period education can be made to conduce most to the progress, the efficiency, the virtue, and the real welfare of man.

THE mind has more room in it than most people think, if you would but furnish the apartments.

Health

Is undoubtedly a great blessing; but the world is full of the triumphs of soul over physical weakness and bodily infirmity: Paul, in "bodily presence weak;" Timothy, "with his often infirmities;" Baxter, never robust, often failing; Milton, blind; Payson, the victim of acute suffering; Johnson, bravely carrying the weight of a diseased body; Martyn, weak and worn; Adolphe Monod, uttering under the pressure of torturing disease words that will be a power among men in other lands and future times. If sound health has its advantages, so has it its temptations; and if ill health has its disabilities, so also it has its benefits. Though the outward man perish, the inward man may be renewed day by day, and shine with an ever-increasing clearness and lustre.

Nothing to Hold on by.

An infidel on his death-bed felt himself adrift in the terrible surges of doubt and uncertainty. Some of his friends urged him to hold on to the end.

"I have no objection to holding on," was the poor man's answer; "but will you tell me what I am to hold on by?"

There is the fatal want. Infidelity furnishes neither anchor nor rope to the sinking soul. It gives nothing to hold on by.

A Great Secret Told in a few Words.

"How is it you contrive to buy books as you do?" said one journeyman to another. "Why, you have a nice little library here. Besides, you always have money to give to every good object that comes along. How do you do it? My wages are as good as yours, and I can't do it."

"I do not spend my earnings for cigars, for soda, or ale, or oysters, nor do I run up a bill at the stables," was the answer.

I do not think the command to live "as pilgrims and strangers" means "rejoice in nothing," but "be *careful* for nothing." God does not require of us to tremble and be afraid, as if we were living in a world without foundations; but to trust, as those who live in a world founded on his word, and having the firm support of his loving will. When he wills, we know the whole universe will fold up and be changed; but then we shall have the firm support of his arm, with nothing intervening, and that will be as well.

Children at Play.

"I never was so mortified in my life," said a mother, "as once when I overheard one of my little girls, a make-believe mother, scolding a doll word for word, and tone for tone, as I was scolding Tom the day before. It was certainly not a pleasing *reflection.*"

Yes, go to the children *at play*, if you want to learn what influences are really educating them, for they *act* out the impressions most strongly made on them. It is not the more positive forms of training which at first or most influentially tell upon their young minds, but our *unconscious selves*, our habitual looks, acts, tones, expressions, which, like the air they daily breathe, daily moulds and vitalizes them. If you want to understand your child, see him at play. What variety, what heartiness, what soul on the playground! How bounding, free, outspoken, for good or for evil. Two things about play.

1. Children can play on very small capital. A little girl had nothing to play with but two empty spools. She named them Anne and Jane; and the endless diversity of character and conduct they took was marvellous. Those children are not the happiest which have the fullest baby-houses. The scantier the material, the more the mind draws upon itself, and its very activity becomes a spring of unfailing enjoyment.

2. Let children *make* what they want as far as can be. A box of tools, a ball of twine, and a shingle will *educate* more than a year's schooling. Our boys never enjoyed their *gift* of a checker-board—a glad surprise, quickly over—as we in our childhood enjoyed constructing one; marking off the squares, papering them, hunting the wood-pile for a crow-stick, and sawing off the men, with all the necessary finish. It took days of most enjoyable work. Nor do our little girls enjoy their doll's bedstead as we did, who manufactured one. Give the constructive faculties room and opportunity, and your children have a perpetual fund of healthy excitement to draw on. K.

The True Ancestors of a Republic.

It is better to be the founder of a great name than its disreputable survivor. When a marshall of France was reminded by others of the obscurity of his birth, he proudly replied, "I am my own ancestor." In this great and original country, which is now treading in the van of a new reformation, we have thousands yet untaught who are to become ancestors in fame, ancestors in fortune, ancestors in science, ancestors in virtue. May their descendants be worthy of them.

More are they that *drift* into evil, than deliberately steer towards it.

United States Government.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES----------ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES --------LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, of Connecticut.

CABINET.

SECRETARY OF STATE ---------- ----------WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of New York.
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY----------HUGH McCULLOCH, of Indiana,
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR----------ORVILLE H. BROWNING, of Illinois.
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY ----------GIDEON WELLES, of Connecticut.
SECRETARY OF WAR----------EDWIN M. STANTON, of Pennsylvania.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL ----------HENRY STANBERY, of Kentucky.
POSTMASTER-GENERAL ----------ALEX'R W. RANDALL, of Wisconsin.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

CHIEF-JUSTICE ----------SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio.
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE---------- ----------SAMUEL NELSON, of New York.
" " ----------ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pennsylvania.
" " ----------JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia.
" " ----------NOAH H. SWAYNE, of Ohio.
" " ----------SAMUEL H. MILLER, of Iowa.
" " ----------DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois.
" " ----------NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Maine.
" " ----------STEPHEN J. FIELD, of California
" " ----------

The Supreme Court holds one session annually at Washington, commencing on the first Monday in December.

CONGRESS.—The apportionment made by Congress March 4, 1862, under the census of 1860, increases the number of Representatives to 242. There are also 9 Delegates from the Territories, who deliberate, but have no vote. The Senators are 72 in number. Each Senator and Representative is allowed $10,000 compensation for each Congress, (two years,) deducting for absence. This is an increase of $2,000 yearly over previous rates; the mileage, however, has been reduced. The Thirty-ninth Congress terminates March 3, 1867.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—The revenue of the Department for the year ending June 30, 1865, was $14,556,158, and its expenditures $13,694,728; the rate of increase being 17 per cent., and of expenditure 8 per cent., compared with the previous year. Postage stamps to the value of $12,099,787 were sold, also $724,135 worth of stamped envelopes, and $23,315 of stamped wrappers. It is estimated that 467,591,600 letters were conveyed in the mails in 1865, of which 2,352,424 were lost or destroyed; the number of dead letters was 4,368,087. There were 74,277 money-orders issued, of the value of $1,360,122. The revenues of the past fiscal year exceeded the highest annual receipts from all the states previous to the rebellion by $6,038,091. The average annual increase of the revenue for the last four years over the preceding four years was $3,533,845. The Postmaster-general thinks that in a few years letter postage may be reduced to the rate adopted by Great Britain.

POSTAL MONEY-ORDERS.—On August 2, 1866, 300 new money-order offices were added, making 700 such post-offices. The largest amount that can be sent by any one order is now $50. The fees also have been changed—the charge now being 10 cents on any order from $1 up to $20; and 25 cents for any order over $20.

OUR INDIAN POPULATION.—According to the best data in the possession of the Indian Department at Washington, there are now between 320,000 and 350,000 Indians within the limits of the United States, comprised in about seventy-five tribes, and occupying about a hundred localities.

ITEMS FROM THE CENSUS REPORTS.—In 1700 the entire population of the Anglo-American colonies was 262,000; in 1750, it was 1,000,000; in 1775, 2,389,300. In 1790 the population of

the United States alone was 3,929,827; and in 1860, 31,443,321. Anticipated population in 1900, 107,000,000.

The unimproved lands of the United States, in 1860, amounted to 244,101,818 acres; improved lands, 163,110,720 acres; cash value of the whole estimated at $6,645,045,007.

Estimated product of our manufactures in 1860, $4,000,000,000.

Commercial railroads in the United States, 35,935 miles, costing $1,432,649,000.

City railroads, 402 miles, costing $14,862,840.

Slack-water canals and branches, 118, of which 68 cost $147,393,997.

Real and personal property estimated at $19,089,156,289.

Educational institutions reported, 113,006; teachers, 148,742; students, 5,417,880. Collegiate institutions, 445; students, 54,969. Churches, 54,000.

Newspapers, 4,051; circulation, 928,000,000 copies.

Revolutionary army, from 1775 to 1783, 231,791; vessels, 4.

In 1812, regulars 32,360, volunteers 6,000, militia 30,000; navy, 8 frigates and 170 gunboats. In 1815, 276 vessels, with 1,636 guns.

In March, 1865, we had 684 vessels of war, with 4,477 guns, many of them of large calibre; and the aggregate number of men raised for the Union armies was 2,688,000. If the Confederate forces be added, the grand total would be reached of 4,000,000 of men at arms—the largest force ever yet raised in any country or age of the world.

American Shipping.—Before the war, the Stars and Stripes led the carrying trade of the world. Not only was there a larger tonnage afloat under our flag than under any other, but American ships had the preference for enterprise, speed, and care of cargo, which gave them the lead in every port and on every ocean. The entire tonnage of Great Britain in 1861 was 4,806,826 tons; and that of the United States, 5,539,813 tons. In the trade of this country we kept the lead without the assistance of discriminating legislation. During the five years ending with 1861, the carrying trade of New York amounted to $1,644,000,000, of which over $1,000,000,000 was done under the American flag, leaving but little more than half that amount for the flags of all other nations on the globe. With the advent of war there came a disastrous change. The few privateers fitted out in English ports, chiefly through the assistance of British capitalists, turned the scale against us, and almost the entire fleet of American vessels were forced to engage in the government service, lie idle at the dock, or transfer their ownership to a foreign flag. Thus in the four years which followed, out of $1,700,000,000 of foreign trade for the city of New York, less than $400,000,000 were done under the Stars and Stripes, while over $1,300,000,000 were carried under foreign flags. In 1865, the entire foreign commerce of New York was $429,100,229; of which $345,750,622 was in foreign ships, and only $83,349,607 in American ships. This is a humiliating and exasperating record; yet in the recent Fenian movements our government and people refused to retaliate, preferring the surer and better triumphs of peace.

Present Condition of our Navy.—The Navy Register for 1866 gives the following particulars of the reduction of our naval force: Since the close of the war, 225 vessels have been disposed of by sale, and 13 have been lost. The number of vessels retained in the service is 318, of which 73 are laid up in ordinary, 63 are building at the different navy-yards, 15 are fitting out for sea service, 35 are under repair, and 89 are employed at various naval stations as tugs and despatch boats, or in the Ordnance Department. This leaves 94 vessels, of which 90 are attached to our squadrons, while four are employed as supply steamers. These vessels are distributed among the different squadrons as follows:

	Vessels.	Guns		Vessels.	Guns.
European squadron	7	102	Gulf squadron	18	138
Brazilian "	9	102	Special service	7	128
East India "	5	51	Receiving ships	6	143
West India "	9	85	Supply steamers	4	23
Pacific "	20	221		—	—
Atlantic "	9	74		94	1,066

Aggregate tonnage, 103,622, old measurement.

Modern Armaments.—The Army and Navy (Eng.) Gazette remarks as follows upon the progress making in military armaments: "We are told that the fortifications which compelled Admiral Nunez, the destroyer of defenceless Valparaiso, to retire from before Callao, were not constructed of either stone or earth, but consisted of iron turrets of great thickness, mounted with guns which threw shot of the weight of 400 and 500 pounds. We must now admit that armor-plated ships, and especially those built upon the turret system, are

more than a match for stone and earthen fortifications; while on the other hand, we have a case in point where iron turrets placed upon the land can bid defiance to the approach of even a fleet of iron-clads."

The same paper refers to important trials of heavy rifled artillery, which have been made in past months at a large cost to that government, and says the report "leads irresistibly to the conclusion that in no system of grooved rifling at present known is the endurance of guns of large calibre fired with full charges of powder any thing more than a very limited quantity."

American Iron-clads.—The sea-going qualities of vessels of the monitor class have been triumphantly tested by their safe passage across the ocean to England, and around Cape Horn to San Francisco. Their progress was remarkably uniform from day to day; and they proved very buoyant, and indifferent to storms. Admiral Porter says, in a report after the capture of fort Fisher, "The Monadnock," a double-turreted monitor of four guns, "could destroy any vessel in the French or British navy, lay their towns under contribution, and return again—provided she could pick up coal—without fear of being followed. She certainly could clear any harbor on our coast of blockaders, in case we were at war with a foreign power." The Monadnock attracted great attention in Europe, where her remarkable superiority, both for attack and defence, was generally conceded.

Losses of the Northern Armies.—The Provost Marshal-general has compiled a complete list of all the deaths in battle and from wounds and disease, of every regiment from all the Northern states during the war. This record shows that 280,751 officers and men lost their lives in the service; of whom 5,221 commissioned officers and 90,886 enlisted men were killed in action or died of wounds, and 2,321 commissioned officers and 182,329 men died of disease.

The Charities of the War.—A careful statement made of the amount contributed by the people of the loyal states for philanthropic purposes connected with the war, not including the donations for religious or educational objects, gives the following noble record: The total contributions from states, counties, and towns for the aid and relief of soldiers amounted to $187,209,6 8 62; the contributions of associations and individuals for the care and comfort of soldiers, were $24,044,865 96; for sufferers abroad, $380,040 74; for sufferers by the riots of July, for freedmen and white refugees, $639,633 13: making a grand total, exclusive of expenditures of the government, of $212,274,248 45.

Mortality in War.—From the report made to the late Statistical Congress at Berlin, by E. B. Elliot, representing our Sanitary Commission, it appears that the deaths in our army in the late civil war averaged 72 in each 1,000 every year; of which only 20 died in battle or of wounds, and 52 from disease or other causes. The ordinary mortality at the same age in civil life is 9 or 10 in 1,000; and of soldiers in peace, 26 in 1,000. The proportion of officers killed in battle is larger than of soldiers; but twice as many privates in proportion die of disease.

During Wellington's campaign in Spain, his army lost at the rate of 160 in 1,000 annually; and in the Crimean war, the mortality in the hospitals alone was 230 in 1,000, besides those who died in battle. Our soldiers in general were of better material than those in Europe, both physically and morally.

The latest military reports of Europe show that it has an aggregate of nearly 5,000,000 men under arms in time of peace; about one in 65 of the entire population, and one in 20 of the adult male population, a proportion greatly increased in time of war. But in our late war the North had not over one in 50 of its entire population in the field, or one in 24 of its adult males. Meanwhile our population went on increasing, and there were 150,000 more voters after the war than before.

National Debts.—Mr. Gladstone's estimates.

England	$3,995,000,000, or	$125 per head.	Spain	$725,000,000, or	$46 per head.
Unit. States	3,000,000,000, or	100 "	Holland	425,000,000, or	121 "
France	2,400,000,000, or	53 "	Turkey	255,000,000, or	115 "
Austria	1,580,000,000, or	45 "	Prussia	215,000,000, or	12 "
Russia	1,395,000,000, or	43 "	Portugal	175,000,000, or	40 "
Italy	760,000,000, or	34 "			

Great Britain's revenue has never exceeded $370,000,000 per year; but the United States government are now raising $540,000,000 per year.

Railroad Travel in New York.—On the eleven street railroads in the city of New York there were carried, during the year ending September 30, 1864, the enormous number of 60,328,795 passengers, exceeding that of the previous year by nearly 20,000,000. The earnings of the roads for the same period were $4,623,583, and the expenses $2,821,625.

Casualties for 1865.—During the year 1865, there were 354 fires in the United States where the amount of loss was $20,000 or upwards, at which property was destroyed amounting, as estimated, to $43,139,000. The losses by fire from 1855 to 1865, inclusive, were $214,588,000. During the year there were 183 railroad accidents, by which 335 persons were killed and 1,427 wounded; and 32 steam-boat accidents, by which 1,788 were killed and 265 wounded. During the last twelve years there were 1,413 railroad accidents, by which 2,204 were killed and 8,356 wounded; and 324 steam-boat accidents, by which 5,372 were killed and 1,579 wounded.

Donations to Colleges.—During the last two years of the war, the very large sum of $848,000 was donated to New England colleges. The New England seminaries for young ladies meanwhile received less than a fiftieth part of the above noble subsidy.

Revolutionary Pensioners.—Congress has passed a bill giving a gratuity of $300 a year to each of the five surviving revolutionary pensioners, in addition to the pension of $100 which they now receive. In January, 1864, there were only twelve remaining, seven of whom have since died. The names of the only survivors are as follows: Lemuel Cook, enlisted in Hatfield, Mass., 98 years of age, now residing at Clarendon, Orleans county, New York; Samuel Downey, enlisted in Carroll county, New Hampshire, 98 years of age, now living at Edenburg, Saratoga county, New York; William Hutchins, enlisted in Newcastle, Maine, 100 years of age, residing at Penobscot, Maine; Alexander Maroney, enlisted at lake George, New York, as a drummer-boy, 94 years of age, residing at Yates, Orleans county, New York; James Beartham, a substitute for a drafted man in Southampton county, Virginia, living in Missouri, in his 101st year.

Work of the Bible Society.—At the anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe referred to its marked accelerated progress, stating that he remembered that the first year the receipts were $3,200, while during the last year they amounted to nearly a million of dollars—$905,365. He also stated that forty-five million copies of the Scriptures had issued from the dépôts of the Society in the sixty years of its existence. While such a promulgation of the sacred word must have been accompanied by a great, a marked, and salutary improvement, he reminded the Society, as an incentive to still greater exertions, that their distribution, large as it was, could not have reached more than one-fifth of the 250,000,000 families in which the 1,200,000,000 of our fellow-creatures in the world are comprised.

An auspicious Sign of the Times.—A wonderful movement is now in progress in France, for the purpose of securing a new translation of the Bible into French, none of the versions now in use being satisfactory. A Society has been formed, of which M. Thierry, a Senator and member of the Academy, is President, which held its first meeting March 21, 1866, when 2,000 persons were present. The movement originated with Rev. Mr. Petavel, pastor of the Swiss church in London, who has secured the enthusiastic aid of leading dignitaries and clergymen of the Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish faith, and of eminent men of all ranks. The translation is to be made by a committee of learned men from the three great religious communions. At the public meeting, addresses were made by Jewish rabbies and Catholic priests, heartily commending the object, and expressing the common desire that the word of God should be translated into their language with all possible accuracy and fidelity. A Catholic Abbé who disavowed the Inquisition, and rejoiced that the time had gone by when material constraint was needed to maintain any religious creed, mentioned as one of the desirable results of this translation, that it would establish an acknowledged authority in all religious controversies, and was destined to shed light upon disputed points. The decided support given to the measure by the Archbishop of Paris and by prominent Catholic clergymen has made a great sensation among extreme Romanists, who are using influences to induce them to withdraw.

Submarine Tunnel between France and England.—A project which throws the famous Thames tunnel and all others completely in the shade—namely, the connecting of Dover and Calais by a submarine tunnel—is seriously entertained by the skilful engineers of France. The channel at that point is 26 miles across, and may be traversed without making artificial islands, by four galleries of little more than six miles each.

PRICES IN NEW YORK MARKET.—The following are the prices of leading articles in the New York market on January 3d, in each of the last six years, as prepared by the Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Ashes, pots, 100 lbs.	$5 00	$6 25	$8 50	$8 50	$11 75	$9 00
Pearls	5 00	6 25	8 25	9 75	13 00	11 00
BREADSTUFFS.						
Wheat Flour, State, per bbl.	5 35	5 50	6 05	7 00	10 00	8 75
Wheat, best extra Genesee	7 50	7 50	8 75	11 00	15 00	14 00
Rye Flour, "	4 00	3 87½	5 45	6 65	9 00	6 10
Corn Meal, Jersey	3 15	3 00	4 00	5 65	8 80	4 25
Wheat, white Genesee, bush.	1 45	1 50	1 60	1 80	2 60	2 63
Red Western	1 38	1 42	1 48	1 57	2 45	2 05
Rye, Northern, bush.	75	83	96	1 30	1 75	1 05
Oats, State	37	42	71	93	1 06	62
Corn, old Western	72	64	82	1 30	1 90	95
Cotton, mid. upland, lb.	12¼	35½	68½	82	1 20	52
Fish, dry Cod, qtl.	3 50	3 50	4 50	6 75	9 00	9 25
Fruit, bunch Raisins, box	1 75	3 20	3 50	4 00	5 85	4 40
Currants, lb.	4½	9	13a13½	15	21	15
Hay, shipping, 100 lbs.	90	77½	85	1 45	1 55	75
Hops, lb.	25	20	23	33	40	50
Iron, Scotch pig, ton	21 00	23 00	33 50	45 00	63 00	52 00
English, bars	52 00	57 00	77 50	90 00	190 00	130 00
Laths, per M.	1 30	1 25	1 45	1 50	2 40	5 00
Lead, Spanish, ton	5 25	7 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	10 00
Galena	5 50	7 12½	8 00	10 50	16 00	-------
Leather, hemlock, sole, lb.	10½	20½	27	30	42	36
Oak	27	28	33	42	52	39
Lime, com. Rockland, bbl.	75	65	85	1 35	1 15	1 10
Liquors, Brandy, (cognac,) gal.	2 00	4 00	5 25	-------	-------	-------
Domestic Whiskey	19¾	20½	39	94	2 24	2 27½
Molasses, New Orleans, gals.	37	53	55	70	1 43	1 15
NAVAL STORES.						
Spirits Turpentine, gal.	35	1 47½	2 60	2 95	2 10	1 05
Common Rosin, N. C., bbl.	1 25	6 00	10 50	30 00	28 00	6 50
Oils—Crude Whale, gal.	51	48	83	1 10	1 48	1 60
Crude Sperm	1 40	1 40	1 75	1 60	2 13	2 50
Linseed	50	86	1 27	1 47	1 50	1 45
PROVISIONS.						
Pork, old mess, bbl.	16 00	12 00	14 50	19 50	43 00	28 50
Pork, old prime	10 50	8 50	12 50	14 50	36 25	23 50
Beef, city mess	6 00	5 50	12 00	14 00	20 50	20 00
Beef Hams, extra	14 00	14 50	15 50	18 30	27 00	35 00
Hams, pickled, lb.	8	6	8	11	20	16½
Lard	10⅞	8⅝	10	13	23	19
Butter, Ohio	14	15	22	24	45	30
Butter, Orange county	22	22	25	32	63	50
Cheese	10	7	12	15½	20	18½
Rice, good, 100 lbs.	4 00	7 00	8 75	10 00	13 00	12 50
Salt, Liverpool, ground, sack	65	86	1 25	1 85	2 27	2 00
Liverpool, fine, Ashton's	1 60	1 70	2 15	2 80	4 75	4 10
Seeds, clover, lb.	8⅞	7¼	10¾	12½	27	14
Sugar, Cuba, good	6¼	8¼	10	12	19	13
Tallow	9¾	9⅞	10⅞	12	18	14
Whalebone, Polar	88	76	1 65	1 60	2 25	1 55
Wool, fleece	30	50	60	75	95	75

FAILURES.—The following is a comparative statement of failures, their number, and amount, in 1865 and the previous nine years, in the Northern states:

	Number.	Liabilities.		Number.	Liabilities.
1857	4,257	$265,818,000	1862	1,652	$23,049,300
1858	3,113	73,608,747	1863	495	7,899,000
1859	2,959	51,314,000	1864	610	8,579,700
1860	2,733	61,739,474	1865	530	17,625,000
1861	5,935	178,632,170	Average from 1857 to 1865, 76,473,000.		

WANTS OF LARGE CITIES.—As a great city stretches its bounds on every side, it becomes more and more a necessity to provide ample, swift, and cheap conveyance for its vast population from side to side and to the suburbs. New York, for example, in addition to its grand system of ferries, must have a submarine tunnel connecting it with the opposite

shores east and west. Nor can it long dispense with a far more ample and rapid mode of conveyance from its southern and business portions to its upper parts, and the towns beyond it on the north. It is proposed to construct a tunnel under the whole length of the city, from the Battery to the Central Park, to contain a double-track railway, on which steam cars can be run. This tunnel is to have numerous stations on the route, reached by staircases from the street. The expense will be about a million of dollars a mile. A light, airy, and pleasant road of this kind, five miles in length, has been built under the city of London, on which the cars travel at the rate of twenty miles an hour, with safety and comfort. At this rate cars could run from the Battery to the Central Park in twelve minutes.

Display of the World's Industry.—A "Universal Exposition of the Products of Industry and Art of all Nations" is to be held in Paris during the six months succeeding April 1, 1867. Its aim is to exhibit the progress of art and manufactures, and of all the sciences in supplying the necessities of society, among all the nations of the world. The government of France is to erect a palace for the Exhibition 1,600 feet long and 1,200 wide, covering an area of 35 acres, to cost $4,000,000; besides making provision for living products of agriculture and horticultnre, animals, and models of villages. Compartments have been allotted to the Christian governments of Europe and America, and to the Mohammedan and Pagan nations of Turkey, Persia, Central and Southern Asia, China, Japan, Africa, and Oceanica. There will be a display of different races of savages at work in their rude industry.

Artesian Wells.—Paris having already two great artesian wells, another is being sunk. It has reached a depth of eighty-two metres, or 269 feet, nearly twenty-three metres below sea level. A good deal of difficulty has been experienced in dealing with a number of subterranean lakes met with.

Capernaum.—Archæological searches in Palestine have nearly settled the site of ancient Capernaum upon the present Tel Hum. The "White Synagogue" has been dug out, and there is little doubt that this is the identical edifice built by the Roman centurion, Luke 7, and one of the structures in which Christ prayed and taught—the only one now to be traced. Its plan and ornaments have been made out and copied.

An Egyptian Relic.—A stone has been discovered in Egypt, at ancient Tanis, which promises to be of almost equal value with the famous Rosetta stone. It contains a long inscription in the ancient hieroglyphics, with its counterpart in Greek; the whole in a most excellent state of preservation. It has already been three times photographed, and is ready for the labors of scholars.

An Australian Monster.—An extraordinary reptile has arrived in England from Australia, which seems to be more nearly allied to the pre-Adamite Saurians than any thing before discovered. It possessed enormous claws and teeth, which enabled it to cause great destruction to the natives, while its almost impenetrable skin shielded it from their rude weapons. The body is perfect with the exception of one claw, torn off in the final contest.

Petroleum.—The demand for petroleum in Europe alone for the year 1866 is estimated at 90,000,000 gallons. The consumption in 1864 was 30,000,000 gallons, against 10,000,000 gallons in 1862. There is also a brisk demand for it in every country in the world that has learned the value of artificial light and of machinery.

Free Public Baths.—The city of Boston appropriated $10,000 for the erection of six bathing-houses in convenient locations, for the free use of the people. These are now opened, and in the warm weather are daily thronged. The swimming-rooms are each in the charge of a superintendent and policeman; the water is four feet deep, and is kept pure by a constant current; and facilities for learning to swim are furnished. Similar conveniences ought to be furnished by every city and large town, as a public necessity.

Free Drinking Fountains also ought to be liberally provided, not only on the great highways and thoroughfares in the country, but at frequent intervals in every city. Pure and cool water in front of a corner grocery would draw away not a little of its custom.

New York State Inebriate Asylum.—Up to 1864, there had been 7,245 applications for places in this excellent institution at Binghamton, from every state in the Union, and from Europe, Mexico, and the British Provinces; 520 applicants were opium eaters. There were 39 clergymen, 8 judges, 197 lawyers, 226 physicians, 340 merchants, 680 mechanics, 466 farmers, 240 gentlemen, and 805 women. One of the opium eaters, a lawyer, who had filled a highly responsible office, in one year drank 3,200 bottles of McMunn's preparation of opium. In one day he drank twenty bottles, equal to ten thousand drops of laudanum. Patients at

this asylum are received for not less than a year, are watched, controlled, and medically treated. The expectation is that at least seventy-five per cent. will be radically cured. The astounding fact was stated at a Temperance Convention at Saratoga, that the names of 1,300 rich men's daughters are on the list of applicants for admission to this asylum.

Far-reaching Liberality.—Hon. Asa Parker of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, has set apart five hundred thousand dollars to establish and endow a college near Bethlehem, giving also fifty-seven acres of land, on which the buildings will be erected, in which indigent boys shall have free education. This noble gift to the cause of education has not been surpassed in this country.

London Water.—The capital of England and many of its large towns are seriously troubled as to the impure quality of the water their people are compelled to use, which is found a fruitful source of disease. In *London*, the deep wells sunk under the city have been failing, the water level being 40 or 50 feet lower than 25 years ago, and it seems certain that no pumping process can supply the city. The immense expenditures for the sewerage of London and to purify the Thames water, do not alter the fact that there are 56 towns, with over 1,000,000 inhabitants, on the river above London, pouring their sewerage into the river. To remedy the frightful evils thus caused, an eminent engineer, Mr. Bateman, proposes a plan of relief, gigantic, but perhaps the only feasible one. This is to collect the waters from the mountain ranges of Northern Wales into artificial lakes, and convey them, by a series of aqueducts and reservoirs, to the city. The whole distance to the service reservoirs in London would be 183 miles; and the first cost of a supply of 130,000,000 gallons daily is estimated at $43,000,000. How to accomplish all this is a question; but a still graver question is, how to live without it. Meanwhile let us be grateful for our happy immunity from such perplexities at present, in our well-watered country.

The Great African Desert.—Recent explorations have corrected many of the erroneous impressions respecting the great desert of Sahara. Instead of being a nearly level sandy plain, it is only so at its eastern and western extremities, the central portions rising in the form of terraces 900 or 1,200 feet above the valleys of the Atlas and Soudan, while Barth speaks of mountains 4,000 or 5,000 feet high. The opinion of Humboldt is undoubtedly correct, that it is the bed of a former sea elevated by geological convulsions, mounds of fossil shells and other debris of marine animals being met over its whole extent, besides immense deposits of rock salt. The fact has been revealed by numerous wells, that there are extensive sheets of water a short distance below the surface—a fact known for a long time to the Arabs, who call this watery bed the subterranean sea.

A wonderful Increase.—The population of the state of Illinois has continued to increase beyond all precedent. In 1809 the territory of Illinois was constituted, and in 1818 the state was admitted into the Union. In 1820 its population was 55,211; in 1830 it was 157,445; in 1840, 476,183; in 1850, 851,470; in 1860, 1,711,951—an increase during the last decade of 860,481, or over 101 per cent., and in the last generation of thirty years of over 987 per cent.

Cosmopolitan Cities.—The last English census developes the fact that there are in London more Scotchmen than in Edinburg, more Irish than in Dublin, more Roman-catholics than in Rome, and more Jews than in Palestine. New York has nearly as many Irish as Dublin, and is probably the third German city in the world, ranking next to Berlin and Vienna.

A growing Power.—Since the days of Peter the Great, Russia has advanced her frontier 700 miles towards Vienna and Berlin, 500 miles towards Constantinople, and 1,200 miles towards Lahore and Kurrachee in India. She has taken from Sweden more than half her territory; from Poland, territory more extensive than Austria; from Turkey, provinces equal to Prussia and the Rhine provinces, Belgium, and Holland; from Persia, provinces as large as Great Britain; and from Tartary and China, countries greater than the whole of Europe. Her population in the same time has increased sixfold.

Wasting Source of England's Strength.—The predominance of the commerce of Great Britain over that of America and France has been owing greatly to her vast resources of coal, covering an area of 5,400 square miles, and estimated to have been originally nearly 200,000,000,000 tuns. The people of that country are now startled by the statement, that such has been the drain, that probably one-half of the store has been consumed, and that the remainder will be exhausted in about a century. Mr. Gladstone and Stuart Mill have called the attention of Parliament to the matter in earnest and impressive speeches, for the purpose of urging them to take measures now for the reduction of their immense national debt.

THE ITALIAN PATRIOT'S OPINION.—Garibaldi, who has shown such an illustrious and disinterested devotion to the best interests of Italy, has written a letter intimating that he will use all the agencies at his command to facilitate the circulation of the New Testament in every part of Italy. After denouncing popery as the most colossal system of iniquity the world ever saw, he expresses his deep conviction that nothing but the circulation of the New Testament can ever effectually crush it in his native land. The anxiety for the possession of copies of the New Testament is rapidly increasing in all parts of Italy.

JUVENILE REFORM SCHOOLS.—The first of these, the House of Refuge in New York, was founded in 1824, and has now about 1,000 inmates. Then followed the Juvenile Asylum, averaging 450 to 500, and having received in the last 14 years 12,000 children. Some 60 on the average are received each month, and as many disposed of—usually to western farms, 2,000 having been sent to Illinois alone. Juvenile Reform schools are now established in all the New England states, and in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, and Louisiana.

The Children's Aid Society in New York is a recent but very efficient laborer in this important field. In the last year 1,400 homeless children were provided for by it, and in 13 years over 10,000 have been placed in good homes. About 20 "Industrial Schools" also add their efforts, in teaching and otherwise caring for the poor children of New York. The Children's Aid Society lately received from Chauncey Rose, Esq., a munificent gift, which will yield them an income of $10,000 yearly.

JAPAN.—This empire is slowly opening to the better knowledge of foreigners, and admitting their arts, sciences, and influence. An English paper is now published there, carriages are introduced, and a railroad with engine and tender is in operation at Nagasaki, and excites a great deal of attention, the Japanese coming from far and near to see it. The value of the imports to Japan in 1864 was about $9,400,000; exports nearly $14,000,000. Nearly 200 vessels are annually entered and cleared, some 50 of them American.

The anti-foreign policy of the Japanese government is believed to have undergone an important change for the better near the close of 1865, the united forces of the foreign powers having secured the revision of the tariff and the opening of two new ports, Osaka and Hiogo, as well as the ratification of previous treaties by the Mikado. This official is found to be the only real emperor, the Tycoon being only one of many Daimios, or hereditary princes, though having some special privileges—being usually a son-in-law of the Mikado.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.—The enemies of religion have recently assailed the work of missions as a failure, affirming among other things that the great Societies are barely holding their own by special exertions; that the missions have not advanced into new heathen territory; and that less actual progress has been made of late than in previous years. These plausible charges have called out a public and full refutation by facts. Thus as to *receipts*, it is shown that in 1854 the receipts from the prominent organizations in England and the United States were $800,000; while in 1865 they were almost $1,400,000; an increase of 75 per cent. In the same period, their number of missionaries and helpers has increased from 679 to over 1,100. With regard to *new territory*, Japan has been partly occupied; the large province of Pe-chih-li in China with 31,000,000 of people, and another province called Hapeb, with 30,000,000. In India, two new states have been entered by the Methodist Episcopal church of the United States; one new state by the Scotch United Presbyterians; the vast territory of the Nizam is the scene of a new and great movement by the Church Missionary Society, who have also just entered Cashmere. Many other minor advances have been made in India, as well as in Burmah, Madagascar, Mauritius, and Egypt. Thus within 10 years new ground has been occupied by 150 missionaries among a population of 150,000,000. Finally, as to accessions to the church, a careful review of the whole ground proves that, with scarcely an exception, the triumphs of the gospel have been greater in the last ten years than ever before, and that in real efficiency and spiritual life, as well as numbers, the missions were never so powerful as to-day.

In the various Protestant missionary fields, there are now some 1,200 ordained native preachers, and over 6,000 other native helpers. In India, the very gratifying and suggestive fact is disclosed, that of all the male converts, *one in seven* is employed in one form or another of mission work.

SUGGESTIVE COMPARISONS.—In 1839, there were connected with the missions of the American Board 52 churches, with 7,311 members. There were then in Massachusetts 375 evangelical congregational churches, with 52,823 members. During the next 25 years,

55,480 members were added to the mission churches, and 55,766 to the churches in Massachusetts. The average number of mission churches for the whole time was 105; in Massachusetts, 452. The average yearly additions to each church in the mission, a little over 21; in Massachusetts not quite 5.

Progress of Freedom.—The present century has been signalized by the breaking of the fetters of the slave in most of the lands where man was held in bondage. In 1807 the slave-trade was suppressed by Great Britain, in 1808 by the United States, and in 1820 by France. In 1818 slavery was abolished by the Netherlands, in 1834 by Great Britain, in 1846–47 by Sweden, in 1848 by France and Denmark, in 1860–61 by Holland. In 1862 serfdom was abolished by Russia; in 1863 emancipation was proclaimed by President Lincoln; in 1865 it was promised by the king of Portugal. Spain and Brazil, the only remaining countries in Christendom where slavery is still established, have passed laws or are discussing measures looking to an early removal of the institution.

The Sinaitic Codex.—This is an ancient manuscript copy of the New Testament entire, found by Dr. Tischendorf, a most eminent German scholar, in the convent at mount Sinai. It is believed to be more ancient than the celebrated Vatican manuscript at Rome, which has never been thoroughly examined, and which lacks the book of Revelation and several of the Epistles. The Sinaitic manuscript contains essentially the text as it was in the second century, and furnishes invaluable aid towards securing the exact original as penned by the sacred writers.

True Science not Contrary to Scripture.—While infidels ridicule the faith of Christians, facts prove that there are none so credulous as they in seizing upon and accepting whatever in their opinion will discredit or overthrow the sacred record. An immense quantity of flints shaped like axes, arrow-heads, and other rude implements, found in the valley of the Somme, in Picardy, Northern France, led many geologists to pronounce that they afforded incontrovertible proof of the existence of man for ages before the creation of Adam, according to the Bible, though it is known that flint has a natural tendency to break into similar shapes. Some human bones and flint arrow-heads found last year in mounds at Caithness, in Scotland, were elaborately described, and authoritatively pronounced by scientific men to belong to a period before the Scripture record. A thorough investigation of the mounds, however, has proved them to be composed of limpets and periwinkle shells, and the human remains to be those of a Danish sailor, while a pair of tailor's shears like those in modern use, and coins bearing the image of King William III., were also found among these "pre-historic remains."

Science against Heathenism.—The fossilized forms of heathen superstition and idolatry are receiving ruthless blows from the improvements of modern science introduced by Christian civilization. In India, the railroads are fast destroying the restrictions of caste, which forbid men of different grades to associate. Travellers on the cars eat and drink, when they need refreshment, wherever they can obtain it. Instead of consulting astrologers when to start on a journey, they now go by railroad time. Pilgrims to the holy shrines, instead of measuring their lengths over the road, or painfully walking the distance, take the quickest route by rail. Instead of regarding it as pollution to touch a dead body, medical studies are eagerly pursued, and dissection is practised without scruple by men of the highest caste. Steam and the electric telegraph are doing much to demolish the decaying structure of Hinduism.

"And a Stranger they will not Follow."—A man accused of stealing sheep was brought before a judge in India. As he could not decide between him and the supposed owner, both of whom had witnesses to prove their claims, he ordered the sheep to be brought into court, and sent one of the men into another room, while he told the other to call the sheep, and see if it would come to him. Not knowing the voice of a stranger, it would not go to him. In the meantime the other man, suspecting what was going on, gave a kind of "chuck," in the way he had been used to call the sheep, when it at once bounded towards the sound, thus deciding who was the real owner.

A Volcano in the Sandwich Islands.—Mauna Loa, a volcano in Hawaii, was the scene, at the opening of 1866, of a most sublime spectacle. A grand eruption commenced near the top of the mountain, and after pouring out its burning floods for two days, ceased; but 36 hours after the eruption again appeared, about midway on the mountain side, sending up a column of lava about 100 feet in diameter, varying from 100 to 1,000 feet in height, and continuing for twenty days and nights. The disgorgement from the mountain side was often

with terrific explosions, which shook the hills and were heard for forty miles. This column of liquid fire was an object of surpassing brilliancy, of intense and awful grandeur. As the jet issued from the awful orifice, it was white heat; as it ascended higher and higher, it reddened like fresh blood, deepening its color, until, in its descent, much of it assumed the color of clotted gore.

In a few days it had raised a cone some three hundred feet high around the burning orifice, and as the showers of burning minerals fell in livid torrents upon the cone, it became one vast heap of glowing coals, flashing and quivering with restless action, and sending out the heat of ten thousand furnaces in full blast. The struggles in disgorging the fiery masses, the upward rush of the column, the force which raised it one thousand vertical feet, and the continuous falling back of thousands of tons of mineral fusia into the throat of the crater, and over a cone of glowing minerals one mile in circumference, was a sight to inspire awe and terror, attended with explosive shocks which seemed to rend the mural ribs of the mountain. From this fountain a river of fire went rushing and leaping down the mountain with amazing velocity, filling up basins and ravines, dashing over precipices, and exploding rocks, until it reached the forests at the base of the mountain, where it burned its fiery way, consuming the jungle, evaporating the water of the streams and pools, cutting down the trees, and sending up clouds of smoke and steam and murky columns of fleecy wreaths to heaven.

All Eastern Hawaii was a sheen of light, and night was turned into day. So great was the illumination at night, that one could read without a lamp; and labor, travelling, and recreation might go on as in the daytime. Mariners at sea saw the light at two hundred miles distance. It was a pyrotechnical display more magnificent and marvellous than was ever made by any earthly monarch. The point from which the fire-fountain issued is ten thousand feet above the level of the sea, thus making the igneous pillar a distinct object of observation along the whole eastern coast of Hawaii.

During the eruption, Rev. Mr. Coan made an excursion to the source. After three days of hard struggling in the jungle and over fields, ridges, and hills of bristling scoria, he arrived near sunset at the scene of action. All night long he stood as near to the glowing pillar as the vehement heat would allow, listening to the startling explosions and the awful roar of the molten column, as it rushed upward a thousand feet, and fell back in a fiery avalanche which made the mountain tremble. It was such a scene as few mortals ever witnessed. There was no sleep for the spectator. The fierce red glare, the subterraneous mutterings and strugglings, the rapid explosions of gases, the rushes and roarings, the sudden and startling bursts, as of crashing thunder—all, all were awe-inspiring, and all combined to render the scene one of indescribable brilliancy and of terrible sublimity. The rivers of fire from the fountain flowed about thirty-five miles, and stopped within ten miles of Hilo. Had the fountain played ten days longer, it would probably have reached the shore.

Torpedoes.—Numerous experiments have been made in constructing, locating, and exploding these formidable implements, during previous wars and rumors of war; in general, with little success. Of late, however, they have been more skilfully made and used, sometimes with amazing effect, and more damage was done to national vessels by Southern torpedoes than by artillery, however excellent and well-served. They can be buried in the approaches to any fortified place, by land or by sea, and explode when struck by a passing ship, or by electricity, at any desired instant, by means of wires. They will evidently form a most important implement in future wars.

The Metric or Decimal System of weights and measures, adopted years ago in France, is gaining ground in Europe, and was unanimously approved by the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1864, for universal adoption; and numerous means were recommended to bring it to the familiar knowledge of the people. In the debate on this subject, it was stated that, at a recent Postal Congress at Paris, where sixteen governments of Europe and America were represented, a resolution was unanimously adopted in favor of a universal metric postal system; that the discordant systems of weights and measures in different countries make the science of one nation almost a sealed book to others; that a boy taught arithmetic on the metric system, could make as much progress in ten months as in two years and ten months of study by the old systems; that the decimal system prevails throughout China, and was there believed to be of heavenly origin. So strong are the reasons for the proposed change, that it will doubtless in time be made, the new method being introduced in schools and in books, and gradually finding its way to popular favor and universal adoption.

The *meter* is the principal and only unit. It is a measure of length, and was intended to be one ten-millionth of the distance on the earth's surface from the equator to the pole. It is 39 inches and 37 one-hundredths very nearly.

The *are* is a surface equal to a square whose side is ten meters. It is nearly four square rods.

The *liter* is the unit for measuring capacity, and is equal to the contents of a cube whose edge is a tenth part of the meter. It is a little more than a wine quart.

The *gram* is the unit of weight, and is the weight of a cube of water, each edge of the cube being one one-hundredth part of the meter. It is equal to 15 grains and 432 one-thousandths.

The *stere* is a cubic meter.

Each of these units is divided decimally, and larger units are formed by multiples of ten, one hundred, etc. The successive multiples are designated by the prefixes, deka, hecto, kilo, and myra; the parts by deci, centi, and milli.

The nomenclature, simple as it is in theory, and designed from its origin to be universal, can only become familiar by use.

Like all strange words, these will become familiar by custom, and obtain popular abbreviations. A system which has incorporated with itself so many different sizes of weights, and such a nomenclature as scruples, pennyweights, "aveirdupois," and with no invariable component, can hardly prevail against a nomenclature whose leading characteristic is a short component word, with a prefix signifying number.

A Committee of Congress, to whom this matter was referred, reported unanimously in favor of the metric system, and recommended the passage of a law to legalize it, without at once substituting it for our present system.

After answering every argument for a change of nomenclature, the committee came to the conclusion that any attempt to conform it to ours in present use would lead to confusion, and would seriously interfere with the universality of a system so essential to international and commercial intercourse.

The committee unanimously recommended the enactment of the bill and accompanying resolutions reported by them. They were not prepared to go at this time beyond this stage of progress in the proposed reform. The metric system is already used in some arts and trades in this country, and is especially adapted to the wants of others. Its minute and exact divisions specially adapt it to the use of chemists, apothecaries, the finer specimens of the artisan, and to all scientific objects. Yet in some of the states, owing to the phraseology of their laws, it would be a direct violation of them to use it in the business transactions of the community. It is therefore very important to legalize its use, and give to the people, or that portion of them desiring it, the opportunity of its legal employment, while the knowledge of its characteristics will be thus diffused among men. When its convenience is manifest, a further act of Congress can fix the date for its exclusive adoption as a legal system. At an earlier period it may introduce it into all public offices and for government services.

FORM OF A BEQUEST.—I bequeath to my executors the sum of----------dollars, *in trust*, to pay over the same in----------after my decease, to the person who, when the same is payable, shall act as treasurer of the----------Society, formed in----------in the year eighteen hundred and---------to be applied to the charitable purposes of said Society, and under its direction.

TABLE OF SIMPLE INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT.—

Principal.	One Mo'th			One Year.			Principal.	One Month.			One Year.			Principal.	One Month.			One Year.		
	D.	C.	M.	D.	C.	M.		D.	C.	M.	D.	C.	M.		D.	C.	M.	D.	C.	M.
Cents 10	0	0	0	0	0	6	Dolls. 6	0	3	0	0	36	0	Dolls. 40	0	20	0	2	40	0
" 50	0	0	2	0	3	0	" 7	0	3	5	0	42	0	" 50	0	25	0	3	00	0
Dolls. 1	0	0	5	0	6	0	" 8	0	4	0	0	48	0	" 60	0	30	0	3	60	0
" 2	0	1	0	0	12	0	" 9	0	4	5	0	54	0	" 70	0	35	0	4	20	0
" 3	0	1	5	0	18	0	" 10	0	5	0	0	60	0	" 80	0	40	0	4	80	0
" 4	0	2	0	0	24	0	" 21	0	10	0	1	20	0	" 90	0	45	0	5	40	0
" 5	0	3	5	0	30	0	" 30	0	15	0	1	80	0	" 100	0	50	0	6	00	0

The interest of any sum in *dollars* for 6 days, is the same sum in *mills*: namely, of $100, 100 mills, or 10 cents; of $6,600, 6,600 mills, or $6 60, etc. Money at compound interest will double itself in 11 years, 10 months, and 22 days.

ANNIVERSARIES AND OFFICERS OF CHARITABLE SOCIETIES, ETC.

BOSTON.—Am. Board for For. Missions, 1st Tues, in Oct.; Rev. Rufus Anderson, D. D., Rev. Selah B. Treat, Rev. Nathaniel G. Clark, Sec's; Langdon S. Ward, Treas., Miss. house, 33 Pemberton-square; Rev. Geo. W. Wood, Sec. in New York, Bible-house. Am. Bap. Miss. Union, 4th Tues. in May; Rev. Jos. G. Warren, D. D., Sec.; Rev. J. N. Murdock, D. D., Assist. Sec.; F. A. Smith, Treas., 12 Bedford-st. Am. Ed. Soc., in May; Rev. I. N. Tarbox, Sec.; S. T. Farwell, Treas., 15 Cornhill. Am. Tract Soc. (national) N. E. Branch; G. Punchard, Sec., N. P. Kemp, Treas., 40 Cornhill. Amer. Tract Soc. at Boston. last Wed. in May; Rev. W. C. Childs, D. D., Rev. I. P. Warren, Sec's; Henry Hill, Treas., 28 Cornhill. Mass. Home Miss. Soc., Rev. H. B. Hooker, D. D., Sec., Cong'l Lib. Mass. S.-S. Soc., Rev. A. Bullard, Sec., H. M. Sargent, Treas., 13 Cornhill. Am. S.-S. Union, H. D. Noyes, Agt., 117 Washington-st.

NEW YORK.—Am. Bible Soc., 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Jos. Holdich, D. D., Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, D. D., Sec's; Caleb T. Rowe, General Agent; Henry Fisher, Assist. Treas., Bible-house, Astor-place. Am. and For. Bib. Soc., U. D. Ward, Cor. Sec., George Gault, Treas., 116 Nassau-st. Am. Bible Union, Wm. H. Wyckoff, LL. D., Cor. Sec., Rev. C. A. Buckbee, Asst. Treas., 350 Broome-st. Am. Tract Soc., Wed. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Wm. A. Hallock, D. D., Rev. O. Eastman, Rev. J. M. Stevenson, D. D., Cor. Sec's; O. R. Kingsbury, Assist. Sec. and Treas., 150 Nassau-st. Am. Home Miss. Soc., Wed. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Milton Badger, D. D., Rev. David B. Coe, D. D., Rev. A. H. Clapp, Cor. Sec's; C. R. Robert, Treas., Bible-house, Astor-place. Am. Bap. Home Miss. Soc., Rev. J. S. Backus, D. D., Sec.; J. M. Whitehead, Assist. Treas., 39 Park Row. Board of For. Miss. of Pres. Church, Hon. Walter Lowrie, Rev. John C. Lowrie, D. D., Rev. David Irving, Cor. Sec's; Wm. Rankin, Jr., Treas., 23 Centre-st. Amer. and for. Chris. Union, Tues. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Joseph Scudder, Rev. A. E. Campbell, D. D., Albert Woodruff, Sec's; T. S. Young, Treas., 156 Chambers-st. Am. Seamen's Friend Soc., Monday preced. 2d Thurs. in May: Rev. H. Loomis, Sec.; S. Brown, Assist. Treas., 80 Wall-st. National Temp. Society, Rev. L. D. Barrows, D. D., Cor. Sec., 172 William-st. Protestant Epis. Church Mission—Domestic Committee, Rev. J. D. Carder, D. D., Sec. and General Agent, 17 Bible-house; For. Com., Rev. S. D. Denison, Sec., 19 Bible-house. Evan. Knowledge Soc., Rev. H. Dyer, D. D., 3 Bible-house. Meth.—Book Concern, T. Carlton, D. D., and J. Porter, D. D., Agents, 200 Mulberry-st.; Mission. Soc., J. P. Durbin, D. D., Cor. Sec., T. Carlton, D. D., Treas., 200 Mulberry-st.; S. S. Union, D. Wise, D. D., Cor. Sec.; Tract Soc. Meth. Epis. Ch., J. Porter, D. D., Treas.; Rev. D. Wise, D. D., Cor. Sec., 200 Mulberry-st. Ref. Dutch—Dom. Mission, Rev. G. Talmage, Cor. Sec., 103 Fulton-st.; Board of Pub., Wm. Ferris, Agent and Sec., Peter Duryee, Treas., 215 Greenwich-st.; Foreign Mission, Rev. J. M. Ferris, Cor. Sec., 103 Fulton-st., G. G. Smith, Treas. Board of Education, Rev. John L. See, Cor. Sec., 103 Fulton-st. Soc. for Col. and Theol. Educa. at West, Rev. T. Baldwin, Sec., 42 Bible-house. Am. Miss. Asso., Rev. George Whipple, and Rev. M. E. Strieby, Sec's; L. Tappan, Treas., 61 John-st. N. Y. State Colon. Soc., Rev. J. B. Pinney, LL. D., Cor. Sec., 22 Bible-house. N. Y. S.-S. Union, —— —— Agent, 599 Broadway; and Am. S.-S. Union, Rev. S. B. S. Bissell, Sec., G. S. Scofield, Agent, 599 Broadway. New York Sab. Com., Rev. Philip Schaff, D. D., Sec., 5 Bible-house.

PHILADELPHIA.—Penn. Branch Am. Tract Soc., 1210 Chestnut-st., H. N. Thissell, Agent and Supt. Colp. Am. S.-S. Union, F. A. Packard, Esq., Cor. Sec., 1122 Chestnut-st. Gen. Assem. Boards—Domestic Missions, 910 Arch-st., T. L. Janeway, D. D., Cor. Sec.; S. D. Powel, Esq., Treas. Education, 821 Chestnut-st., Rev. Thomas McCauley, Sec.; William Main, Treas. Publication, 821 Chestnut-st., Wm. E. Schenck, D. D., Cor. Sec. and Editor; Winthrop Sargent, Super. of Colp., and Treas. Am. Bap. Publica. Soc., 530 Arch-st.; Rev. B. Griffiths, Cor. Sec. Penn. Bible Soc., 701 Walnut-st., Jos. H. Dulles, Cor. Sec. Phila. Educa. Soc., Charles Brown, Cor. Sec.; William Purves, Treas., 1334 Chestnut-st. Phila. Home Mission Society, Rev. Robert Adair, Sec., 1334 Chestnut-st. Lutheran Board of Pub., 42 North Ninth-st., Rev. Samuel Laird, Cor. Sec. Pres. Pub. Com., 1334 Chestnut-st., Rev. John W. Dulles, Cor. Sec.; Wm. L. Hildeburn, Treas. Dom. Miss. Ger. Ref. Church, 493 N. 4th-st.; Rev. S. H. Giesy, Cor. Sec. For. Miss. Ref. Pres. Church, 636 North 17th-st.; Rev. S. O. Wylie, Chairman.

WASHINGTON.—American Colonization Society, 3d Tues. in Jan.; Rev. R. R. Gurley, Cor. Sec.; Rev. Wm. McLain, Fin. Sec.

MINISTERS' MEETINGS.—Gen. Conference in Maine, 3d Tues. in June. Gen. Asso., New Hampshire, 4th Tues. in Aug. Gen. Conven. in Vermont, 3d Tues. in June. Gen. Associa., Mass., 4th Tues. in June. Evan. Conso., R. I., 2d Tues. in June. Gen. Asso., Conn., 3d Tues. in June. Gen. Asso., N. Y., 3d Tues. in Sept. Gen. Conven. Prot. Epis. Ch., 1st Wed. in Oct. Gen. Assembly Pres. Church, 3d Thurs. in May. Gen. Confer. M. E. Church, May every 4th year from 1860. Gen. Synod Ref. Dutch Church, on the 1st Wed. in June. Gen. Synod Evang. Lutheran Church, biennially in May of even years.

YEARLY MEETINGS OF FRIENDS.—New England, Newport, R. I. Second day after 2d Sixth day in Sixth mo. New York, Sixth day after 4th First day in Fifth mo. Phil., third Second day in Fourth mo. Baltimore, last Second day but one in Tenth mo. North Carolina, New Garden, Guilford Co., Second day after first First day in Eleventh mo. Ohio, Mt. Pleasant, Second day after first First day in Ninth mo. Indiana, Whitewater, on Fifth day preced. first First day in Tenth month.

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EXPLANATION.

Look at the top for the century; then to the right or the left for the odd year; and in a line with that, directly under the century, is the Dominical Letter for the year.

Under the given Dominical Letter in the lower part of the table, find the day of the week, and in a line with it, in the calendar, you have the day of the month.

ODD YEARS.								CENTURIES.							ODD YEARS.							
								2000		2100		2200		2300								
								1600		1700		1800		1900								
	6		17	23	28	34		45	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	51	56	62		73	79	84	90	
1	7	12	18		29	35	40	46	G	A	B	C	D	E	F		57	63	68	74		85	91	96
2		13	19	24	30		41	47	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	52	58		69	75	80	86		97
3	8	14		25	31	36	42		E	F	G	A	B	C	D	53	59	64	70		81	87	92	98
	9	15	20	26		37	43	48	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	54		65	71	76	82		93	99
4	10		21	27	32	38		49	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	55	60	66		77	83	88	94	
5	11	16	22		33	39	44	50	B	C	D	E	F	G	A		61	67	72	78		89	95	

EXPLANATION.

N. B. Every Leap-Year has two Dominical Letters; the latter only is designated in this table, as the first serves only till the close of February: e. g., 1848 has B and A. At the beginning of every century Leap-Year is omitted, except every fourth century—1600, 2000 etc., being Leap-Years, and the intervening three centuries exempt from the common rule.

DOMINICAL LETTERS.

JANUARY 31. OCTOBER 31.					FEBRUA'Y 28. MARCH 31. NOVEMB'R 30.					APRIL 30.					MAY 31.					A	B	C	D	E	F	G	JUNE 30.					JULY 31.					AUGUST 31.					SEPTEM'R30. DECEM'R 31.				
1	8	15	22	29		5	12	19	26		2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	S	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	Wed.	Tu.	Mon.		4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30		6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31
2	9	16	23	30		6	13	20	27		3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	Mon.	S	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	Wed.	Tu.		5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31		7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	
3	10	17	24	31		7	14	21	28		4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	Tu.	Mon.	S	Sa.	Fr.	Th.	Wed.		6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25		1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	
4	11	18	25		1	8	15	22	29		5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31	Wed.	Tu.	Mon.	S	Sa.	Fr.	Th.		7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26		2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	
5	12	19	26		2	9	16	23	30		6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25		Th.	Wed.	Tu.	Mon.	S	Sa.	Fr.	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27		3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	
6	13	20	27		3	10	17	24	31		7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26		Fr.	Th.	Wed.	Tu.	Mon.	S	Sa.	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28		4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29
7	14	21	28		4	11	18	25		1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27		Sa.	Fr	Th.	Wed.	Tu.	Mon.	S	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29		5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30

A gentleman who has used the above style of Almanac for a number of years, says, "A very little time and attention will make one perfectly familiar with its use." Some of its advantages are, 1. Its *convenient size and form.* 2. Its *simplicity.* 3. Its *infallible certainty* in reckoning remote periods, as well as those which are near. 4. Its *equal application* to *time past* and *time to come.*

THE ILLUSTRATED
Family Christian Almanac
FOR
THE UNITED STATES,
FOR THE
YEAR OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST
1868,

BEING A BISSEXTILE, OR LEAP-YEAR, AND UNTIL JULY 4TH, THE 92D YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

CALCULATED FOR

BOSTON, NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, AND CHARLESTON,

AND

FOUR PARALLELS OF LATITUDE.

ADAPTED FOR USE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

WITH

VALUABLE SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL INFORMATION.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS, IN EQUAL OR CLOCK TIME,

BY DR. SAMUEL HART WRIGHT, A. M.

PENN YAN, YATES COUNTY, NEW YORK.

BOSTON, Lat. 42° 21′ N.; Long. 71° 4′ W.
NEW YORK, Lat. 40° 42′ 40″ N.; Long. 74° 1′ W.
WASHINGTON, Lat. 38° 53′ N.; Long. 77° W.
CHARLESTON, Lat. 32° 47′ N.; Long. 79° 57′ W.

PUBLISHED BY THE
AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY,
150 NASSAU-STREET, NEW YORK,
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☞ Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1867, by O. R. Kingsbury, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

CONJUNCTION OF PLANETS, AND OTHER PHENOMENA.

Month.	Aspect.	Wash'n time. D. H. M.	Distance apart. ° ′
Jan.	♂ ♂ ☉	2 0 55 m.	
	☉ perigee.	2 11 13 e.	
	♂ near ☿	17 4 22 e.	☿ 0 56 S.
	☽ near ♄	19 10 17 m.	♄ 3 19 S.
	☽ near ♂	24 3 59 m.	♂ 4 9 S.
	☽ near ♀	27 9 3 m.	♀ 1 21 S.
	☽ near ♃	27 3 30 e.	♃ 0 35 S.
	♀ near ♃	30 3 56 e.	♀ 0 23 S.
Feb.	☽ near ♄	15 8 30 e.	♄ 3 22 S.
	☿ near ♃	17 0 29 e.	☿ 1 32 N.
	☿ gr. elon.	20 3 3 e.	☿ 18 9 E.
	☽ near ♃	24 9 48 m	♃ 0 3 N.
	♄ ☊ ☉	24 11 30 m.	♄ 90 0 W.
	☽ near ♀	26 11 7 m.	♀ 3 11 N.
Mar.	♃ ♂ ☉	10 11 1 m.	
	☽ near ♄	14 5 57 m.	♄ 3 16 S.
	♄ stationary	14 7 51 e.	
	☽ near ♂	22 11 50 m.	♂ 0 16 S.
	☽ near ♃	23 5 21 m.	♃ 0 39 N.
	☽ near ♀	27 8 47 m.	♀ 6 46 N.
April	☿ gr. elon.	4 1 9 e.	☿ 27 47 W.
	♂ near ♃	8 10 10 m.	♂ 0 1 N.
	☽ near ♄	10 1 59 e.	♄ 3 5 S.
	☿ near ♃	13 8 36 m.	☿ 1 41 S.
	☿ near ♂	17 4 32 e.	☿ 1 51 S.
	☽ near ♃	20 1 28 m.	♃ 1 15 N.
	☽ near ♂	20 1 47 e.	♂ 1 55 N.
	☽ near ♀	26 2 20 m.	♀ 7 52 N.
May	♀ gr. elon.	7 5 31 m.	♀ 45 31 E.
	☽ near ♄	7 7 50 e.	♄ 2 58 S.
	☽ near ♃	17 8 58 e.	♃ 1 50 N.
	☽ near ♂	19 2 31 e.	♂ 3 40 N.
	♄ ☍ ☉	23 1 45 m.	♄ 180 0 E.
	☽ near ♀	25 9 15 m.	♀ 6 20 N.
June	☽ near ♄	3 11 29 e.	♄ 2 59 S.
	♂ near ☿	8 6 50 e.	♀ 1 22 N.
	☽ near ♃	14 2 12 e.	♃ 2 19 N.
	☿ gr. elon.	16 7 14 e.	☿ 24 51 E.
	☽ near ♂	17 2 0 e.	♂ 4 42 N.
	☽ near ♀	22 3 32 e.	♀ 2 3 N.
	♀ stationary	23 8 33 e.	
July	☽ near ♄	1 2 12 m.	♄ 3 10 S.
	☉ apogee.	1 9 0 m.	
	♃ ☊ ☉	4 10 4 m.	♃ 90 0 W.
July	☽ near ♃	12 3 25 m.	♃ 2 36 N.
	☽ near ♂	16 11 45 m.	♂ 4 57 N.
	♀ inf. ♂ ☉	16 0 22 e.	
	☽ near ♀	19 8 28 m.	♀ 2 57 S.
	♀ near ☿	27 5 30 m.	☿ 3 19 N.
	☽ near ♄	28 6 10 m.	♄ 3 24 S.
Aug.	♄ stationary	2 8 4 e.	
	☿ gr. elon.	3 2 40 m.	☿ 19 15 W.
	♃ stationary	3 3 57 e.	
	♀ stationary	7 1 16 m.	
	☽ near ♃	8 11 16 m.	♃ 2 36 N.
	☽ near ♂	14 6 56 m.	♂ 4 36 N.
	☽ near ♀	15 10 46 m.	♀ 2 49 S.
	♄ ☊ ☉	22 0 49 m.	♄ 90 0 E.
	☽ near ♄	24 1 23 e.	♄ 3 33 S.
Sept.	☽ near ♃	4 1 57 e.	♃ 2 22 N.
	♂ near ♂	9 6 37 m.	♂ 0 16 N.
	☽ near ♂	11 10 38 e.	♂ 3 53 N.
	☽ near ♀	13 1 30 m.	♀ 1 11 S.
	☽ near ♄	21 0 29 m.	♄ 3 32 S.
	☿ gr. elon.	25 2 0 e.	♀ 46 9 W.
Oct.	☽ near ♃	1 1 56 e.	♃ 2 3 N.
	♃ ☍ ☉	1 9 55 e.	♃ 180 0 E.
	♂ ☊ ☉	10 3 1 m.	♂ 90 0 W.
	☽ near ♂	10 9 59 m.	♂ 2 57 N.
	☽ near ♀	12 9 14 m.	♀ 0 56 S.
	☿ gr. elon.	13 0 18 m.	☿ 24 54 E.
	☽ near ♄	18 2 35 e.	♄ 3 25 S.
	☽ near ♃	28 3 5 e.	♃ 1 56 N.
Nov.	☽ near ♂	7 3 58 e.	♂ 2 5 N.
	☽ near ♀	10 11 59 e.	♀ 2 2 S.
	♂ ☊ ☉	13 2 0 e.	♂ 90 0 W.
	☽ near ♄	15 5 49 m.	♄ 3 17 S.
	☿ gr. elon.	21 4 15 e.	☿ 19 51 W.
	☽ near ♃	24 8 21 e.	♃ 2 9 N,
	♃ stationary.	29 0 34 e.	
	♄ ♂ ☉	29 6 51 e.	
Dec.	☽ near ♂	5 3 33 e.	♂ 1 38 N.
	☽ near ♀	10 8 31 e.	♀ 3 13 S.
	☽ near ♄	12 8 10 e.	♄ 3 12 S.
	♄ near ☿	13 1 10 m.	☿ 1 28 S.
	☽ near ♃	22 6 21 m.	♃ 2 37 N.
	♃ ☊ ☉	26 7 30 e.	♃ 90 0 E.
	☉ perigee	31 5 7 m.	

ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1868.

There will be only two Eclipses this year, both of the Sun, and neither of them visible in the United States.

I. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, February 23. Visible in South America, Africa, and Southern Europe.

II. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, August 18. Visible in Eastern Africa, Southern Asia, and in Australia.

A Transit of Mercury over the Sun's disc, will occur November 5. Invisible in the United States.

MORNING STARS.

Venus (♀) after July 16.
Mars (♂) from January 2 to November 13.
Jupiter (♃) from March 10 to July 4.
Saturn (♄) until Feb. 24, and after Nov. 29.

EVENING STARS.

Venus until July 16.
Mars until January 2, and after November 13.
Jupiter until March 10, and after July 4.
Saturn from February 24 to November 29.

5295
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1868

THE FOUR SEASONS.

		D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Winter	begins, 1867, December	22,	1	31 mo.,	and lasts	89	0	56
Spring	" 1868, March	20,	2	27 mo.,	"	92	20	27
Summer	" 1868, June	20,	10	54 eve.,	"	93	11	31
Autumn	" 1868, September	22,	1	25 eve.,	"	89	17	55
Winter	" 1868, December	21,	7	20 mo.	Trop. year,	365	5	49

CYCLES OF TIME AND CHURCH DAYS.

Dominical Letters	E D	Septuagesima Sund.	Feb. 9	Easter Sunday	April 12
Epact	6	Sexagesima "	" 16	Low Sunday	" 19
Golden Number	7	Quinquagesima "	" 23	Rogation Sunday	May 17
Solar Cycle	1	Ash Wednesday	" 26	Ascension Day	" 21
Roman Indiction	11	Quadragesima Sund.,	Mar. 1	Pentecost Sunday	" 31
Jewish Lunar Cycle	4	Mid-Lent Sunday	" 22	Trinity Sunday	June 7
Dionysian Period	197	Palm Sunday	April 5	Middle of the Year	July 1
Julian Period	6581	Good Friday	" 10	Advent Sunday	Nov. 29

THE PLANETS.

Mercury (☿) will be at the most favorable stations for visibility, February 17, June 13, and October 9, being then Evening Star, and appearing in the west just after sunset; also April 7, August 5, and November 24, being then Morning Star, and appearing in the east just before sunrise.

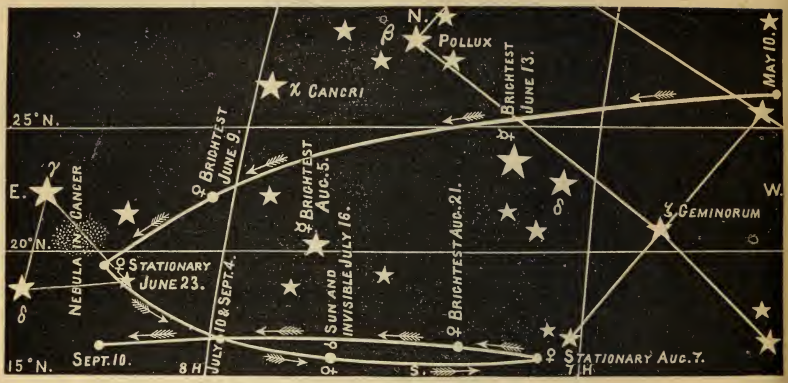
Venus (♀) will be in the constellation Capricornus until January 20, then in Aquarius until February 15, being directly south of the Urn January 23. It passes the equinoctial February 15, rising exactly on the east point of the horizon, and setting squarely in the west. It will be in Pisces from this time to March 12, then in Aries until April 6. On the 4th of April it will be 2° south of the brightest star in the Pleiades. April 14 it will be 8° north of Aldebaran, and on the 25th it will be 2° 22′ south of β Tauri. It passes the solstitial colure May 4, and will be farthest north May 6. May 7 it reaches its greatest eastern elongation from the Sun, 45° 31′. On the 26th it will be 7° south of Castor, and on the 30th it will be 4° south of Pollux. June 9 it will be *brightest;* after which it approaches the Sun, and daily loses its splendor. June 23 it becomes stationary, having been moving direct, or eastward, since its last superior conjunction, but now it begins to retrograde, and is situated a little southwest of the nebulæ in Cancer. It passes Pollux again July 18, 12° 28′ to south of it; but this will not be visible, as Venus will be in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 16th, and itself invisible. It now moves off from the Sun westward apparently, and increases in beauty as a *morning* star. On the 7th of August it becomes stationary again, and begins to pass the stars eastward, and reaches its greatest splendor again on the 21st. On the 25th of September it reaches its greatest western elongation, 46° 9′. October 6 it will be 1° south of Regulus. November 7 it crosses the Equator southward; November 21, 4° north of Spica; December 10, enters Libra's Square; and on the 15th is near the middle of it; December 29, 6° 12′ north of Antares.

Mars (♂) will come to the meridian during the daylight for the first nine months of the year. It has no opposition this year, and will not be an object of much interest until near the close of the year. November 27 it will be 2° north of Regulus in the handle of the Sickle. It will be near the Sickle during November and December.

Jupiter (♃) has been travelling northward since May 8, 1865, and on the first day of May it crosses the Equator, and rises exactly in the east at 3h. 32m. morn. It will be southeast of the Urn in the first part of the year, but directly east of it May 1. October 1 it will be brightest and in opposition to the Sun, rising at sunset and setting at sunrise. On the 8th of April it will be *very close* to Mars.

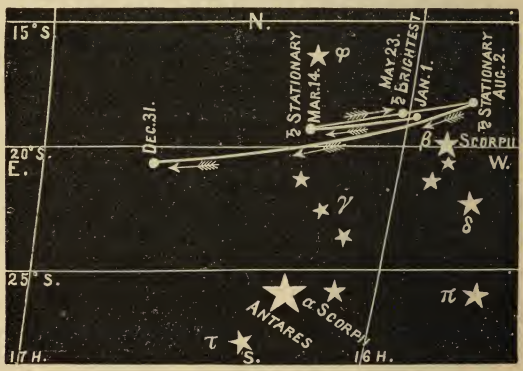
Saturn (♄) will be in opposition May 23, and brightest, rising as the Sun sets, and setting as the Sun rises. It will be in the region 10° or 12° north of Antares all of the year.

Occultations. The Moon will occult or eclipse the bright star α Tauri, or Aldebaran, January 7, at 1h. 17m. morn., at Washington, the star reappearing at 2h. 20m. The same star will also be occulted again November 29, at 5h. 54m. eve., at Washington, and reappear at 6h. 51m. eve. These occultations are interesting to witness.



POSITIONS AND TRACK OF VENUS FROM MAY 10 TO SEPT. 10,

Being brightest June 9, invisible about July 16, and brightest again August 21.



POSITIONS AND TRACK OF SATURN FOR 1868.

THE SUN AND THE EARTH.—The foundations of the Earth have been laid with consummate wisdom, at such a distance from the source of light and heat as is exactly suited to the organized forms upon its surface. If much nearer or more remote, animals and plants would perish, without some change of constitution, owing to increased heat or cold; and the blaze of light would be insufferable, or its amount too small to serve the purposes of vision.

It is obvious that a body must be of stupendous size to form such a conspicuous circle in the heavens as the Sun, while at the distance of nearly a hundred millions of miles from us. The Sun's diameter is not less than 882,000 miles, or rather more than one hundred and eleven times the diameter of the Earth. It is difficult to conceive aright of this enormous magnitude; but it may be illustrated by the statement that the solar globe would fill up the entire orbit of the Moon, and stretch beyond it more than two hundred thousand miles in every direction. Were the Sun a hollow sphere perforated by a thousand openings to admit the twinkling of a luminous atmosphere without, then a globe as large as our own might be placed at the centre, with a satellite as large as the Moon, and at the same distance from

it as she is from the Earth, and there would be present to the eye of the spectator on the interior globe, a universe as extensive as the whole creation was conceived to be in the infancy of astronomy, and as splendid as the heavens appear at present to the uninstructed gazer. Supposing the Earth to be represented by a ball of one inch in diameter, another of nine feet four inches would represent the size of the Sun. The loftiest of the Earth's mountains, one of the Himalayas, rises to the height of 29,000 feet; and for a mountain to rise upon the solar surface, bearing the same proportion to the solar diameter as the Himalayan peak to the terrestrial, it would require to have an altitude of nearly six hundred miles.

The great orb has a circumference of 2,646,000 miles, in comparison with which, that of our own globe, twenty-five thousand miles, is quite insignificant. If it were possible for a railway carriage to go round the Earth at the rate of thirty miles an hour, the journey would be accomplished in five weeks, travelling night and day; but a similar journey would require upwards of ten years on the surface of the Sun. The solar volume, or bulk, is 1,400,000 times greater than that of the Earth; and exceeds five hundred times the aggregate bulk of all the bodies of the planetary system. In other words, one million four hundred thousand earths must be rolled together, and the united volumes of all the planets and satellites be multiplied five hundred times, in order to form a body of equal size to the one Sun. The quantities here given afford an overpowering view of magnitude.

Transits of Mercury.—Through the whole of the last century the errors in computing the transits of Mercury frequently amounted to several hours. In 1786, Lalande, at Paris, was greatly disappointed because Mercury appeared on the sun's disk three-quarters of an hour later than the time he had fixed for it, and three-quarters of an hour earlier than that assigned by the tables of Halley. But Lalande lived to attain greater precision; and witnessed with delight a transit on the 8th of November, 1802, which more exactly answered to his calculations. "The passage of Mercury over the sun's disk," he states, "was observed this morning for the nineteenth time. The weather was exceedingly favorable, and astronomers enjoyed in the completest manner the sight of this curious phenomenon. I was the more anxious to have a view of it, as I shall never see it more."

After discrepancy between theory and observation as to the times of contact had been reduced to about a minute and a half, Le Verrier, the great geometer of France, took the planet in hand, in the year 1844. He profoundly examined the recorded movements of Mercury, calculated all the terms of perturbation, and deduced a new set of tables, from which his places are predicted with wonderful precision. A transit in the following year, May 8, 1845, was eagerly anticipated as a test of the accuracy of the young astronomer. But all observation in Paris was rendered impossible by the clouds which covered the sky through the entire day. While the computer was thus sadly disappointed, Professor Mitchell of the recently founded observatory in Cincinnati, Ohio, was more fortunate in having to deal with a pure and transparent atmosphere. "For three years," he remarks, "I had been toiling to complete a most difficult and laborious enterprise, the erection of an astronomical observatory of the first class, in a country where none had ever existed. Amid difficulties and perplexities which none can ever know, the work had moved on; and at length I had the high satisfaction of seeing mounted one of the largest and most perfect instruments in the world. I had arranged and adjusted its complex machinery, had computed the exact point on the sun's disk where the planet ought to make its first contact, had determined the instant of contact by the old tables, and by the new ones of Le Verrier, and with feelings which must be experienced to be realized, five minutes before the computed time of contact, I took my post at the telescope to watch the coming of the expected planet. After waiting what seemed almost an age, I asked my friend how much time was yet to pass, and found but one single minute out of five had rolled heavily away. The watch was again resumed. Long and patiently did I hold my place, but again was forced to call out, 'How speeds the time?' and was answered that there were yet wanting two minutes of the computed time of contact. With steadfast eye and a throbbing heart, the vigil was resumed; and after waiting what seemed an age, I caught the dark break which the black body of the planet made upon the bright disk of the sun. '*Now!*' I exclaimed, and within *sixteen seconds* of the computed time did the planet touch the solar disk, at the precise point at which theory had indicated the first contact would occur." Le Verrier was thus right to about sixteen ticks of the clock. The transits of Mercury during the remainder of the present century will be as follows:

1868	Nov. 5	1891	May 9
1870	May 6	1894	Nov. 10
1881	Nov. 7		

Size and Weight of the Planets.—If a pea be taken to represent the bulk of the Earth, a moderate-sized orange will proportionably show thedimensions of Jupiter, a small orange will serve to display those of Saturn, a full-sized cherry those of Uranus, and a plum those of Neptune. But while of far superior magnitude, the greater planets are composed of much lighter material than the lesser. The density of the Earth, Venus, and Mars is nearly the same, amounting to about five and a half times that of water. Balls of iron-stone of equal size, placed in colossal scales against them, would keep the balance even, while a corresponding ball of gold would do the same for Mercury. But to effect a similar equipoise, in the instance of Jupiter, it would only be necessary to have a globe of hard wood, as ebony or lignum-vitæ, of the same dimensions, one of a lighter kind of wood for Uranus and Neptune, and one still lighter, as deal, or cork nearly, for Saturn. Thrown into an ocean capacious enough to receive them, the lesser planets would sink as lead in the waters, while the greater would descend slowly, or float heavily, or be distinctly buoyant. Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, though respectively 1330, 857, 88, and 107 times larger than the Earth, are only 338, 101, 14, and 19 times heavier.

Sirius, or the Dog-Star.—Astronomers are observing this brilliant star from year to year with close interest, to discover whether Mr. Clarke's "companion-star" is actually a neighbor of Sirius, a star or perhaps a planet revolving around Sirius—or a star very remote beyond Sirius, though to us appearing so near it. Mr. Goldschmidt claims to have detected five other minute stars, bearing the same relation to Sirius. The question of the possibility of detecting planets revolving around some of the stars is one of intense interest; but nothing can yet be decided respecting it in the case of Sirius.

Nebulæ examined by the Spectroscope.—The great nebula in Orion, thus examined—the brighter portions of which are thought to have been resolved under a powerful telescope into seeming stars—shows in these and the other portions alike the appearances which indicate a gaseous nature, not solid matter. These tests thus far show that the supposed stars are not *true* stars; and go to disprove the hypothesis that stars are formed by the condensation of diffused nebulous matter.

Height of the Atmosphere.—Observations on several bright auroras in 1865, occurring at a very early morning hour, lead to the belief that these phenomena in the upper air were modified by the light of the rising sun tinging them long before it came near the earth's surface. Yet these auroras, as well as the incandescence of aerolites or shooting-stars, occur, as repeated observations prove, at heights varying from a few miles above us up to 100 or more; and as they are all believed to prove the presence of an atmosphere where they occur, they appear to prove that too low a limit has been fixed for the earth's atmosphere—which is commonly regarded as terminating at the height of about fifty miles. The mean altitude of the shooting-stars of November 13, 1863, observed at Washington, Philadelphia, etc., was 92 miles. Prof. Newton thinks that none have been observed at a greater height than 125 or 150 miles.

On the 12th of May, 1866, a star of the second magnitude suddenly appeared in the constellation of the Northern Crown, but quickly began to lose its brilliance. Its light being examined by the spectroscope, showed two distinct spectra, one like that of the other stars and of the sun, the other consisting of four bright lines, indicating the combustion of gas, especially hydrogen. The great brightness of the lines showed that the luminous gas was hotter than the star itself. These indications, together with the suddenness of the outburst of light, and its rapid decline from the second magnitude to the eighth in twelve days, suggest the startling conception that the star had suddenly become enwrapped in the flames of burning hydrogen, which also intensified the heat and light of the star itself, till the cause of the combustion was exhausted, and the star relapsed to its former insignificance. All this, though so recently visible to us, must have occurred many years ago.

The Meteoric Shower of November, 1866, which was so brilliant in Europe and so insignificant or invisible in America, has led two eminent astronomers in Paris and Milan to form the same conclusions—each from his own observations and calculations. They agree in ascribing these meteors to one or more vast nebulous masses, moving in very elliptical orbits, which bring them at long regular intervals within the earth's attraction and the oxidizing and igniting influence of the atmosphere. Le Verrier judges that their orbit extends as far at least as to the orbit of Uranus; and both astronomers fix their period of revolution at 33¼ years. The orbit of the November meteors nearly coincides with that of Tempel's comet, the first of 1866; while the August meteors have an orbit almost identical with that of the great comet of 1862.

1st MONTH. JANUARY, 1868. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHTON.	CHARLES'N.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark. D.	H. M. S.
First Quarter	2	11 18 ev.	11 6 ev.	10 54 ev	10 42 ev.	1	12 3 43
Full Moon	9	6 9 ev.	5 57 ev.	5 45 ev.	5 33 ev.	9	12 7 17
Third Quarter	16	0 20 ev.	0 8 ev.	11 56 mo.	11 44 mo.	17	12 10 17
New Moon	24	2 31 ev.	2 22 ev.	2 10 ev.	1 58 ev.	25	12 12 33

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S. ° ′ ″	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn. Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. N. York	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Ch'ton
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	1	W	23 1 39	7 30	4 38	11 13	3 28	7 25	4 43	11 13	0 14	7 19	4 49	11 14	7 3 5	5 11 15	morn.
2	2	Th	22 56 32	7 30	4 39	morn.	4 13	7 25	4 44	morn.	1 1	7 19	4 50	morn.	7 3 5	6 morn.	0 13
3	3	Fr	22 50 58	7 30	4 40	0 13	5 5	7 25	4 45	0 13	1 51	7 19	4 51	0 12	7 3 5	7 0 11	1 5
4	4	Sa	22 44 57	7 30	4 41	1 14	5 58	7 25	4 46	1 13	2 43	7 19	4 52	1 11	7 3 5	7 1 7	1 58
5	5	1	22 38 28	7 30	4 42	2 18	6 59	7 25	4 47	2 16	3 44	7 19	4 52	2 14	7 3 5	8 2 7	2 59
6	6	M	22 31 33	7 29	4 43	3 26	8 1	7 25	4 48	3 23	4 46	7 19	4 53	3 20	7 4 5	9 3 10	4 1
7	7	Tu	22 24 11	7 29	4 44	4 33	9 4	7 25	4 49	4 30	5 49	7 19	4 54	4 26	7 4 5	10 4 14	5 4
8	8	W	22 16 22	7 29	4 45	5 40	10 4	7 24	4 50	5 36	6 50	7 19	4 55	8 32	7 4 5	11 5 19	6 4
9	9	Th	22 8 7	7 29	4 46	rises.	11 4	7 24	4 51	rises.	7 47	7 19	4 56	rises.	7 4 5	12 rises.	7 4
10	10	Fr	21 59 27	7 29	4 47	6 8	11 56	7 24	4 52	6 12	8 40	7 19	4 57	6 16	7 4 5	12 6 27	7 56
11	11	Sa	21 50 20	7 29	4 48	7 20	ev. 48	7 24	4 53	7 23	9 34	7 19	4 58	7 26	7 3 5	13 7 35	8 48
12	12	2	21 40 48	7 28	4 50	8 31	1 40	7 23	4 54	8 33	10 25	7 18	4 59	8 35	7 3 5	14 8 41	9 40
13	13	M	21 30 51	7 28	4 51	9 40	2 29	7 23	4 55	9 41	11 12	7 18	5 0	9 42	7 3 5	15 9 45	10 29
14	14	Tu	21 20 29	7 28	4 52	10 40	3 18	7 23	4 56	10 48	ev. 3	7 18	5 1	10 48	7 3 5	16 10 48	11 18
15	15	W	21 9 42	7 27	4 53	11 51	4 7	7 22	4 57	11 50	0 51	7 18	5 2	11 49	7 3 5	17 11 46	ev. 7
16	16	Th	20 58 30	7 27	4 54	morn.	5 0	7 22	4 59	morn.	1 47	7 17	5 3	morn.	7 3 5	18 morn.	1 0
17	17	Fr	20 46 55	7 26	4 55	0 54	5 56	7 21	5 0	0 52	2 42	7 17	5 5	0 50	7 2 5	19 0 45	1 58
18	18	Sa	20 34 56	7 26	4 56	1 53	6 53	7 21	5 1	1 51	3 38	7 16	5 6	1 48	7 2 5	20 1 40	2 53
19	19	3	20 22 34	7 25	4 58	2 52	7 48	7 21	5 2	2 49	4 33	7 16	5 7	2 45	7 2 5	21 2 35	3 48
20	20	M	20 9 48	7 24	4 59	3 47	8 43	7 20	5 3	3 44	5 28	7 15	5 8	3 40	7 2 5	21 3 28	4 43
21	21	Tu	19 56 40	7 24	5 0	4 41	9 33	7 19	5 4	4 37	6 19	7 15	5 9	4 33	7 1 5	22 4 20	5 33
22	22	W	19 43 10	7 23	5 1	5 32	10 20	7 18	5 5	5 28	7 6	7 14	5 10	5 23	7 1 5	23 5 10	6 20
23	23	Th	19 29 17	7 22	5 3	6 17	11 4	7 17	5 7	6 13	7 47	7 14	5 11	6 9	7 0 5	24 5 56	7 4
24	24	Fr	19 15 3	7 22	5 4	sets.	11 44	7 17	5 8	sets.	8 6	7 13	5 12	sets.	7 0 5	25 sets.	7 44
25	25	Sa	19 0 28	7 21	5 5	6 12	morn.	7 16	5 9	6 15	9 7	7 12	5 13	6 18	7 0 5	26 6 28	8 20
26	26	4	18 45 32	7 20	5 6	7 9	0 21	7 16	5 10	7 11	9 46	7 12	5 15	7 14	6 59 5	27 7 21	9 0
27	27	M	18 30 15	7 19	5 8	8 7	1 0	7 15	5 11	8 8	10 23	7 11	5 16	8 10	6 58 5	28 8 15	9 38
28	28	Tu	18 14 39	7 18	5 9	9 5	1 38	7 14	5 13	9 6	11 0	7 10	5 17	9 6	6 58 5	29 9 9	10 18
29	29	W	17 58 43	7 17	5 10	10 4	2 18	7 13	5 14	10 4	11 41	7 9	5 18	10 4	6 57 5	30 10 3	10 57
30	30	Th	17 42 27	7 16	5 12	11 5	2 57	7 12	5 15	11 4	morn.	7 8	5 19	11 3	6 57 5	31 10 59	11 40
31	31	Fr	17 25 53	7 15	5 13	morn.	3 40	7 12	5 16	morn.	0 26	7 8	5 20	morn.	6 56 5	32 11 57	morn.

24 MONTH. FEBRUARY, 1868. 29 DAYS.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California.				CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.			
				SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. CH'TON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. CH'TON.
			° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
32	1	Sa	17 9 1	7 14	5 14	0 7	4 30	7 11	5 18	0 5	1 17	7 7	5 21	0 3	6 55	5 33	morn.	0 30
33	2	5	16 51 50	7 13	5 15	1 9	5 25	7 10	5 19	1 7	2 14	7 6	5 23	1 4	6 55	5 34	0 55	1 25
34	3	M	16 34 22	7 12	5 16	2 15	6 28	7 9	5 20	2 12	3 14	7 5	5 24	2 8	6 54	5 34	1 58	2 28
35	4	Tu	16 16 36	7 11	5 18	3 20	7 37	7 7	5 21	3 16	4 22	7 4	5 25	3 12	6 53	5 35	2 59	3 37
36	5	W	15 58 34	7 10	5 19	4 23	8 45	7 6	5 22	4 19	5 30	7 3	5 26	4 15	6 52	5 36	4 2	4 45
37	6	Th	15 40 15	7 9	5 21	5 22	9 48	7 5	5 23	5 18	6 34	7 2	5 27	5 13	6 52	5 37	5 1	5 48
38	7	Fr	15 21 40	7 8	5 22	rises.	10 48	7 4	5 25	rises.	7 32	7 1	5 28	rises.	6 51	5 38	rises.	6 48
39	8	Sa	15 2 50	7 6	5 23	6 4	11 40	7 3	5 26	6 7	8 22	7 0	5 29	6 9	6 50	5 39	6 17	7 40
40	9	6	14 43 44	7 5	5 24	7 17	ev. 28	7 2	5 27	7 18	9 15	6 59	5 30	7 20	6 49	5 40	7 24	8 28
41	10	M	14 24 24	7 4	5 25	8 26	1 16	7 1	5 28	8 27	10 2	6 58	5 32	8 27	6 48	5 41	8 29	9 16
42	11	Tu	14 4 49	7 2	5 26	9 35	2 4	7 0	5 30	9 35	10 46	6 57	5 33	9 34	6 47	5 42	9 33	10 4
43	12	W	13 45 1	7 1	5 28	10 40	2 48	6 58	5 31	10 39	11 32	6 55	5 34	10 38	6 47	5 43	10 33	10 48
44	13	Th	13 24 58	7 0	5 29	11 43	3 35	6 57	5 32	11 41	ev. 21	6 54	5 35	11 39	6 46	5 44	11 32	11 35
45	14	Fr	13 4 43	6 59	5 30	morn.	4 25	6 56	5 34	morn.	1 12	6 53	5 36	morn.	6 45	5 45	morn.	ev. 25
46	15	Sa	12 44 15	6 57	5 32	0 43	5 18	6 55	5 35	0 40	2 4	6 52	5 38	0 37	6 44	5 46	0 28	1 18
47	16	7	12 23 31	6 56	5 33	1 41	6 18	6 53	5 36	1 38	3 3	6 51	5 39	1 34	6 43	5 47	1 23	2 18
48	17	M	12 2 42	6 54	5 35	2 35	7 14	6 52	5 37	2 31	4 0	6 49	5 40	2 27	6 42	5 48	2 15	3 14
49	18	Tu	11 41 38	6 53	5 36	3 27	8 11	6 51	5 39	3 23	4 55	6 48	5 41	3 19	6 41	5 48	3 6	4 11
50	19	W	11 20 23	6 52	5 38	4 13	9 3	6 49	5 40	4 9	5 48	6 47	5 42	4 5	6 40	5 49	3 52	5 3
51	20	Th	10 58 57	6 50	5 39	4 57	9 51	6 48	5 41	4 53	6 37	6 46	5 44	4 49	6 39	5 50	4 36	5 51
52	21	Fr	10 37 21	6 48	5 40	5 37	10 36	6 46	5 43	5 33	7 21	6 44	5 45	5 30	6 37	5 51	5 19	6 36
53	22	Sa	10 15 35	6 47	5 42	6 12	11 17	6 45	5 44	6 9	7 59	6 43	5 46	6 6	6 36	5 52	5 57	7 17
54	23	8	9 53 40	6 45	5 43	sets.	11 55	6 44	5 45	sets.	8 38	6 42	5 47	sets.	6 35	5 53	sets.	7 55
55	24	M	9 31 36	6 44	5 45	6 59	morn.	6 42	5 46	7 0	9 19	6 40	5 48	7 1	6 34	5 54	7 4	8 32
56	25	Tu	9 9 23	6 42	5 46	7 58	0 32	6 41	5 48	7 58	9 56	6 38	5 49	7 58	6 33	5 55	7 59	9 10
57	26	W	8 47 2	6 41	5 47	8 59	1 10	6 39	5 49	8 58	10 33	6 37	5 51	8 58	6 32	5 56	8 55	9 45
58	27	Th	8 24 34	6 39	5 49	10 0	1 49	6 38	5 50	9 58	11 13	6 36	5 52	9 57	6 31	5 57	9 52	10 30
59	28	Fr	8 1 58	6 38	5 50	11 1	2 30	6 37	5 51	10 59	11 59	6 34	5 53	10 56	6 30	5 58	10 49	11 14
60	29	Sa	7 39 15	6 37	5 50	morn.	3 14	6 36	5 52	morn.	morn.	6 31	5 53	11 59	6 29	5 58	11 49	morn.

MOON'S PHASES.		BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASH'TON.	CHARLES'N.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D. H. M. S.
First Quarter	1	1 32 ev.	1 20 ev.	1 8 ev.	0 56 ev.	1 12 13 41
Full Moon	8	4 51 mo.	4 39 mo.	4 27 mo.	4 15 mo.	9 12 14 28
Third Quarter	15	4 33 mo.	4 21 mo.	4 9 mo.	3 57 mo.	17 12 14 16
New Moon	23	9 36 mo.	9 24 mo.	9 12 mo.	9 0 mo.	25 12 13 20

3d MONTH. MARCH, 1868. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHT'N.	CHARLES'N.	Sun on Merid. D.	H. M. S.
First Quarter	1	0 5	0 mo.	11 53 ev.	11 41 ev.	11 29 ev.	1	12 12 25
Full Moon	8	3 38	ev.	3 26 ev.	3 14 ev.	3 2 ev.	9	12 10 32
Third Quarter	15	10 45	ev.	10 33 ev.	10 21 ev.	10 9 ev.	17	12 8 18
New Moon	24	2 15	mo.	2 3 mo.	1 51 mo.	1 39 mo.	25	12 5 53
First Quarter	31	7 41	mo.	7 29 mo.	7 17 mo.	7 5 mo.		

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S. ° ′ ″	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Sets. H. M.	H. W. Boston H. M.	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun Rises H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Sets. H. M.	H. W. N York H. M.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Mary'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun Risks. H. M.	Sun Skts. H. M.	Moon Sets. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun Risks. H. M.	Sun Skts. H. M.	Moon Sets. H. M.	H. W. Ch'ton H. M.
61	1	**9**	7 16 25	6 36	5 51	0 5	4 4	6 35	5 53	0 2	0 51	6 33	5 54	morn.	6 28	5 59	morn.	0 4
62	2	M	6 53 30	6 35	5 52	1 8	5 4	6 34	5 53	1 5	1 50	6 32	5 55	1 1	6 27	5 59	0 49	1 4
63	3	Tu	6 30 29	6 33	5 53	2 11	6 9	6 32	5 54	2 7	2 55	6 30	5 56	2 3	6 26	6 0	1 50	2 9
64	4	W	6 7 22	6 31	5 54	3 10	7 20	6 30	5 55	3 8	4 5	6 29	5 57	3 2	6 25	6 0	2 49	3 2
65	5	Th	5 44 11	6 30	5 55	4 5	8 29	6 29	5 56	4 1	5 14	6 27	5 57	3 57	6 23	6 1	3 44	4 29
66	6	Fr	5 20 55	6 28	5 56	4 55	9 33	6 27	5 57	4 52	6 19	6 26	5 58	4 48	6 22	6 1	4 37	5 33
67	7	Sa	4 57 35	6 26	5 57	5 39	10 29	6 25	5 58	5 37	7 14	6 24	5 59	5 34	6 21	6 2	5 26	6 29
68	8	**10**	4 34 11	6 25	5 58	rises.	11 21	6 24	5 59	rises.	8 2	6 23	6 0	rises.	6 20	6 3	rises.	7 21
69	9	M	4 10 43	6 23	5 59	7 11	ev. 6	6 22	6 0	7 11	8 51	6 21	6 1	7 11	6 19	6 3	7 11	8 6
70	10	Tu	3 47 12	6 21	6 0	8 19	0 49	6 20	6 1	8 18	9 36	6 20	6 2	8 18	6 17	6 4	8 14	8 49
71	11	W	3 23 39	6 20	6 2	9 27	1 34	6 19	6 2	9 25	10 19	6 18	6 3	9 23	6 16	6 5	9 17	9 34
72	12	Th	3 0 3	6 18	6 3	10 29	2 0	6 17	6 3	10 26	11 2	6 17	6 4	10 24	6 15	6 6	10 15	10 0
73	13	Fr	2 36 26	6 16	6 4	11 30	3 3	6 16	6 4	11 26	11 48	6 15	6 5	11 23	6 13	6 6	11 12	11 3
74	14	Sa	2 12 46	6 14	6 5	morn.	3 51	6 14	6 5	morn.	ev. 37	6 13	6 6	morn.	6 12	6 7	morn.	11 51
75	15	**11**	1 49 6	6 13	6 6	0 27	4 43	6 12	6 6	0 24	1 30	6 12	6 7	0 19	6 11	6 8	0 7	ev. 43
76	16	M	1 25 24	6 11	6 7	1 20	5 40	6 11	6 8	1 16	2 26	6 10	6 8	1 12	6 10	6 9	0 59	1 40
77	17	Tu	1 1 42	6 9	6 9	2 9	6 37	6 9	6 9	2 5	3 23	6 9	6 9	2 1	6 8	6 9	1 48	2 37
78	18	W	0 37 59	6 7	6 10	2 54	7 35	6 7	6 10	2 50	4 20	6 7	6 10	2 45	6 7	6 10	2 33	3 35
79	19	Th	S. 14 17	6 6	6 11	3 35	8 29	6 6	6 11	3 31	5 14	6 6	6 11	3 28	6 6	6 11	3 16	4 29
80	20	Fr	N. 9 25	6 4	6 12	4 11	9 18	6 4	6 12	4 8	6 4	6 4	6 12	4 5	6 4	6 12	3 55	5 18
81	21	Sa	0 33 6	6 2	6 13	4 45	10 3	6 2	6 13	4 42	6 49	6 3	6 13	4 40	6 3	6 12	4 32	6 3
82	22	**12**	0 56 46	6 0	6 14	5 17	10 47	6 1	6 14	5 15	7 31	6 1	6 14	5 13	6 1	6 13	5 8	6 47
83	23	M	1 20 24	5 59	6 15	5 47	11 25	5 59	6 15	5 46	8 8	5 59	6 15	5 45	5 59	6 14	5 42	7 25
84	24	Tu	1 44 0	5 57	6 17	sets.	morn.	5 58	6 16	sets.	8 48	5 58	6 16	sets.	5 58	6 14	sets.	8 3
85	25	W	2 7 33	5 55	6 18	7 52	0 3	5 56	6 17	7 51	9 28	5 56	6 17	7 49	5 57	6 15	7 45	8 42
86	26	Th	2 31 4	5 53	6 19	8 56	0 42	5 54	6 18	8 54	10 11	5 54	6 18	8 51	5 56	6 16	8 45	9 25
87	27	Fr	2 54 32	5 52	6 20	9 39	1 25	5 52	6 19	9 56	10 50	5 53	6 19	9 53	5 55	6 16	9 44	10 8
88	28	Sa	3 17 56	5 50	6 21	11 3	2 8	5 51	6 20	10 59	11 39	5 51	6 19	10 55	5 54	6 17	10 44	10 55
89	29	**13**	3 41 16	5 48	6 22	morn.	2 55	5 49	6 21	morn.	morn.	5 50	6 20	11 56	5 52	6 18	11 44	11 48
90	30	M	4 4 32	5 46	6 23	0 5	3 48	5 47	6 22	0 1	0 34	5 48	6 21	morn.	5 51	6 19	morn.	morn.
91	31	Tu	4 27 44	5 45	6 24	1 5	4 49	5 46	6 23	1 1	1 36	5 47	6 22	0 56	5 50	6 19	0 43	0 49

4th MONTH. APRIL, 1868. 30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASH'TON.	CHARLES'N.
Full Moon	7	2 33	mo.	2 21 mo.	2 9 mo.	1 57 mo.
Third Quarter	14	5 51	ev.	5 39 ev.	5 27 ev.	5 15 ev.
New Moon	22	3 36	ev.	3 24 ev.	3 12 ev.	3 0 ev.
First Quarter	29	1 34	ev.	1 22 ev.	1 10 ev.	0 58 ev.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California.				CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.				Sun on Merid. or noon mark.
				SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. BOSTON	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N.YORK	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. CH'TON	
			° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D. H. M. S.
92	1	W	4 50 51	5 43	6 25	1 59	5 56	5 44	6 24	1 55	2 42	5 46	6 23	1 50		5 48	6 20	1 38	1 56	1 12 3 45
93	2	Th	5 13 52	5 41	6 27	2 49	7 6	5 42	6 26	2 45	3 54	5 44	6 24	2 41		5 47	6 21	2 30	3 6	9 12 1 25
94	3	Fr	5 36 48	5 40	6 28	3 34	8 14	5 41	6 27	3 31	4 58	5 42	6 25	3 28		5 46	6 21	3 19	4 14	17 11 59 23
95	4	Sa	5 59 38	5 38	6 29	4 14	9 14	5 39	6 28	4 12	6 0	5 41	6 26	4 10		5 45	6 22	4 3	5 14	25 11 57 47
96	5	**14**	6 22 22	5 36	6 30	4 51	10 8	5 37	6 29	4 50	6 54	5 39	6 27	4 49		5 43	6 23	4 46	6 8	
97	6	M	6 44 59	5 35	6 31	rises.	10 57	5 36	6 30	rises.	7 40	5 37	6 28	rises.		5 42	6 23	rises.	6 57	
98	7	Tu	7 7 29	5 33	6 32	7 6	11 41	5 34	6 31	7 4	8 23	5 36	6 29	7 3		5 41	6 24	6 58	7 41	
99	8	W	7 29 52	5 31	6 33	8 11	ev. 22	5 33	6 32	8 8	9 9	5 34	6 30	8 6		5 39	6 25	7 59	8 42	
100	9	Th	7 52 7	5 30	6 34	9 14	1 6	5 31	6 33	9 11	9 52	5 33	6 31	9 8		5 38	6 26	8 58	9 6	
101	10	Fr	8 14 14	5 28	6 36	10 15	1 50	5 30	6 34	10 11	10 34	5 31	6 32	10 8		5 37	6 26	9 56	9 50	
102	11	Sa	8 36 13	5 26	6 37	11 11	2 34	5 28	6 35	11 7	11 16	5 30	6 33	11 2		5 36	6 27	10 50	10 34	
103	12	**15**	8 58 4	5 25	6 38	morn.	3 21	5 26	6 36	11 59	ev. 6	5 28	6 34	11 54		5 34	6 28	11 41	11 21	
104	13	M	9 19 45	5 23	6 39	0 3	4 9	5 25	6 37	morn.	0 56	5 27	6 35	morn.		5 33	6 28	morn.	ev. 9	
105	14	Tu	9 41 18	5 21	6 40	0 50	5 3	5 24	6 38	0 46	1 50	5 25	6 36	0 42		5 32	6 29	0 29	1 3	
106	15	W	10 2 41	5 20	6 41	1 32	5 58	5 22	6 39	1 29	2 44	5 24	6 37	1 24		5 31	6 30	1 12	1 58	
107	16	Th	10 23 54	5 18	6 42	2 10	6 56	5 20	6 40	2 7	3 41	5 23	6 38	2 3		5 30	6 31	1 53	2 56	
108	17	Fr	10 44 57	5 16	6 43	2 45	7 48	5 19	6 41	2 42	4 33	5 21	6 39	2 39		5 28	6 31	2 31	3 48	
109	18	Sa	11 5 50	5 15	6 45	3 16	8 41	5 17	6 42	3 15	5 25	5 20	6 40	3 13		5 27	6 32	3 6	4 41	
110	19	**16**	11 26 32	5 13	6 46	3 47	9 26	5 16	6 43	3 45	6 12	5 18	6 41	3 44		5 26	6 33	3 40	5 26	
111	20	M	11 47 2	5 12	6 47	4 17	10 12	5 14	6 44	4 16	6 58	5 17	6 42	4 16		5 25	6 33	4 15	6 12	
112	21	Tu	12 7 21	5 10	6 48	4 47	10 56	5 13	6 45	4 48	7 39	5 16	6 42	4 48		5 24	6 34	4 50	6 56	
113	22	W	12 27 28	5 9	6 49	sets.	11 36	5 11	6 46	sets.	8 18	5 14	6 43	sets.		5 23	6 35	sets.	7 36	
114	23	Th	12 47 23	5 7	6 50	7 47	morn.	5 10	6 47	7 45	9 4	5 13	6 44	7 42		5 21	6 36	7 34	8 18	
115	24	Fr	13 7 5	5 6	6 51	8 43	0 18	5 8	6 48	8 40	9 50	5 11	6 45	8 36		5 20	6 36	8 26	9 3	
116	25	Sa	13 26 34	5 4	6 52	9 58	1 3	5 7	6 49	9 54	10 36	5 10	6 46	9 50		5 19	6 37	9 38	9 52	
117	26	**17**	13 45 50	5 3	6 53	11 0	1 52	5 6	6 50	10 56	11 26	5 9	6 47	10 51		5 18	6 38	10 38	10 44	
118	27	M	14 4 53	5 1	6 55	11 57	2 44	5 4	6 51	11 53	morn.	5 8	6 48	11 49		5 17	6 38	11 36	11 38	
119	28	Tu	14 23 41	5 0	6 56	morn.	3 38	5 3	6 52	morn.	0 24	5 6	6 49	morn.		5 16	6 39	morn.	morn.	
120	29	W	14 42 15	4 58	6 57	0 49	4 39	5 2	6 53	0 45	1 26	5 5	6 50	0 41		5 15	6 40	0 29	0 39	
121	30	Th	15 0 35	4 57	6 58	1 33	5 45	5 0	6 55	1 30	2 30	5 4	6 51	1 27		5 14	6 41	1 17	1 45	

5th MONTH. MAY, 1868. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHTON.	CHARLES'N
Full Moon	6	1 53 ev.	1 41 ev.	1 29 ev.	1 17 ev.
Third Quarter	14	0 31 ev.	0 19 ev.	0 7 ev.	11 55 mo.
New Moon	22	1 52 mo.	1 40 mo.	1 28 mo.	1 16 mo.
First Quarter	28	6 58 ev.	6 46 ev.	6 34 ev.	6 22 ev.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N. ° ′ ″	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. N York	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Ch'ton	Sun on Merid. or noon mark. D.	H. M. S.
122	1	Fr	15 18 40	4 56	7 0	2 15	6 51	4 59	6 56	2 13	3 37	5 2	6 52	2 10	5 13	6 42	2 3	2 51	1	11 56 54
123	2	Sa	15 36 29	4 54	7 1	2 52	7 54	4 58	6 57	2 50	4 30	5 1	6 53	2 49	5 12	6 43	2 44	3 54	9	11 56 14
124	3	18	15 54 3	4 53	7 2	3 26	8 52	4 56	6 58	3 26	5 37	5 0	6 54	3 25	5 11	6 44	3 24	4 52	17	11 56 11
125	4	M	16 11 22	4 52	7 3	4 0	9 44	4 55	6 59	4 0	6 30	4 59	6 55	4 0	5 10	6 45	4 2	5 44	25	11 56 56
126	5	Tu	16 28 24	4 51	7 4	4 32	10 32	4 54	7 0	4 33	7 17	4 58	6 56	4 35	5 9	6 45	4 40	6 32		
127	6	W	16 45 9	4 49	7 5	rises.	11 17	4 53	7 1	rises.	8 0	4 57	6 57	rises.	5 8	6 46	rises.	7 17		
128	7	Th	17 1 38	4 48	7 6	8 0	11 57	4 52	7 2	7 57	8 42	4 55	6 58	7 53	5 7	6 47	7 43	7 57		
129	8	Fr	17 17 50	4 47	7 7	8 59	ev. 40	4 51	7 3	8 55	9 26	4 54	6 59	8 51	5 7	6 47	8 38	8 40		
130	9	Sa	17 33 45	4 46	7 8	9 54	1 24	4 49	7 4	9 50	10 10	4 53	7 0	9 45	5 6	6 48	9 32	9 24		
131	10	19	17 49 22	4 44	7 9	10 44	2 7	4 48	7 5	10 39	10 50	4 52	7 1	10 35	5 5	6 49	10 21	10 7		
132	11	M	18 4 41	4 43	7 10	11 28	2 51	4 47	7 6	11 24	11 35	4 51	7 2	11 19	5 4	6 49	11 7	10 51		
133	12	Tu	18 19 42	4 42	7 11	morn.	3 37	4 46	7 7	morn.	ev. 23	4 50	7 2	morn.	5 3	6 50	11 50	11 37		
134	13	W	18 34 25	4 41	7 12	0 9	4 26	4 45	7 8	0 5	1 13	4 49	7 3	0 2	5 2	6 51	morn.	ev. 26		
135	14	Th	18 48 49	4 40	7 13	0 44	5 16	4 44	7 9	0 41	2 2	4 49	7 4	0 38	5 2	6 51	0 28	1 16		
136	15	Fr	19 2 54	4 39	7 14	1 16	6 10	4 43	7 10	1 14	2 40	4 48	7 5	1 11	5 1	6 52	1 4	2 10		
137	16	Sa	19 16 40	4 38	7 15	1 47	7 4	4 42	7 11	1 46	3 49	4 47	7 6	1 44	5 0	6 53	1 38	3 4		
138	17	20	19 30 7	4 37	7 16	2 16	7 56	4 41	7 12	2 16	4 41	4 46	7 7	2 15	5 0	6 54	2 12	3 56		
139	18	M	19 43 13	4 36	7 17	2 46	8 48	4 40	7 13	2 46	5 33	4 45	7 8	2 46	4 59	6 54	2 47	4 48		
140	19	Tu	19 56 0	4 35	7 18	3 17	9 37	4 39	7 14	3 18	6 23	4 44	7 9	3 19	4 58	6 55	3 22	5 37		
141	20	W	20 8 26	4 34	7 19	3 52	10 26	4 39	7 15	3 54	7 11	4 43	7 10	3 56	4 58	6 55	4 2	6 26		
142	21	Th	20 20 32	4 33	7 20	4 29	11 13	4 38	7 16	4 32	7 55	4 43	7 10	4 35	4 57	6 56	4 43	7 13		
143	22	Fr	20 32 17	4 32	7 21	sets.	11 58	4 37	7 17	sets.	8 43	4 42	7 11	sets.	4 57	6 57	sets.	7 58		
144	23	Sa	20 43 41	4 31	7 22	8 50	morn.	4 36	7 18	8 46	9 34	4 41	7 12	8 41	4 56	6 57	8 28	8 48		
145	24	21	20 54 43	4 31	7 23	9 50	0 48	4 36	7 19	9 46	10 25	4 41	7 13	9 42	4 56	6 58	9 28	9 39		
146	25	M	21 5 24	4 30	7 24	10 45	1 39	4 35	7 20	10 41	11 15	4 40	7 14	10 37	4 55	6 59	10 25	10 33		
147	26	Tu	21 15 43	4 29	7 25	11 33	2 33	4 34	7 20	11 30	morn.	4 39	7 14	11 26	4 55	7 0	11 16	11 27		
148	27	W	21 25 40	4 29	7 26	morn.	3 27	4 34	7 21	morn.	0 13	4 39	7 15	morn.	4 54	7 0	morn.	morn.		
149	28	Th	21 35 15	4 28	7 27	0 17	4 26	4 33	7 22	0 15	1 13	4 38	7 16	0 12	4 54	7 1	0 3	0 26		
150	29	Fr	21 44 27	4 27	7 28	0 55	5 27	4 32	7 23	0 53	2 12	4 38	7 17	0 51	4 54	7 1	0 46	1 27		
151	30	Sa	21 53 17	4 27	7 28	1 30	6 28	4 32	7 23	1 30	3 14	4 37	7 17	1 29	4 53	7 2	1 26	2 28		
152	31	22	22 1 44	4 26	7 29	2 2	7 30	4 31	7 24	2 2	4 14	4 37	7 18	2 2	4 53	7 2	2 3	3 30		

6th MONTH. JUNE, 1868. 30 DAYS.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California.			CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.			
				SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. BOSTON	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N.YORK	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. CH'TON
			° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
153	1	M	22 9 48	4 25	7 30	2 34	8 26	4 31	7 24	2 36	5 11	4 36	7 19	2 37	4 52	7 3	2 40	4 26
154	2	Tu	22 17 28	4 25	7 30	3 7	9 17	4 30	7 25	3 9	6 3	4 36	7 19	3 11	4 52	7 3	3 18	5 17
155	3	W	22 24 46	4 25	7 31	3 42	10 6	4 30	7 26	3 45	6 52	4 36	7 20	3 47	4 52	7 4	3 56	6 6
156	4	Th	22 31 39	4 24	7 32	rises.	10 54	4 30	7 26	rises.	7 38	4 35	7 21	rises.	4 52	7 4	rises.	6 54
157	5	Fr	22 38 9	4 24	7 32	7 46	11 35	4 29	7 27	7 42	8 17	4 35	7 21	7 38	4 52	7 5	7 25	7 35
158	6	Sa	22 44 16	4 24	7 33	8 37	ev. 17	4 29	7 28	8 33	9 3	4 35	7 22	8 29	4 51	7 5	8 15	8 17
159	7	23	22 49 58	4 23	7 33	9 24	1 0	4 29	7 28	9 19	9 46	4 34	7 23	9 15	4 51	7 6	9 3	9 0
160	8	M	22 55 16	4 23	7 34	10 7	1 41	4 29	7 29	10 3	10 27	4 34	7 23	9 58	4 51	7 6	9 46	9 41
161	9	Tu	23 0 11	4 23	7 35	10 44	2 23	4 28	7 30	10 41	11 6	4 34	7 24	10 37	4 51	7 7	10 27	10 23
162	10	W	23 4 41	4 23	7 36	11 18	3 5	4 28	7 30	11 15	11 50	4 34	7 24	11 12	4 51	7 7	11 4	11 5
163	11	Th	23 8 47	4 22	7 36	11 50	3 49	4 28	7 31	11 48	ev. 35	4 34	7 25	11 46	4 51	7 8	11 39	11 49
164	12	Fr	23 12 28	4 22	7 37	morn.	4 36	4 28	7 31	morn.	1 23	4 34	7 25	morn.	4 51	7 8	morn.	ev. 36
165	13	Sa	23 15 45	4 22	7 37	0 18	5 25	4 28	7 32	0 17	2 12	4 34	7 26	0 16	4 51	7 8	0 12	1 25
166	14	24	23 18 37	4 22	7 38	0 46	6 19	4 28	7 32	0 46	3 4	4 34	7 26	0 46	4 51	7 9	0 45	2 19
167	15	M	23 21 4	4 22	7 38	1 16	7 14	4 28	7 32	1 17	3 58	4 34	7 26	1 17	4 51	7 9	1 19	3 14
168	16	Tu	23 23 7	4 22	7 38	1 47	8 9	4 28	7 33	1 48	4 55	4 34	7 27	1 50	4 51	7 9	1 55	4 9
169	17	W	23 24 46	4 22	7 39	2 23	9 5	4 28	7 33	2 25	5 50	4 34	7 27	2 28	4 51	7 10	2 35	5 5
170	18	Th	23 25 59	4 22	7 39	3 3	9 58	4 28	7 33	3 6	6 44	4 34	7 28	3 9	4 51	7 10	3 19	5 58
171	19	Fr	23 26 48	4 22	7 39	3 49	10 55	4 28	7 34	3 53	7 39	4 34	7 28	3 57	4 52	7 10	4 9	6 55
172	20	Sa	23 27 12	4 23	7 40	sets.	11 46	4 29	7 34	sets.	8 28	4 34	7 28	sets.	4 52	7 11	sets.	7 46
173	21	25	23 27 11	4 23	7 40	8 35	morn.	4 29	7 34	8 31	9 21	4 34	7 28	8 26	4 52	7 11	8 13	8 36
174	22	M	23 26 45	4 23	7 40	9 28	0 36	4 29	7 34	9 24	10 14	4 35	7 28	9 20	4 52	7 11	9 8	9 21
175	23	Tu	23 25 54	4 23	7 40	10 16	1 29	4 29	7 34	10 13	11 4	4 35	7 29	10 10	4 52	7 11	10 0	10 21
176	24	W	23 24 39	4 23	7 40	10 57	2 21	4 29	7 35	10 54	11 58	4 35	7 29	10 52	4 53	7 11	10 46	11 13
177	25	Th	23 22 59	4 24	7 41	11 32	3 13	4 30	7 35	11 31	morn.	4 35	7 29	11 30	4 53	7 11	11 26	morn.
178	26	Fr	23 20 54	4 24	7 41	morn.	4 5	4 30	7 35	morn.	0 52	4 36	7 29	morn.	4 53	7 12	morn.	0 5
179	27	Sa	23 18 25	4 24	7 41	0 6	5 1	4 30	7 35	0 6	1 48	4 36	7 29	0 6	4 54	7 12	0 5	1 1
180	28	26	23 15 31	4 25	7 40	0 39	5 59	4 29	7 35	0 39	2 46	4 37	7 29	0 40	4 54	7 12	0 43	1 59
181	29	M	23 12 13	4 25	7 40	1 10	6 59	4 29	7 35	1 12	3 44	4 37	7 29	1 14	4 54	7 12	1 19	2 59
182	30	Tu	23 8 30	4 26	7 40	1 45	7 56	4 29	7 35	1 47	4 41	4 37	7 29	1 50	4 55	7 12	1 58	3 56

MOON'S PHASES.		BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASH'TON.	CHARLES'N.
	D. H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Full Moon.....	5 2 11 mo.	1 59 mo.	1 47 mo.	1 35 mo.	9 11 57 38
Third Quarter....	13 5 29 mo.	5 17 mo.	5 5 mo.	4 53 mo.	11 59 2
New Moon	20 10 1 mo.	9 49 mo.	9 37 mo.	9 25 mo.	12 0 42
First Quarter	27 1 6 mo.	0 54 mo.	0 42 mo.	0 30 mo.	12 2 26

Sun on Merid. or noon mark.	
D.	H. M. S.
1	11 57 38
9	11 59 2
17	12 0 42
25	12 2 26

7th MONTH. # JULY, 1868. **31 DAYS.**

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California.			CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.			
				SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. BOSTON	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N. YORK	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. CH'TON
			° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
183	1	W	23 4 33	4 26	7 40	2 21	8 51	4 32	7 35	2 24	5 36	4 38	7 29	2 27	4 55	7 12	2 38	4 51
184	2	Th	22 59 52	4 26	7 40	3 0	9 42	4 32	7 35	3 3	6 28	4 38	7 29	3 8	4 55	7 12	3 20	5 42
185	3	Fr	22 54 57	4 27	7 40	rises.	10 29	4 33	7 34	rises.	7 14	4 39	7 29	rises.	4 56	7 12	rises.	6 29
186	4	Sa	22 49 38	4 28	7 40	7 21	11 14	4 33	7 34	7 17	7 56	4 39	7 28	7 13	4 56	7 11	6 59	7 14
187	5	**27**	22 43 55	4 29	7 39	8 5	11 55	4 34	7 34	8 1	8 39	4 40	7 28	7 56	4 57	7 11	7 44	7 55
188	6	M	22 37 48	4 29	7 39	8 44	ev. 36	4 35	7 34	8 40	9 22	4 41	7 28	8 36	4 57	7 11	8 25	8 36
189	7	Tu	22 31 18	4 30	7 39	9 19	1 14	4 35	7 33	9 16	10 0	4 41	7 28	9 13	4 58	7 11	9 3	9 14
190	8	W	22 24 24	4 30	7 38	9 51	1 54	4 36	7 33	9 49	10 36	4 42	7 27	9 46	4 58	7 11	9 39	9 54
191	9	Th	22 17 7	4 31	7 38	10 20	2 33	4 37	7 33	10 19	11 15	4 42	7 27	10 17	4 59	7 11	10 13	10 33
192	10	Fr	22 9 27	4 32	7 38	10 49	3 14	4 37	7 32	10 48	11 59	4 43	7 27	10 47	4 59	7 10	10 45	11 14
193	11	Sa	22 1 25	4 33	7 37	11 17	3 56	4 38	7 32	11 17	ev. 42	4 44	7 26	11 17	5 0	7 10	11 18	11 56
194	12	**28**	21 52 59	4 33	7 37	11 47	4 43	4 39	7 31	11 48	1 29	4 44	7 26	11 49	5 0	7 10	11 52	ev. 43
195	13	M	21 44 11	4 34	7 36	morn.	5 34	4 39	7 31	morn.	2 20	4 45	7 26	morn.	5 1	7 9	morn.	1 34
196	14	Tu	21 35 1	4 35	7 36	0 20	6 31	4 40	7 30	0 22	3 19	4 46	7 25	0 24	5 2	7 9	0 30	2 31
197	15	W	21 25 28	4 36	7 35	0 55	7 34	4 41	7 30	0 58	4 19	4 46	7 24	1 1	5 2	7 9	1 9	3 34
198	16	Th	21 15 34	4 37	7 34	1 37	8 38	4 42	7 29	1 41	5 22	4 47	7 24	1 44	5 3	7 8	1 55	4 38
199	17	Fr	21 5 18	4 37	7 34	2 26	9 38	4 43	7 29	2 30	6 24	4 48	7 23	2 35	5 3	7 8	2 47	5 38
200	18	Sa	20 54 41	4 38	7 33	3 21	10 36	4 44	7 28	3 25	7 21	4 49	7 23	3 29	5 4	7 7	3 43	6 36
201	19	**29**	20 43 42	4 39	7 32	sets.	11 30	4 44	7 27	sets.	8 13	4 50	7 22	sets.	5 5	7 7	sets.	7 30
202	20	M	20 32 23	4 40	7 31	8 5	morn.	4 45	7 26	8 2	9 8	4 51	7 21	7 58	5 5	7 6	7 48	8 21
203	21	Tu	20 20 43	4 41	7 30	8 51	0 21	4 46	7 26	8 48	10 0	4 52	7 21	8 45	5 6	7 6	8 37	9 13
204	22	W	20 8 42	4 42	7 30	9 31	1 13	4 47	7 25	9 30	10 47	4 52	7 20	9 28	5 6	7 5	9 23	10 5
205	23	Th	19 56 21	4 43	7 29	10 6	2 5	4 48	7 24	10 5	11 35	4 53	7 19	10 5	5 7	7 5	10 3	10 51
206	24	Fr	19 43 40	4 44	7 28	10 41	2 51	4 48	7 23	10 41	morn.	4 54	7 18	10 42	5 8	7 4	10 43	11 41
207	25	Sa	19 30 40	4 45	7 27	11 12	3 41	4 49	7 23	11 16	0 27	4 55	7 18	11 17	5 8	7 4	11 20	morn.
208	26	**30**	19 17 20	4 46	7 26	11 47	4 33	4 50	7 22	11 49	1 20	4 56	7 17	11 51	5 9	7 3	11 59	0 33
209	27	M	19 3 41	4 47	7 25	morn.	5 29	4 51	7 21	morn.	2 15	4 57	7 16	morn.	5 10	7 2	morn.	1 29
210	28	Tu	18 49 43	4 48	7 24	0 22	6 27	4 52	7 20	0 25	3 13	4 58	7 15	0 28	5 10	7 1	0 38	2 27
211	29	W	18 35 27	4 49	7 23	1 0	7 25	4 53	7 19	1 4	4 10	4 58	7 14	1 7	5 11	7 1	1 19	3 25
212	30	Th	18 20 52	4 50	7 22	1 41	8 24	4 54	7 18	1 45	5 9	4 59	7 13	1 49	5 12	7 0	2 2	4 24
213	31	Fr	18 6 0	4 51	7 21	2 27	9 16	4 55	7 17	2 31	6 2	4 59	7 12	2 35	5 12	6 59	2 49	5 16

MOON'S PHASES.		BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHTON.	CHARLES'N.	Sun on Merid. or noon mark.
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. s.
Full Moon	4	3 55 ev.	3 43 ev.	3 31 ev.	3 19 ev.	1 12 3 38
Third Quarter	12	7 56 ev.	7 44 ev.	7 32 ev.	7 20 ev.	9 12 4 58
New Moon	19	5 12 ev.	5 0 ev.	4 48 ev.	4 36 ev.	17 12 5 53
First Quarter	26	9 7 mo.	8 55 mo.	8 43 mo.	8 31 mo.	25 12 6 14

8th MONTH. **AUGUST, 1868.** 31 DAYS.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California.				CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.			
				SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. BOSTON	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N YORK	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. CH'TON
			° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
214	1	Sa	17 50 49	4 52	7 20	3 17	10 5	4 56	7 16	3 21	6 51	5 0	7 11	3 26		5 13	6 58	3 39	6 5
215	2	**31**	17 35 22	4 53	7 18	rises.	10 52	4 57	7 14	rises.	7 36	5 1	7 10	rises.		5 14	6 58	rises.	6 52
216	3	M	17 19 37	4 54	7 17	7 20	11 30	4 58	7 13	7 17	8 12	5 2	7 9	7 14		5 15	6 57	7 3	7 30
217	4	Tu	17 3 35	4 55	7 16	7 54	ev. 10	4 59	7 12	7 51	8 54	5 3	7 8	7 48		5 15	6 56	7 40	8 10
218	5	W	16 47 16	4 56	7 15	8 23	0 47	5 0	7 11	8 21	9 33	5 4	7 7	8 20		5 16	6 55	8 14	8 47
219	6	Th	16 30 42	4 57	7 14	8 53	1 25	5 1	7 10	8 52	10 11	5 5	7 6	8 51		5 17	6 54	8 48	9 25
220	7	Fr	16 13 51	4 58	7 12	9 21	2 3	5 2	7 9	9 21	10 45	5 6	7 5	9 21		5 17	6 53	9 20	10 3
221	8	Sa	15 56 44	4 59	7 11	9 50	2 41	5 3	7 7	9 51	11 23	5 6	7 4	9 51		5 18	6 52	9 54	10 41
222	9	**32**	15 39 22	5 0	7 10	10 19	3 22	5 4	7 6	10 20	ev. 7	5 7	7 2	10 22		5 19	6 51	10 27	11 22
223	10	M	15 21 45	5 1	7 8	10 54	4 6	5 5	7 5	10 56	0 53	5 8	7 1	10 58		5 19	6 50	11 6	ev. 6
224	11	Tu	15 3 54	5 2	7 7	11 30	4 59	5 6	7 4	11 33	1 46	5 9	7 0	11 37		5 20	6 49	11 47	0 59
225	12	W	14 45 47	5 3	7 6	morn.	5 59	5 7	7 2	morn.	2 46	5 10	6 59	morn.		5 21	6 48	morn.	1 59
226	13	Th	14 27 27	5 4	7 4	0 14	7 5	5 8	7 1	0 18	3 50	5 11	6 58	0 22		5 21	6 47	0 34	3 5
227	14	Fr	14 8 52	5 5	7 3	1 5	8 14	5 9	7 0	1 9	4 58	5 12	6 56	1 14		5 22	6 46	1 27	4 11
228	15	Sa	13 50 4	5 6	7 1	2 4	9 19	5 10	6 58	2 8	6 5	5 13	6 54	2 12		5 23	6 45	2 26	5 19
229	16	**33**	13 31 3	5 7	7 0	3 10	10 21	5 11	6 57	3 14	7 7	5 14	6 53	3 19		5 23	6 44	3 31	6 21
230	17	M	13 11 49	5 8	6 58	sets.	11 17	5 12	6 55	sets.	7 59	5 15	6 52	sets.		5 24	6 43	sets.	7 17
231	18	Tu	12 52 22	5 10	6 57	7 22	morn.	5 13	6 54	7 20	8 51	5 16	6 51	7 18		5 25	6 42	7 11	8 6
232	19	W	12 32 43	5 11	6 55	8 0	0 6	5 14	6 53	7 59	9 39	5 17	6 50	7 58		5 25	6 41	7 55	8 53
233	20	Th	12 12 52	5 12	6 54	8 36	0 53	5 15	6 51	8 36	10 25	5 17	6 48	8 36		5 26	6 40	8 36	9 40
234	21	Fr	11 52 50	5 13	6 52	9 11	1 40	5 16	6 50	9 12	11 10	5 18	6 47	9 14		5 27	6 38	9 16	10 27
235	22	Sa	11 32 36	5 14	6 51	9 47	2 27	5 17	6 48	9 49	11 59	5 19	6 45	9 51		5 28	6 37	9 57	11 14
236	23	**34**	11 12 11	5 15	6 49	10 21	3 14	5 17	6 47	10 24	morn.	5 20	6 44	10 27		5 28	6 36	10 35	morn.
237	24	M	10 51 36	5 16	6 48	11 0	4 3	5 18	6 45	11 3	0 50	5 21	6 43	11 7		5 29	6 35	11 17	0 3
238	25	Tu	10 30 50	5 17	6 46	11 40	4 57	5 19	6 44	11 44	1 44	5 22	6 41	11 48		5 30	6 34	12 0	0 51
239	26	W	10 9 55	5 18	6 44	morn.	5 56	5 20	6 42	morn.	2 42	5 23	6 40	morn.		5 30	6 32	morn.	1 56
240	27	Th	9 48 50	5 19	6 43	0 25	6 57	5 21	6 41	0 29	3 42	5 24	6 38	0 34		5 31	6 31	0 47	2 57
241	28	Fr	9 27 35	5 20	6 41	1 13	7 54	5 22	6 39	1 17	4 39	5 25	6 37	1 21		5 32	6 30	1 35	3 54
242	29	Sa	9 6 12	5 21	6 39	2 4	8 49	5 23	6 37	2 8	5 34	5 26	6 35	2 12		5 32	6 29	2 25	4 49
243	30	**35**	8 44 40	5 22	6 38	2 58	9 38	5 24	6 36	3 1	6 24	5 26	6 34	3 5		5 33	6 28	3 17	5 38
244	31	M	8 22 59	5 23	6 36	3 54	10 23	5 25	6 34	3 57	7 9	5 27	6 32	4 0		5 33	6 27	4 10	6 23

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHTON.	CHARLES'N.
Full Moon	3	7 8	7 8 mo.	6 56 mo.	6 44 mo.	6 32 mo.
Third Quarter	11	7 44	0 27 mo.	7 32 mo.	7 20 mo.	7 8 mo.
New Moon	18	0 27	8 3 ev.	0 15 mo.	0 3 mo.	11 51 ev.
First Quarter	24	8 3	7 51 ev.	7 39 ev.	7 27 ev.	7 15 ev.

Sun on Merid. or noon mark.

D.	H. M. S.
1	12 1
9	12 6
17	12 5
25	12 3
	12 1
	45

9th MONTH. SEPTEMBER, 1868. 30 DAYS.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. N.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. Boston	CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H. W. N. York	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	H W. Ch'ton
			° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
245	1	Tu	8 1 10	5 24	6 35	rises.	11 4	5 26	6 33	rises.	7 47	5 28	6 31	rises.	5 34	6 25	rises.	7 4
246	2	W	7 39 14	5 26	6 33	6 56	11 42	5 27	6 31	6 54	8 24	5 29	6 29	6 53	5 35	6 24	6 49	7 42
247	3	Th	7 17 10	5 27	6 31	7 24	ev. 17	5 28	6 29	7 24	9 3	5 30	6 28	7 23	5 35	6 22	7 22	8 17
248	4	Fr	6 54 59	5 28	6 29	7 52	0 54	5 29	6 28	7 53	9 40	5 31	6 26	7 54	5 36	6 21	7 55	8 54
249	5	Sa	6 32 42	5 29	6 28	8 22	1 32	5 30	6 26	8 23	10 17	5 32	6 25	8 25	5 37	6 20	8 29	9 32
250	6	**36**	6 10 17	5 30	6 26	8 54	2 11	5 31	6 25	8 57	10 53	5 33	6 23	8 59	5 37	6 19	9 5	10 11
251	7	M	5 47 47	5 31	6 24	9 30	2 53	5 32	6 23	9 33	11 37	5 34	6 22	9 36	5 38	6 17	9 45	10 53
252	8	Tu	5 25 10	5 32	6 22	10 10	3 40	5 33	6 21	10 14	ev. 26	5 35	6 21	10 18	5 39	6 16	10 29	11 40
253	9	W	5 2 29	5 33	6 21	10 55	4 35	5 34	6 20	11 0	1 22	5 35	6 20	11 4	5 39	6 15	11 17	ev. 35
254	10	Th	4 39 42	5 34	6 19	11 50	5 37	5 35	6 18	11 54	2 23	5 36	6 18	11 58	5 40	6 13	morn.	1 37
255	11	Fr	4 16 50	5 35	6 17	morn.	6 45	5 36	6 16	morn.	3 31	5 37	6 17	morn.	5 41	6 12	0 12	2 45
256	12	Sa	3 53 53	5 36	6 15	0 51	7 56	5 37	6 15	0 54	4 41	5 38	6 15	0 59	5 41	6 11	1 12	3 36
257	13	**37**	3 30 52	5 37	6 14	1 59	9 4	5 38	6 13	2 2	5 49	5 39	6 14	2 6	5 42	6 9	2 18	5 4
258	14	M	3 7 47	5 38	6 12	3 8	10 2	5 39	6 11	3 11	6 48	5 40	6 12	3 14	5 43	6 8	3 24	6 2
259	15	Tu	2 44 39	5 39	6 10	4 23	10 57	5 40	6 9	4 25	7 40	5 41	6 10	4 27	5 43	6 7	4 34	6 57
260	16	W	2 21 27	5 40	6 8	sets.	11 45	5 41	6 8	sets.	8 27	5 42	6 9	sets.	5 44	6 5	sets.	7 45
261	17	Th	1 58 12	5 41	6 7	7 6	morn.	5 42	6 6	7 6	9 16	5 43	6 7	7 7	5 45	6 4	7 8	8 29
262	18	Fr	1 34 55	5 43	6 5	7 41	0 29	5 43	6 4	7 42	9 59	5 44	6 6	7 44	5 45	6 2	7 48	9 15
263	19	Sa	1 11 36	5 44	6 3	8 18	1 15	5 44	6 3	8 20	10 43	5 44	6 4	8 22	5 46	6 1	8 30	10 1
264	20	**38**	0 48 15	5 45	6 1	8 54	2 1	5 45	6 1	8 57	11 29	5 45	6 2	9 1	5 46	6 0	9 11	10 46
265	21	M	0 24 53	5 46	6 0	9 35	2 46	5 46	5 59	9 39	morn.	5 46	6 1	9 43	5 47	5 58	9 55	11 34
266	22	Tu	N. 1 29	5 47	5 58	10 21	3 34	5 47	5 58	10 25	0 20	5 47	5 59	10 29	5 48	5 57	10 42	morn.
267	23	W	S. 21 55	5 48	5 56	11 7	4 27	5 48	5 56	11 11	1 14	5 48	5 58	11 15	5 48	5 56	11 29	0 27
268	24	Th	0 45 20	5 49	5 54	11 57	5 23	5 49	5 54	morn.	2 8	5 49	5 56	morn.	5 49	5 54	morn.	1 23
269	25	Fr	1 8 44	5 50	5 53	morn.	6 22	5 50	5 53	0 1	3 8	5 50	5 54	0 6	5 50	5 53	0 19	2 22
270	26	Sa	1 32 9	5 51	5 51	0 51	7 20	5 51	5 52	0 55	4 5	5 51	5 53	1 0	5 50	5 52	1 12	3 20
271	27	**39**	1 55 32	5 52	5 49	1 45	8 14	5 52	5 50	1 48	4 58	5 52	5 51	1 52	5 51	5 50	2 2	4 14
272	28	M	2 18 55	5 53	5 47	2 43	9 5	5 53	5 48	2 46	5 50	5 53	5 50	2 49	5 52	5 49	2 57	5 5
273	29	Tu	2 42 17	5 54	5 46	3 40	9 50	5 54	5 46	3 42	6 36	5 54	5 48	3 44	5 52	5 48	3 50	5 50
274	30	W	3 5 36	5 56	5 44	4 37	10 31	5 54	5 44	4 38	7 16	5 55	5 46	4 39	5 53	5 46	4 43	6 31

MOON'S PHASES.

		Boston.	New York.	Washton.	Charles'n.
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Full Moon.....	1	11 13 ev.	11 1 ev.	10 49 ev.	10 37 ev.
Third Quarter....	9	5 20 ev.	5 8 ev.	4 56 ev.	4 44 ev.
New Moon	16	8 35 mo.	8 23 mo.	8 11 mo.	7 59 mo.
First Quarter	23	10 38 mo.	10 26 mo.	10 14 mo.	10 2 mo.

Sun on Merid. or noon mark.

D.	H. M. S.
1	11 59 39
9	11 57 0
17	11 54 12
25	11 51 25

10th MONTH. OCTOBER, 1868. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHTON.	CHARLES'N.	Sun on Merid.	H. M. S.
Full Moon	1	3 14 ev.	3 2 ev.	2 50 ev.	2 38 ev.	1	11 49	27
Third Quarter	9	1 30 mo.	1 18 mo.	1 6 mo.	0 54 mo.	9	11 47	7
New Moon	15	6 17 ev.	6 5 ev.	5 53 ev.	5 41 ev.	17	11 45	17
First Quarter	23	4 58 mo.	4 46 mo.	4 34 mo.	4 22 mo.	25	11 44	6
Full Moon	31	6 21 mo.	6 9 mo.	5 57 mo.	5 45 mo.			

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	H. W. Boston	N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	H. W. N. York	WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	H. W. Ch'ton
			° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
275	1	Th	3 28 54	5 57	5 42	rises.	11 11	5 56	5 43	rises.	7 53	5 55	5 43	rises.	5 54	5 45	rises.	7 11
276	2	Fr	3 52 10	5 58	5 40	6 25	11 48	5 57	5 41	6 26	8 31	5 56	5 42	6 27	5 54	5 44	6 30	7 48
277	3	Sa	4 15 22	5 59	5 39	6 57	ev. 24	5 58	5 39	6 59	9 11	5 57	5 40	7 1	5 55	5 42	7 7	8 24
278	4	40	4 38 32	6 0	5 37	7 30	1 5	5 59	5 38	7 33	9 51	5 58	5 39	7 36	5 56	5 41	7 44	9 5
279	5	M	5 1 38	6 1	5 35	8 9	1 47	6 0	5 36	8 13	10 31	5 59	5 37	8 16	5 57	5 40	8 27	9 47
280	6	Tu	5 24 41	6 2	5 33	8 53	2 32	6 1	5 35	8 57	11 15	6 0	5 35	9 1	5 57	5 39	9 13	10 32
281	7	W	5 47 40	6 3	5 32	9 44	3 22	6 2	5 33	9 48	ev. 7	6 1	5 34	9 52	5 58	5 37	10 6	11 22
282	8	Th	6 10 34	6 4	5 30	10 41	4 19	6 3	5 31	10 45	1 6	6 2	5 32	10 49	5 59	5 36	11 3	ev. 19
283	9	Fr	6 33 23	6 6	5 28	11 43	5 23	6 4	5 30	11 46	2 8	6 3	5 31	11 51	6 0	5 35	morn.	1 23
284	10	Sa	6 56 8	6 7	5 27	morn.	6 30	6 5	5 28	morn.	3 17	6 4	5 29	morn.	6 0	5 33	0 3	2 30
285	11	41	7 18 46	6 8	5 25	0 50	7 40	6 7	5 27	0 53	4 25	6 5	5 28	0 57	6 1	5 32	1 7	3 44
286	12	M	7 41 19	6 9	5 23	2 1	8 45	6 8	5 25	2 3	5 30	6 6	5 26	2 6	6 2	5 31	2 14	4 45
287	13	Tu	8 3 46	6 10	5 22	3 12	9 42	6 9	5 23	3 14	6 28	6 7	5 25	3 15	6 2	5 30	3 20	5 42
288	14	W	8 26 6	6 11	5 20	4 23	10 33	6 10	5 22	4 24	7 18	6 8	5 23	4 24	6 3	5 29	4 26	6 33
289	15	Th	8 48 18	6 13	5 19	sets.	11 22	6 11	5 20	sets.	8 3	6 9	5 22	sets.	6 4	5 27	sets.	7 22
290	16	Fr	9 10 24	6 14	5 17	6 10	morn.	6 12	5 19	6 11	8 49	6 10	5 21	6 14	6 5	5 26	6 20	8 4
291	17	Sa	9 32 21	6 15	5 15	6 48	0 4	6 13	5 17	6 50	9 34	6 11	5 19	6 53	6 5	5 25	7 2	8 48
292	18	42	9 54 11	6 16	5 14	7 26	0 48	6 14	5 16	7 30	10 19	6 12	5 18	7 34	6 6	5 24	7 45	9 34
293	19	M	10 15 51	6 17	5 12	8 10	1 34	6 15	5 14	8 14	11 3	6 13	5 16	8 18	6 7	5 23	8 31	10 21
294	20	Tu	10 37 22	6 18	5 11	8 57	2 21	6 16	5 13	9 1	11 51	6 14	5 15	9 6	6 8	5 22	9 20	11 6
295	21	W	10 58 44	6 20	5 9	9 48	3 6	6 18	5 12	9 52	morn.	6 15	5 14	9 57	6 9	5 21	10 11	11 56
296	22	Th	11 19 56	6 21	5 8	10 41	3 56	6 19	5 10	10 45	0 42	6 16	5 13	10 49	6 9	5 19	11 2	morn.
297	23	Fr	11 40 58	6 22	5 6	11 36	4 49	6 20	5 9	11 40	1 37	6 18	5 11	11 44	6 10	5 18	11 55	0 49
298	24	Sa	12 1 49	6 23	5 5	morn.	5 45	6 21	5 7	morn.	2 31	6 19	5 10	morn.	6 11	5 17	morn.	1 45
299	25	43	12 22 29	6 24	5 3	0 29	6 40	6 22	5 6	0 32	3 26	6 20	5 9	0 35	6 12	5 16	0 46	2 44
300	26	M	12 42 57	6 26	5 2	1 29	7 34	6 23	5 4	1 32	4 19	6 21	5 8	1 34	6 13	5 15	1 41	3 34
301	27	Tu	13 3 13	6 27	5 1	2 27	8 25	6 24	5 3	2 28	5 10	6 22	5 6	2 30	6 13	5 14	2 35	4 25
302	28	W	13 23 17	6 28	4 59	3 25	9 11	6 26	5 2	3 25	5 57	6 23	5 5	3 26	6 14	5 13	3 28	5 11
303	29	Th	13 43 8	6 29	4 57	4 25	9 56	6 27	5 1	4 25	6 42	6 24	5 4	4 24	6 15	5 12	4 24	5 58
304	30	Fr	14 2 47	6 31	4 57	rises.	10 39	6 28	4 59	rises.	7 23	6 25	5 2	rises.	6 16	5 11	rises.	6 39
305	31	Sa	14 22 11	6 32	4 55	5 30	11 21	6 29	4 58	5 33	8 2	6 26	5 1	5 35	6 17	5 10	5 43	7 21

11th MONTH. NOVEMBER, 1868. 30 DAYS.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California.			CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.			
				SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. BOSTON	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N YORK	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H W. CH'TON
			° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
306	1	**44**	14 41 22	6 33	4 54	6 8	11 59	6 30	4 57	6 10	8 44	6 27	5 0	6 14	6 18	5 9	6 25	7 59
307	2	M	15 0 18	6 34	4 53	6 50	ev. 43	6 31	4 56	6 54	9 28	6 28	4 59	6 58	6 19	5 9	7 11	8 43
308	3	Tu	15 19 0	6 36	4 51	7 40	1 30	6 32	4 54	7 44	10 17	6 29	4 58	7 48	6 19	5 8	8 2	9 30
309	4	W	15 37 27	6 37	4 50	8 35	2 20	6 34	4 53	8 39	11 2	6 31	4 57	8 44	6 20	5 7	8 58	10 20
310	5	Th	15 55 38	6 38	4 49	9 36	3 11	6 35	4 52	9 40	11 56	6 32	4 56	9 44	6 21	5 6	9 57	11 11
311	6	Fr	16 13 34	6 39	4 48	10 40	4 7	6 36	4 51	10 44	ev. 54	6 33	4 55	10 47	6 22	5 5	10 59	ev. 7
312	7	Sa	16 31 13	6 41	4 47	11 49	5 10	6 37	4 50	11 52	1 56	6 34	4 54	11 55	6 23	5 4	morn.	1 10
313	8	**45**	16 48 36	6 42	4 45	morn.	6 17	6 38	4 49	morn.	3 2	6 35	4 53	morn.	6 24	5 4	0 4	2 17
314	9	M	17 5 41	6 43	4 44	0 57	7 20	6 40	4 48	0 59	4 5	6 36	4 52	1 1	6 25	5 3	1 8	3 20
315	10	Tu	17 22 29	6 44	4 43	2 7	8 21	6 41	4 47	2 7	5 4	6 37	4 51	2 9	6 26	5 2	2 11	4 21
316	11	W	17 38 59	6 46	4 42	3 15	9 16	6 42	4 46	3 15	6 2	6 38	4 50	3 15	6 27	5 2	3 15	5 11
317	12	Th	17 55 11	6 47	4 41	4 25	10 8	6 43	4 45	4 24	6 54	6 39	4 49	4 23	6 27	5 1	4 20	6 8
318	13	Fr	18 11 5	6 48	4 40	5 34	10 56	6 44	4 44	5 32	7 39	6 40	4 48	5 30	6 28	5 0	5 23	6 56
319	14	Sa	18 26 39	6 49	4 39	sets.	11 41	6 46	4 43	sets.	8 23	6 41	4 47	sets.	6 29	5 0	sets.	7 41
320	15	**46**	18 41 54	6 51	4 39	6 0	morn.	6 47	4 42	6 4	9 10	6 43	4 47	6 8	6 30	4 59	6 21	8 23
321	16	M	18 56 49	6 52	4 38	6 47	0 23	6 48	4 41	6 51	9 56	6 44	4 46	6 55	6 31	4 59	7 9	9 10
322	17	Tu	19 11 23	6 53	4 37	7 37	1 10	6 49	4 40	7 41	10 40	6 45	4 45	7 46	6 32	4 58	8 0	9 56
323	18	W	19 25 37	6 54	4 36	8 29	1 56	6 50	4 39	8 33	11 22	6 46	4 44	8 37	6 33	4 58	8 51	10 40
324	19	Th	19 39 29	6 56	4 35	9 24	2 40	6 51	4 39	9 28	morn.	6 47	4 44	9 32	6 34	4 57	9 45	11 26
325	20	Fr	19 53 1	6 57	4 34	10 21	3 26	6 53	4 38	10 24	0 11	6 48	4 43	10 28	6 35	4 57	10 38	morn.
326	21	Sa	20 6 10	6 58	4 34	11 18	4 13	6 54	4 38	11 20	0 59	6 49	4 43	11 23	6 36	4 56	11 32	0 13
327	22	**47**	20 18 57	6 59	4 33	morn.	5 2	6 55	4 37	morn.	1 49	6 50	4 42	morn.	6 37	4 56	morn.	1 2
328	23	M	20 31 22	7 0	4 32	0 15	5 54	6 56	4 36	0 17	2 40	6 51	4 42	0 19	6 38	4 56	0 25	1 54
329	24	Tu	20 43 23	7 2	4 32	1 13	6 40	6 57	4 36	1 14	3 32	6 52	4 41	1 15	6 38	4 55	1 18	2 46
330	25	W	20 55 2	7 3	4 31	2 11	7 39	6 58	4 35	2 11	4 24	6 53	4 40	2 11	6 39	4 55	2 12	3 39
331	26	Th	21 6 17	7 4	4 31	3 10	8 29	6 59	4 35	3 9	5 14	6 55	4 40	3 9	6 40	4 55	3 6	4 29
332	27	Fr	21 17 8	7 5	4 30	4 11	9 18	7 0	4 35	4 10	6 4	6 56	4 40	4 8	6 41	4 55	4 3	5 18
333	28	Sa	21 27 35	7 6	4 30	5 14	10 5	7 2	4 34	5 12	6 51	6 57	4 40	5 9	6 42	4 54	5 1	6 5
334	29	**48**	21 37 37	7 7	4 31	rises.	10 54	7 3	4 34	rises.	7 38	6 58	4 39	rises.	6 43	4 54	rises.	6 54
335	30	M	21 47 15	7 8	4 29	5 32	11 39	7 4	4 34	5 36	8 21	6 59	4 39	5 41	6 44	4 54	5 54	7 39

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	H. M.	NEW YORK.	H. M.	WASHTON.	H. M.	CHARLES'N.
Third Quarter.....	7	9 3	mo.	8 51	mo.	8 39	mo.	8 27	mo.
New Moon	14	6 11	mo.	5 59	mo.	5 47	mo.	5 55	mo.
First Quarter	22	2 2	mo.	1 50	mo.	1 38	mo.	1 26	mo.
Full Moon.....	29	8 16	ev.	8 4	ev.	7 52	ev.	7 40	ev.

Sun on Merid. or noon mark.

D.	H. M. S.
1	11 43 41
9	11 44 1
17	11 45 16
25	11 47 23

12th MONTH. DECEMBER, 1868. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHTON.	CHARLES'N.
Third Quarter....	6		4 50 ev.	4 38 ev.	4 26 ev.	4 14 ev.
New Moon	13		8 49 ev.	8 37 ev.	8 25 ev.	8 13 ev.
First Quarter	21		11 44 ev.	11 32 ev.	11 20 ev.	11 8 ev.
Full Moon	29		9 3 mo.	8 51 mo.	8 39 mo.	8 27 mo.

Sun on Merid. or noon mark.

D.	H. M. S.
1	11 49 29
9	11 52 52
17	11 56 42
25	12 0 41

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun's decl. S.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGland, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR N. YORK CITY; PHIladelphia, Conn., New-Jersey, Penn'la, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryl'd, Virg'a, Ken'y, Missouri, and California.				CALENDAR FOR CHARLES'N; NORTH Carolina, Tennessee, Geo., Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.			
				SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. BOSTON	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N. YORK	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. CH'TON	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. CH'TON
			° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
336	1	Tu	21 56 27	7 10	4 29	6 27	ev. 26	7 5	4 34	6 31	9 13	7 0	4 39	6 36	8 20	6 45	4 54	6 50	8 20
337	2	W	22 5 14	7 11	4 29	7 27	1 17	7 6	4 33	7 32	10 2	7 1	4 39	7 36	9 17	6 45	4 54	7 50	9 17
338	3	Th	22 13 36	7 12	4 28	8 32	2 9	7 7	4 33	8 36	10 50	7 2	4 38	8 40	6 46	4 54	8 53	10 9	
339	4	Fr	22 21 32	7 13	4 28	9 41	3 0	7 8	4 33	9 44	11 45	7 2	4 38	9 48	6 47	4 54	9 58	11 0	
340	5	Sa	22 29 1	7 14	4 28	10 49	3 55	7 9	4 32	10 51	ev. 41	7 3	4 38	10 53	6 48	4 54	11 0	11 55	
341	6	49	22 36 5	7 15	4 28	11 57	4 53	7 10	4 32	11 58	1 40	7 4	4 38	11 59	6 49	4 54	morn.	ev. 53	
342	7	M	22 42 41	7 16	4 28	morn.	5 53	7 11	4 32	morn.	2 39	7 5	4 38	morn.	6 49	4 54	0 4	1 53	
343	8	Tu	22 48 51	7 17	4 28	1 7	6 57	7 12	4 32	1 7	3 41	7 6	4 38	1 7	6 50	4 54	1 8	2 57	
344	9	W	22 54 35	7 17	4 28	2 13	7 54	7 13	4 32	2 12	4 39	7 7	4 38	2 11	6 51	4 54	2 9	3 54	
345	10	Th	22 59 51	7 18	4 28	3 21	8 51	7 14	4 32	3 19	5 36	7 8	4 38	3 17	6 52	4 54	3 12	4 51	
346	11	Fr	23 4 39	7 19	4 28	4 27	9 44	7 15	4 32	4 24	6 30	7 9	4 38	4 21	6 53	4 55	4 13	5 44	
347	12	Sa	23 9 1	7 20	4 28	5 32	10 33	7 15	4 32	5 29	7 18	7 9	4 39	5 25	6 54	4 55	5 15	6 33	
348	13	50	23 12 54	7 21	4 28	sets.	11 20	7 16	4 33	sets.	8 2	7 10	4 39	sets.	6 54	4 55	sets.	7 20	
349	14	M	23 16 20	7 22	4 28	5 16	11 55	7 16	4 33	5 20	8 38	7 11	4 39	5 25	6 55	4 55	5 39	7 55	
350	15	Tu	23 19 18	7 22	4 29	6 18	morn.	7 17	4 33	6 22	9 32	7 12	4 39	6 27	6 56	4 56	6 41	8 46	
351	16	W	23 21 48	7 23	4 29	7 12	0 46	7 18	4 33	7 16	10 15	7 12	4 40	7 20	6 56	4 56	7 33	9 29	
352	17	Th	23 23 50	7 24	4 29	8 8	1 29	7 18	4 33	8 12	10 54	7 13	4 40	8 15	6 57	4 56	8 27	10 12	
353	18	Fr	23 25 24	7 24	4 29	9 5	2 12	7 19	4 34	9 8	11 37	7 14	4 40	9 11	6 58	4 57	9 21	10 53	
354	19	Sa	23 26 29	7 25	4 30	10 2	2 53	7 20	4 34	10 5	morn.	7 14	4 41	10 7	6 58	4 57	10 14	11 35	
355	20	51	23 27 6	7 26	4 30	10 59	3 35	7 20	4 35	11 0	0 21	7 15	4 41	11 2	6 59	4 58	11 7	morn.	
356	21	M	23 27 15	7 26	4 31	11 58	4 20	7 21	4 35	11 58	1 7	7 15	4 42	11 59	6 59	4 58	morn.	0 20	
357	22	Tu	23 26 55	7 26	4 31	morn.	5 8	7 21	4 36	morn.	1 53	7 16	4 42	morn.	7 0	4 59	0 1	1 8	
358	23	W	23 26 7	7 27	4 32	0 55	5 57	7 22	4 37	0 55	2 43	7 16	4 43	0 54	7 0	4 59	0 54	1 57	
359	24	Th	23 24 51	7 27	4 32	1 54	6 52	7 22	4 37	1 53	3 37	7 17	4 43	1 52	7 1	5 0	1 48	2 52	
360	25	Fr	23 23 7	7 28	4 33	2 55	7 44	7 23	4 38	2 53	4 29	7 17	4 44	2 51	7 1	5 0	2 44	3 44	
361	26	Sa	23 20 54	7 28	4 33	3 59	8 42	7 23	4 39	3 56	5 27	7 17	4 44	3 53	7 1	5 1	3 44	4 42	
362	27	52	23 18 13	7 28	4 34	5 3	9 35	7 23	4 39	4 59	6 21	7 18	4 45	4 56	7 2	5 2	4 44	5 35	
363	28	M	23 15 4	7 29	4 35	rises.	10 29	7 23	4 40	rises.	7 14	7 18	4 46	rises.	7 2	5 2	rises.	6 29	
364	29	Tu	23 11 28	7 29	4 36	5 10	11 20	7 24	4 40	5 15	8 4	7 18	4 47	5 19	7 2	5 3	5 34	7 20	
365	30	W	23 7 23	7 29	4 37	6 16	ev. 11	7 24	4 41	6 20	8 57	7 19	4 47	6 24	7 2	5 4	6 37	8 11	
366	31	Th	23 2 50	7 30	4 37	7 26	1 3	7 24	4 42	7 29	9 49	7 19	4 48	7 33	7 3	5 4	7 46	9 3	

New-year's Morning.

Thanksgiving and the voice of melody,
  This New-year's morning, calls me from my sleep ;
A new, sweet song is in my heart for Thee,
  Thou faithful, tender Shepherd of the sheep
Thou knowest where to find, and how to keep
  The feeble feet that tremble where they stray :
O'er the dark mountains, through the whelming deep,
  Thy everlasting mercy takes its way.

The past is not so dark as once it seemed,
  For there thy footprints, now distinct, I see ;
And seed in weakness sown, from death redeemed,
  Is springing up and bearing fruit to thee.
Not all that hath been, Lord, henceforth shall be :
  A low, sweet, cheering strain is in mine ear ;
Thanksgiving and the voice of melody
  Are leading in from heaven a blest New-year.

Hope On—Hope Ever.

Though the days are lengthening, and the sun is returning, and the summer joy afar off is advancing, still the cold of winter is yet to come. The great mother of storms sings in the north ; snows are yet to be piled and drifted ; bitter days are yet to come ; the whole weight of winter is due after the days begin to lengthen ; frosts will gripe the ground, and not let go ; but under the storms, through the snows, beneath the cold, under all the winter, is nevertheless the silent deliverance which is surely coming. You cannot yet see the effects ; no flower blossoms, no bud swells, no dew softly speaks to you ; yet along the early and late horizon is a circle of crescent light girdling the earth, and as sure as God's decree it is bringing summer with it, and every day nearer.

Therefore let those who mourn in harsh troubles, and are overwhelmed in storms of adversity, know that, though winter yet lowers, the great causes of their trouble may have changed long ago. Let those who are in sorrow remember that, as the year goes on storming and thundering, deliverance may be coming, though they see it not. Your days may wear more gold in the morning, and more at night, though the midday is full of snow. Nor does relief come to us at once when we repent and turn to God. God may be gracious, though he comes to us robed in darkness and clothed with storms. It is a journey of release towards the spring, when winter is coldest and darkest. Read the year by faith, and not by sight.

A Small Seed by the Wayside.

A lady in her calls of Christian love lighted upon a poor family, where a sick girl lay in the last stages of consumption. They had long been outside the pale of the church, if ever in it, and neither pastor nor preacher looked after them as the sheep of their fold. But the lady's first visit encouraged a second; and kind words, she knew, unlocked the hardest and saddest hearts. Gradually she won their confidence; and the poor girl, whose look of patient acquiescence in her suffering lot had deeply interested her, slowly unfolded her heart. In childhood she attended for a little while a mission Sabbath-school opened in the neighborhood. A Testament was given her by her teacher. The teacher told her of Christ, the Friend of sinners, and of what he did and said in the little book. "I read it night and morning," the teacher said, "and I pray Jesus to help me understand and follow it."

The words fell on the child's heart, and fastened there. She left the school, drifted here and there, and at last entered a factory. All her religious instruction was compassed in what the mission-school teacher gave her; but she kept it, and it kept her. During her mill life, often she arose before the other girls, and lighted her lamp to read God's word; often she went without her breakfast to find time for secret prayer; and through discomfort and disappointment and sickness there glimmered in her soul a sacred light and warmth which kept her from evil and made her peaceful and happy: "and I am ready to go, if God wills," she said sweetly to her new-found friend, speaking of her death.

"Ah," thought the lady, "here is the fruit of some little seeds of patient Christian endeavor, planted long ago, quite likely, in much weakness of faith and many fears; yet it has sprung up with no human husbandry, and is bearing a soul to heaven. Let men not faint, but work on, leaving results to the Master." H. C. K.

One Perfect Pattern.

Mrs. Judson, trying one day to arouse her husband, read him some newspaper notices, in which he was compared to one and another of the apostles. "I do not want to be like them," he said with deep seriousness. "I do not want to be like Paul, or Apollos, or Cephas, nor any mere man. I want to be like Christ. We have only one safe example—only One, who, tempted like as we are in every point, was yet without sin. I want to follow him only, copy his teachings, drink in his Spirit, place my feet in his footprints, and measure their shortcomings by these, and these alone. Oh, to be more like Christ!"

The child Samuel went to live with Eli at Shiloh. One night, as he lay in his bed, he heard a voice calling "Samuel." He thought it

was Eli's voice, and he arose quickly and ran to him, saying, "Here am I." But Eli said, "I did not call." Then Samuel went back to his bed.

He heard the same call a second time, "Samuel;" and it was not Eli's. And again a third time, and he went to Eli, saying, "Here am I, for thou didst call me." Then Eli knew it was the Lord; and he told the lad to lie down again, and when he heard the voice, to answer, "Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth." Samuel did this, and the voice called as before, "Samuel, Samuel;" and he answered, "Speak, for thy servant heareth."

Then the Lord gave him his errand.

The listening ear, the obedient heart, willing feet, these have the Lord's little servants. Oh, how many are now needed to go on his errands of love!

"Putting" Things Right.

"Our minister is always begging," said a parishioner, going out of church in a huff; "it is nothing but begging, begging, begging."

"Is that the way you put it?" asked a friend.

"Put what?" asked the man.

"Why, being asked to share some of your good things with the poor and needy—to do for others as you, in similar circumstances, would like them to do for you—doing service for your Lord and Master, who tells you that whatever is done for the least of his followers is done to him."

"Well," said the man gruffly, not quite knowing what else to say.

"No," said his friend, "it is not well to use an offensive word for suggesting a plain duty, because that makes you angry and reluctant. The fact is, fortunately or unfortunately, you live in a Christian society, and Christianity is diffusive. It denies any man the right of living niggardly, to himself or for himself alone. It lays him under obligation to use a part of his income for the good of others, as he uses the rest of it for himself; and no one comes into any true harmony with himself, or his Master, or the times in which we live, who does not thoroughly recognize this and act accordingly."

"Well," said the man again, still, I suppose, for want of something better or worse to say. They came to where two ways met and parted them. "Well, well." K.

"And ye yourselves like unto men that wait for their Lord."

He who waits for his Master will always endeavor to be in that state in which he desires to be found.

UNCLE JOSH was lame; he was poor; he was old: "*but he could see.*" No, he could not see; he was blind. The beautiful sunshine, the meadows, apple-blossoms, and dandelions, nor people's faces, could he ever look upon. Yet Uncle Josh was never sad; he was glad, rather. He sang at his work like a robin; for he could work. He was a basket-maker. His poor old sister went into the woods and cut osiers, and split them up for Uncle Josh to weave into baskets. And all day long, go into his little cottage when you might, there he sat singing away over his work, as happy as happy could be.

"Uncle Josh," asked a little boy who went to buy a basket, for everybody called him Uncle Josh—"Uncle Josh, what makes you sing all the time?"

"Why, my little man, I am on the way to heaven, and I am getting

nigher and nigher every day; how can I *help* singing? Jesus is there, and the saints are there, and the angels are there, and they are waiting for me, a poor sinner saved by the blood of the Lamb. I am 'most there, and how can I help being happy, my little man?"

Little George did not quite understand all Uncle Josh said; but he was sure if Uncle Josh *was* poor and blind and lame, he had "something happy" that a great many other folks had not. Indeed he had. Uncle Josh had heaven; for heaven must come to us before we go to heaven.

Our Friend, our Brother, and our Lord,
  What may thy service be?
Nor name, nor form, nor ritual word,
  But simply following thee.

Thy litanies, sweet offices
  Of love and gratitude;
Thy sacramental liturgies,
  The joy of doing good.

In vain shall waves of incense drift
  The vaulted nave around;
In vain the minster turret lift
  Its brazen weights of sound.

The heart must ring thy Christmas bells,
  Thy inward altars raise;
Its faith and hope thy canticles,
  And its obedience praise.

Bridle your Wit.

First, By banishing from your talk even the remotest allusion to impurity, which forms the staple of much of this world's wit. If you once make it the vehicle of uncleanness, you foul it at the spring.

Secondly, All such sarcasms as hurt another person, wound his feelings, and give him unnecessary pain, are absolutely forbidden by the law of Christian love. Flashes of wit should be like those of the summer lightning, lambent and innocuous.

Thirdly, All such pleasantries as bring sacred things into ridicule, or without bringing them actually into ridicule, connect with them, in the minds of others, ludicrous associations, so that they can never see the object or hear the words without the ludicrous observation being presented to them, are carefully to be eschewed. At all times our primary duty, that which is inalienably binding upon us, and from which no plea of entertainment can excuse us, is to hallow God's name.

Half way to Christ is a dangerous place.

You cannot whistle Jowler from his post, or coax him off, or drive him away.

"That charge is mine," he seems to say; "touch Willie, if you dare."

Jowler is an almost constant companion of the little fellow. He watches him when asleep; he plays with him when awake; he walks with him when Willie takes a walk; and if Willie wants to go where Jowler does not think it safe for him to go, Jowler sidles up to him, and gently pushes him back with his big, honest nose; and Willie minds, for he loves Jowler.

One day a boy tried to tempt the dog off with a great bone full of meat. Of course it was a great temptation. Jowler sniffed at the bone; he looked wistfully after it; he licked his chops in delightful anticipation; but not a step would Jowler go to take it.

"My post of duty is here," said Jowler by his conduct, "and I do not leave it for any consideration."

"I wish," said his master one day, "I was as faithful to my duty as my poor dog is to his:" and since the Bible often points us to the dumb creatures for instruction, it is not beneath us to take a lesson from our household companion, whose modest virtues and domestic worth an English poet thought not beneath her pen.

Short and Pithy.

There is a restlessness about the present generation which makes long detention on any matter wearisome. Preachers therefore must find out what the average interest of the congregation will bear. They will not give in to the flippant demands of some, whose real wish to get rid of the sermon altogether is hidden under the plea of shortening it to a mere handful of minutes; but, on the other hand, they will not be guided solely by what the ripened faith of some Christians will bear in their love for meditating on these things; much less will they be guided by the flattery of partial friends, who may tell them they never found their sermons too long or too dull. They will remember that preaching, even beyond other parts of public worship, is to "those who are without." Calls to repentance, appeals to the careless and the prayerless, must be measured, as to their length, by the attention of these very careless and godless men. How often, when listening to a speech, has one longed to stop the speaker, and get him to sit down directly, when he has made a good point—has impressed or aroused his audience. Instead of that, he goes on for twenty minutes longer, diluting all that he has said, and leaving his hearers forgetful of what had at first touched them.

HAVE no worldly talk on the Sabbath, "not speaking *thine own words;*" or worldly work, "not doing *thine own way.*"

Our Mountain Ash.

One of the handsomest trees on our grounds was a mountain ash. It was a pet tree. Its lithe and graceful branches, its sprays of wavy leaves, its clusters of white June blossoms, its rich coronet of red berries in harvest-time, its airy foliage, letting through the blue sky, yet dropping cool shadows on the grass. Year by year we watched its growth; from the parlor window, which it shaded from the hot breath of summer; from the kitchen window, where it stood in full sight on the green, sporting with the breezy air and slant sunshine; from the chamber window, creeping up higher and higher heavenward. Our mountain ash was the family pet. Baldwins, greenings, white-hearts, and black-hearts had no firmer hold on the family taste.

One year, gradually, day by day, week by week, we came to feel it did not look as well as usual. It leaved out fully; there were no dead branches, none dying, or bent, or toppling, or winter-killed, or lightning-struck. It bore no marks of injury; it was as green and graceful, it had as much of heaven and earth, as ever a year before; and yet it did not *look right.* We examined the bark and the branches, and found nothing amiss.

"You are suspicious; you borrow trouble. Your tree is well enough."

"Something is certainly the matter with that tree," we said; "something is working its ruin."

People looked at it and grasped it and shook it, and said, "Pshaw! it is sound enough; it is doing grandly. It is all in your eye."

But we sometimes receive impressions, and correct impressions, of persons different from what they appear, and yet we cannot quite tell how we get them. There is a sort of influence radiating from them, which tells the truth about them without their knowing it, and in spite of them too. This is sometimes called unconscious influence. It was pretty much so with our tree. It kept up a good appearance, but we felt there was a blight on it, very faint, to be sure, but still a blight.

One day we discovered by chance grains of sawdust round its roots; sawdust here, and sawdust there, so slight that only by stooping could it be discerned. Taking out my knife, and getting down on my hands and knees, I closely examined the lower part of the trunk, and soon detected a little hole here, and a little hole there—one, two, three, four, five. Ah, there was the secret. The borers were there, slowly but surely eating out its life. Have you seen one—a small, fat white worm, which gnaws into the heart of a tree, and lays its pestiferous eggs? Their teeth must be but needle points; yet what amazing mischief they can do. Ruin is in their track, sometimes slow,

sometimes swift. To our mountain ash it was swift and sudden. A thunder gust swept the sky. Though the blast only rocked the bird's nest in the elm, our poor ash had no strength to breast its fury, and the next morning we found it fallen, its stateliness and shade and beauty gone for ever from our eye. And it made me think of the moral borers that infest society, worming their way into character, sooner or later to ruin it—a bosom sin, a petty theft, a false word, a slight fall, a secret indulgence.

A youth may appear as fair as ever, his reputation as spotless, his friends as confiding, the world as unsuspecting of wrong; but if the borers are at work, he cannot long hide it. The careless swagger, the irreverent tone, the restless eye, the reckless temper, that *unconscious influence* which goes out of a person whether he will or no, will surely disclose it; and we say with sorrow, "The borers—the borers are at work there."

I knew a young man, the joy of his parents and the delight of his friends, beginning life with every advantage of education, prospects, and privilege. By-and-by his more discerning friends noticed a change in him; precisely what it was, they could not tell, yet there was a change, and for the worse. What borer was gnawing at the core of his character? How hard to believe there was one; and yet there must be one. It leaked out at last. It was *intemperance.*

Secret sins *cannot* remain secret. Their teeth are small, but they are sharper than a two-edged sword, and will slowly but surely, if not killed and eradicated, effect our ruin. H. C. K.

"O God, Thou art My God."

This only can my fears control
And bid my sorrows fly—
What harm can ever reach my soul
Beneath my Father's eye?

The Great Peculiarity

Of Protestant missions is to make preaching and the Bible go hand in hand. The people must be taught to read the word of God. Romish missions in China, Japan, and Congo were conducted on a very large scale, and for a time had proportionate results; but they withheld the Bible from the people, and they fell, and great was the fall thereof.

Though Protestant missions may have somewhat fewer converts, churches, and native preachers, than if there had been more of preaching and familiar intercourse with the people, there is this glorious result to rejoice over, that during the last fifty years the Bible has been translated into thirty-nine languages outside of Christendom, the New

Testament into thirty-five other tongues, and portions of the Scriptures into still forty-eight others; making one hundred and twenty-two in the great field of Christian missions that have been enriched and ennobled with some portion at least of the word of God; and in not a few of these language had to be reduced to a written form. The Bible must form the basis for a permanent and thorough-going Christianity to build upon.

Darling little Mary White had a birthday party. Four makes a party, does it not? That is all her mother let her have. Whom do you believe she invited? All the rich little girls around her—Susie Anson and Mary Lee, and Carrie and Jane who live in that big brown house? Her mother did not say; she let Mary ask whom she pleased. Four, that was the number. Do you want to know who they were? She invited her dear old nurse; she invited a poor blind girl. She went to the cobbler's shop and asked Jimmy, the old cobbler's little lame boy. How could *he* come? He had crutches, to be sure, but it was hard walking even on them. "Thank you, thank you," he said when Mary White ran in and asked him, "but"— "Hush, Jimmy," said the cobbler; "I'll carry you rather than you not go." Of course he was pleased to have his poor little lame boy go to Mary White's. Jimmy did not often have an invitation like that. Nor could he enjoy the fun and play of other boys with whole legs.

Who else did Mary ask? Her mamma. She had her party in the

garden, and the table was spread under the trees. In the middle of it was a beautiful birthday cake; and there were strawberries and cookies, and by the side of each plate a lovely rosebud. Mary arranged it all herself. In the afternoon the party came—Nurse Todd with her knitting-work; Bessie, the blind girl; the old cobbler brought Jimmy, crutches and all; and mother.

The children could not play run-about plays, could they? Mary fetched out her picture cards and puzzles and pretty books, and mother told stories, and they sang; for Bessie and Jim were both dear little Sunday-school children, and it was at Sunday-school they learned to sing; and Oh it was such a comfort to them. How good the strawberries tasted; and as for Mary White's birthday cake, Jimmy and Bessie never saw any thing like it before; nor do I believe nurse did, only Bessie could not see. They had such a good time. Jimmy carried a great deal of enjoyment home with him, and he loved little Mary White dearly for asking him. Bessie's ears were full of sweet sounds and her heart of pleasant thoughts, and she had much to think of in her little shut-up head, whose windows were never open to let her see out.

Now what do you think made Mary White give a nice party like that? for her parents were rich, and rich people are apt to invite rich people. I will tell you. It was her Sunday-school lesson; and the lesson was this: Jesus said, "When thou makest a dinner or a supper, call not thy friends, nor thy brethren, neither thy kinsmen, nor thy

rich neighbors; lest they also bid thee again, and a recompense be made thee. But when thou makest a feast, call the poor, the maimed, the lame, the blind: and thou shalt be blessed; for they cannot recompense thee: for thou shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the just."

Little Mary White wanted to do as Jesus says.

"A WRECK! a wreck!" This is a startling cry at sea. It was the cry on deck of an English ship in the Indian ocean. The passengers ran to the poop, and saw on the larboard bow a small flag of blue cloth floating as it were from the tops of the waves. Pretty soon they could see a small raft with a white and a colored man on it, up to their waists in water. Instantly one of the boats was lowered, and, manned by five stout sailors, was pushing off towards the raft. As she sprang over the waves, every eye was strained towards the point whither she was going. The sailors leaned over the forecastle and fore-rigging, officers and passengers crowded to the poop, all gazing with intense interest as the boat sped on its errand. No one stirred, not a word was spoken, even breathing seemed difficult; but when the first man, and then the second, stiff, benumbed, swollen, and almost insensible, had been safely lifted into the boat, their pent-up feelings found utterance, and "Saved! saved!" was joyfully shouted from stem to stern. Some wept for joy.

The boat was soon alongside, and the poor men were helped into the ship, where every one was ready to do them service.

Rev. Mr. Ellis was on board, and immediately recognized one as a native of the Sandwich Islands.

"Aloha, e hoaino, aloha," said the missionary. The man lifted up his bowed head, swept his long black hair away from his forehead, and looked earnestly at the speaker. The sound of his native tongue brought consciousness back. He answered, and in a few words gave an account of the disaster. The ship went over in a squall, and they two alone were saved.

"God has mercifully preserved you," said the missionary.

"Yes," answered the poor fellow, "and I did pray to him in the night when I was in the sea. I did pray in the morning when I saw the captain. I prayed that we might be saved; and God sent away death, and sent your ship to save us."

The missionary then repeated some lines of a hymn which he himself had written many years before in the language of the islands:

"He Akua hemolele
Ke Akua no kakou."

"A God of goodness is our God." The poor man's face brightened. He had learned it in the mission-school of his native land, and now took up the strain and sang it with grateful joy, renewing even in the most hardened heart a sense of that Divine pity which is not shortened that it cannot save, or heavy that it cannot hear, but out of extremity and despair brings salvation and praise.

Greater than Money.

"Oh, if I only had *money!*" cries one and another, yearning to do for the great and good works undertaken by God's people. "Money, money!" Yes, money is a great power, a grand lever to work with; but its power may be overestimated. Money can do much, but not all, for it cannot insure success. There is another power which we have hardly begun to comprehend and use. Every one who loves his Master's kingdom has not money to further its interests; but he holds in his keeping a power far mightier than money—the *power of prayer.* "Prayer moves the arm that moves the world."

True Comfort.

"Dearest Fan," wrote a lady to her afflicted sister, "I do not know how much you can bear to-day, but I know you can bear these words, 'Casting all your care upon Him, for he careth for you.'"

If water is not a fashionable beverage for drinking your friend's health, it is a capital one for drinking your own.

Tom and Dick played truant. Instead of going with their books and slates to school, they turned off into the woods.

"Oh, it is too pleasant to work," they said. Ah, that was their mistake.

What next? for a couple of active little brains will be doing some-

thing. Robbing a bird's nest. Is not that the poorest sort of fun, since it is cruel fun? The poor mother-bird is flying and fluttering around, screaming bitterly. Is not a nest-breaker almost as bad as a housebreaker? Robbers and highwaymen do not become so all at once. They begin very likely with stealing their own time, and taking things from those who have no power to defend their own rights. Poor birds! poor birds!

What next? Tom and Dick quarrel. No wonder. Kindness, you see, ran away. Cross words are not far off, and cross words bring kicks and cuffs and pulling and pushing and scratching. A shabby set, are n't they? It is not pleasant to stay in such company, is it? Sins, you see, do not go alone, but follow one another as links in a chain do.

The Well-taught and the Self-taught.

In regard to success in the world at the present day, it is not an academic education, however desirable in any shape it may be, that gives a man access to the confidence of his fellow-man, or to the influential posts of society. It is native talent, reliability, perseverance, and indomitable will, that conduct him to the high places of the world. The much-cultivated boy, who, under favor of advantages, performs faithfully his allotted tasks, who fulfils the requirements of his teachers, who is accustomed to subordinate his own judgment to the dictation of others, although he may hold a high rank in the scale of proficiency, is liable, on arriving at manhood, to continue to lean rather than to lead, and thence to occupy a secondary place in the struggle for influence and distinction. On the other hand, the neglected but independent youth, who is brought up in the suggestive school of necessity, who becomes original and inventive because his life is a continued contest with difficulties, who balances character against opportunity, and individual vigor and patience against external guidance, such a one, from the habit of directing himself, becomes more competent to direct others, and to wear more easily offices of trust and responsibility.

It is remarkable how many of our distinguished men have been self-educated. Franklin was a philosopher, Washington a statesman, Patrick Henry an orator, but not by the grace of classical education. Henry Clay knew nothing of the Greek language, nor did Thomas Benton. Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln had a rougher nursing than that of an alma mater. Rumford, Bowditch, and Fulton did not develop their intellects under the shades of academic seclusion. And if we go abroad for examples, we shall find Napoleon no classical scholar, and that Peter the Great, when he issued from his lair at Mos-

cow to study the civilization of Western Europe, did not repair to the university of Cambridge or Oxford, but entered as a working mechanic in the ship-yards of Saardem and Deptford.

We need not regret that our country is the field of wholesome competition between the well-taught and the self-taught, between advantage on the one side and energy on the other, between early development under assistance and slow maturity under difficulties. The success of either condition stimulates and awakens the zeal of the other.

Bigelow.

Where to Beg and Prosper.

Two old shipmates met one day, and, as is often so, each in a few words let out the cue of his life.

"Begging is a poor trade; I am getting very tired of it," said one.

"Are you? Well, it is not so with me. I find it a prosperous business, and like it better every day," said the other.

"Strange enough that," was the answer. "There are so many things against us. First of all, one dares not to go to the same person too often."

"That's not my experience," said the other. "I find that the oftener I go, the more readily I am heard."

"You don't say so!" exclaimed his companion. "I get turned away with 'saucy fellow,' or some name, and am told to take my tale elsewhere. As to money or bread, I may knock pretty often before I get sight of it."

"Now I can truly say," said his companion, "that if I don't get what I ask for, I have something better instead of it."

"A lucky fellow you are, and in these times, too, when people shake their heads and declare that they have need to go begging themselves."

"Ah, that *I* am never told. I go where riches abound, and where there is enough, and *more* than enough, for all that ask."

"If I put on a doleful face, they call me a hypocrite; if I put on a merry air, they say I am not in want: there is no knowing how to succeed with them."

"When I am in trouble, I get pity; when I am full of praise and joy, I get a more abundant blessing."

"Wonderful! wonderful! They grow tired of my story, I find, before they have half heard it, and suspect it is false without caring much for me even if it were true."

"How contrary my case. I cannot tell my sorrows and wants too often. I am told to come with every one of them; and strange to say, so deep is the interest in my behalf, that what I have to tell is better known at the house where I beg than I know it myself."

"Why, what house do you beg at?" asked the astonished beggar.

"At the gate of heaven," said his companion. "Where do *you* beg?"

"Oh, *I* beg of the world," said he.

"Then no wonder you are tired of your trade. Come and try my gate. If you make your stand at that, you will never be disappointed, never get an angry or unkind word, and never, *never* be turned empty away."

Riches Well Spent.

Trogen, a little village among the Alps, is the summer-house of a rich banker, Ulrich Tellwegger. Taught by the Spirit of God that wealth is but a talent to be used in the service of Him who bestowed it, Trogen teems with the good that money thus held may accomplish.

The chief employment of the people is weaving and embroidering muslin. Seeing the work was poorly done, and therefore unproductive, the banker established a model industrial house, where he boards and clothes thirty poor boys, who are carried through all branches of the business until they become masters of it.

In golden letters on one of the doors of the building are these words: "This house is erected in the faith and for the glory of our Saviour Jesus Christ, who alone is the truth, the way, and the life."

Another fine building bears the same inscription. It is an orphan house, where twenty fatherless and motherless ones find a Christian

home. There are a school for the training of female teachers and an infant school, all founded and supported by the same beneficent hand.

The thriftless husbandry of the farms did not escape the banker's eye, and he went into the business of making butter and cheese, in order to show the farmers how to economize time, land, labor, manure, milk; and the hills and valleys now sing his praises in their harvest songs. On the cheese factory is written, "In the love of God and for the good of the people."

To crown his other works, he has established a weekly religious newspaper, at a small subscription price, which he himself regards as one of the most important of his labors, diffusing as it does those precious doctrines which are the life of his life.

Thank God for such men anywhere.

Small Courtesies.

A hedgehog and a turtle lived neighbors in a garden in the days when turtles and hedgehogs talked. One day the gentleman with his house on his back noticed an unusual melancholy on the face of his friend, and asked the cause.

"I am shunned by all the world," grunted the hedgehog. "Look at yon miserable cur at the mansion house. He barks at everybody who goes by, and steals a joint of meat whenever he can; and yet the family pat and praise him, and think all the world of him. There's

that sly, blood-thirsty cat, with her treacherous claws in her soft fur. While the blood is yet fresh on baby's arm from her scratch, she is quite likely treated to a new blue ribbon on her neck. Compare this with their treatment of me, as virtuous and harmless a creature as ever hid under a bush. I am neglected; yes, and I am scorned. Why don't the ladies pat me? Why not speak a kind word and give a kind look in passing?"

The turtle laughed in his sleeve at the poor hedgehog's impression of himself. "Have you not lived long enough in the world," asked he, "to know that people must be courteous as well as virtuous? How can you expect the family at the mansion to appreciate your virtues, when you make everybody smart who dares approach you. It won't do in this world to sting and pierce folks all the time. It won't do to fling at everybody who comes near. Throw off your coat of arrows, and people may then learn your worth."

"My coat is my own, and concerns nobody," replied the hedgehog gruffly. "I ask no favors, mind ye. I only want my dues—to be treated as I deserve."

Since he asked no favors, he got none, and people shunned him as before. Even when he died of grief, the gardener was afraid to touch him, and carried him off to his grave on a spade.

The Open Fire.

"I am a firm believer," says Dr. Cuyler, "in the moral and spiritual influence of an *open fire.* To make home attractive, there must be somewhere in the house a common family rendezvous; and that ought to present a more radiant attraction than a black hole in the floor, through which hot air pours forth from a subterranean furnace. Men will fight for their altars and their firesides; but what orator ever invoked a burst of patriotism in behalf of steam-pipes and registers? I never cease to be thankful that I was brought up beside the hickory fire of a rural farmhouse."

"I CAN never do enough for my mother," said a beautiful girl, whose chief duty and delight seemed to be to watch at the bedside of her declining parent. Not only did her needle supply the delicacies needed in a sick-room, but her hand smoothed the pillow and afforded all those little attentions by night and by day which alleviate the restlessness of pain. She never needed to be told or asked to do; her quick eye comprehended every unspoken want, and her sympathizing love smiled consolation and strength to the poor sufferer.

"You are tasking yourself too much," said she.

"No, dearest mother, I can never return to you what you have done for me in my helpless infancy and childhood—nights of watching, days of anxiety, months and years of care."

"But it was a pleasure to me, my daughter."

"Yes, mother, and no less do I prize the opportunity to repay it,

poorly as I am able;" and kissing her mother's cheek, their tears of tender love flowed out and kissed each other also.

Our Sister.

Up many flights of crazy stairs
Where oft one's head knocks unawares,
With a rickety table, and without chairs,
And only a stool to kneel at prayers—
Dwells our sister.

There is no carpet upon the floor,
The wind whistles in through the cracks of the door,
One might reckon her miseries now by the score;
But who feels an interest in one so poor?
Yet she is our sister.

She once was blooming and young and fair,
With bright blue eyes and auburn hair;
Now the rose is eaten with cankered care,
And her face is marked with a grim despair—
Our poor sister.

When at early morning, to rest her head,
She throws herself on her weary bed,
Longing to sleep the sleep of the dead,
Since youth and health and love are fled—
Pity our sister.

But the bright sun shines on her and me,
And on mine and hers, as on thine and thee;
And whatever our lot in life may be,
Whether of low or high degree,
Still she 's our sister, always our sister.
Pity her, succor her, pray for our sister.

Satan's Meeting-houses.

In one ward in the city of New York, having a population of more than twenty-one thousand, there are two evangelical churches, four mission stations, and four hundred and sixty-five grog-shops. One Sabbath, two of these were watched by the police for five hours, and nearly a thousand persons entered them in that time. Of these, over four hundred were men, about the same number were women, over eighty were boys, and sixty girls. Faithful preachers are sometimes reproached for dealing too much with "hell and damnation;" but what shall we say of those meeting-houses of Satan, where the tempting cup is held forth to make their comers meet for perdition?

A LITTLE child had strayed into the street, and unconscious of danger, had laid down in the warm sun and moist earth. Presently a large wagon with four horses, whose driver had tarried behind to drink, came galloping down the hill. A gentleman riding along the same road, got his gig hastily out of the way, and seeing the child, looked upon it as already trodden to death. A young carpenter at work shingling a shed, caught a glance of the same danger. Jumping from the shed, he ran into the road and snatched up the child, scarcely an inch from the horses' hoofs. A kick of the horse knocked him down; but he, catching the child by its clothes, flung it out of the way, and saved himself by rolling back with surprising agility.

The poor mother rushed from her wash-tub just in time to receive her darling, and hugging it in her arms as one raised from the dead, she uttered a shriek of inexpressible joy, and dropped down on the ground.

"Are you a relative of the child?" asked the gentleman in the gig.

"No, sir," said the young man.

"Then you must allow me to show my gratitude for your bravery and disinterestedness," said the gentleman, taking out his purse and offering him the contents, nine or ten dollars.

"No, I thank you, sir," said he modestly; "I have only done what it was my duty to do."

Made Up.

A young man declined a partnership in a lucrative business, in order to preach the gospel. In consequence of it, the lady to whom he was engaged thought fit to break the engagement, refusing to unite her fortunes with a poor man.

"And how do you feel about it now?" asked a friend a few years after.

"Oh," said he, "Christ has more than made it all up to me, yes, a hundred times over."

The Lilac Buds.

The early winter broke drearily upon a poor widow who had lost her all. "How shall I get through it?" she said to herself one morning, gazing out of the window-pane on the gray overhead, in which she seemed to behold all the long vista of cold and storm and blast. Half aghast and sickened, she cast her eyes down, and they fell on a bush in the yard. It was a small lilac bush, full of autumn-formed buds. The buds lifted up their brave little heads. "We shall get through; take heart, take heart," they seemed to say, or so she heard. And this mute prophecy of her God's protecting love cleared the clouds from her soul, and the sunshine of peace and trust again stole in. K.

LET us cast off the spirit of bondage, and not come to God as slaves *who must serve him*, but as his redeemed children, *who love to serve him*, and who find his "service perfect freedom."

A FLIPPANT young man said in the presence of Dr. Parr that he never believed any thing he did not understand.

"Then yours must be the very shortest creed I ever heard of," remarked the doctor.

"THE most affecting thought to me on the death of my parents was," says Dr. Spring, "that I *had lost their prayers.*"

Does it not make Him dearer who *ever* liveth to make intercession for us?

Charlie.

Charlie waked up happy, and chuckled merrily, bobbing his curly head over and under the clothes. Nurse put him into the bath-tub, and he splashed and dashed in the beautiful water like a mermaid. And he was dressed and combed, and went down to breakfast on a tip-toe of delight. Happy Charlie! He was happy just because God made him so; and is not that enough? Charlie sat up in his high chair by mamma's side, and he looked wistfully up in her face. "Mamma," said Charlie, "may n't I please drink out of my dear new mug auntie sent me?" "No matter about it this morning," said mother, quite intent pouring out the coffee. "Only just this once, may n't I, mamma, 'cause it taste good?" said the funny little fellow. It was given him the night before, and quite likely Charlie dreamed about the pink boy and his dog painted on the outside. Mother did not mind Charlie's want-it-ever-so-much look, I guess, when she said, "It is up in the closet, Charlie, and there let it stay."

Charlie drank his milk from his old mug, and fetched a little sigh with every swallow.

Charlie, some how or other, wanted to sit in papa's lap while they sang the morning hymn, and look over papa's book. Perhaps he wanted to lay his sorry little head on papa's bosom. "Sit down on the cricket, Charlie," said papa, putting his little boy aside. And papa sang on, while a little tear peeped out of Charlie's eye, which he quickly killed with his dimpled fist.

Papa was going up-street before going to his office. Charlie heard it. He was all ears. Could n't he go too? "Darling papa, may n't I go?" seizing his father's big hand in both his little hands, and swinging a half circle. "No, no, Charlie," said mother, "papa is in a hurry, and he does not want little boys with him; besides, you are not dressed. Your boots are up stairs." "I get boots," he cried in a flutter of hope, galloping to the door.

"No, Charlie," said father; "you shall go next time." And the little fellow went and sat on the stairs, crying big disappointed tears. Do you wonder?

How long after I cannot tell, but the little boy next turned up in the garden. Mother was in the garden looking after her roses, when she heard pat, pat, pat behind her, and looking round, there was Charlie with a great goblet of water spilling at every step on his fresh clean suit; yes, and his mother's nice rose soap in it. "Mamma," said the unconscious Charlie, "*do* let me, please, make bubbles." Soap bubbles, he meant, like those which delighted him at little Mary's the other day.

"O Charlie," said his mother, "what a mischievous little boy!

Go in, go in! You have wetted yourself to the very skin! You will break the goblet. Soap bubbles! No, no."

This was too much for Charlie. "Naughty, ugly mamma," he said, throwing down the goblet in a gush of passionate excitement. "I hate you, I do." "Charlie!" said mother, grieved to the quick; but Charlie only grew more impetuous, and stormed like a small hurricane, while mother took him by the arm and led him into the house. "He is a terrible child," she said to auntie, with tears in her eyes. "What *shall* I do? Why does he behave so? Darling Charlie! I shall have to punish him;" and mother, I am sure, had rather have taken the severest punishment herself.

"Naughty child!" said auntie. *Was* Charlie so very naughty? Had he not had crosses enough to upset him, poor little fellow? His morning was rosy; he came down stairs with a heart full of happy love. Of course he had his wants, little wants, to be sure, yet large ones to him, and real too—wants which cost nobody's comfort—innocent wants, growing out of his little life as naturally as the apple-blossoms grow on the tree. Is not life made up of wants, and their gratification our enjoyment? And are not you and I vexed and fretted by recurring disappointments? How would mother herself bear repeated denials, cold ones too, and quite regardless of her feelings? Yet neither mother nor father meant any wrong; no, no, they loved the little fellow dearly; only they forgot what it was to be a child—forgot what large import "No, no," often so carelessly spoken, have to the little creatures, all whose joys and sorrows hang upon their verdict.

Too frequent denials worry, fret, and often educate bad temper and ill-will in the bosom of a little child. "What, must children always have their way?" asks some excellent mamma. Well, I am not advocating any such thing. H. C. K.

Where the Children Find It.

It is wonderful how cheap happiness used to be. It lay about like the sunshine, within arm's length of everybody. It used to grow in the field: we have found it there, but not lately. Sometimes five speckled eggs in a grassy nest constituted it; sometimes four beautiful one in the lilacs. It used to swim in the brooks, come down in the snow, patter in the rain, blossom in the spring flowers, ripen in apple-time, and fall in the sound of dropping nuts. What a world of it used to be crowded into a Saturday afternoon. An old newspaper with cedar ribs, a tail like three bashaws, and a penny's worth of twine, have constituted many a time—that is, many an *old* time—the entire stock in trade of one perfectly happy.

The River.

Above the winding River's brink
  The tall trees wave their branches green;
  Their cool brown roots, washed bare and clean,
Reach down through cooler depth to drink.

"Behold how heavenly is my task,"
  Methinks the River murmurs low;
  "As God bestoweth I bestow;
To be like Him is all I ask."

O River, thou and I are one
  In sweet desire to serve and be,
  Yet every day I grieve to see
How all my deeds do selfward run. HARRIET M'EWEN KIMBALL.

No Sham.

Soon after Samuel Spring ventured to hope that he had found a Saviour, he gave his mother an account of his inward exercises. She listened with deep interest, and closed the conversation thus: "Every Christian grace has its counterfeit. You may love, but it may be a selfish love. You may have faith, but it may be only the faith that trembles. You may have hope and joy, and yet they may be spurious; but there is one grace you cannot counterfeit."

"What is that, mamma?" asked the young man.

"The grace of perseverance, my son."

Charity not Found in Drops and Crumbs.

When our cup runs over, we let others drink the drops that fall, and we call it charity; when the crumbs are swept from our tables, we think it generous to let the dogs eat them, as if that were charity which permits others to have what we cannot keep; which says to Ruth, "Glean after the young men;" but forgets to say to the young men, "Let fall some of the handfuls on purpose for her."

The Power of a Pleasant Home.

The best counter-attraction to vicious haunts of evening dissipation is a cheerful, happy *home*. If all wives practised on this precept, there would be fewer husbands driven off to the club-room or card-table for evening entertainment. If all parents practised on it, there would be less young men seen in the bar-rooms, the billiard-saloons, and the theatres.

One Niagara

Is enough for the continent; but it requires thousands and tens of thousands of bubbling fountains and gently running streams to water the farms and meadows and turn the little spindles and grind the grains of wheat and give drink to man and beast, and all these rippling on every day and night with their quiet, never-wearying flow. So it is with the acts of our lives. It is not by great deeds good is to be done, but by the daily virtues, the good qualities, the Christian tempers which make wholesome households and fertilize all the paths of life.

No Homes.

It is a singular fact revealed in the last census of the United States, that while there are many thousands of Jews in the country, only one person who is a Jew is registered as a farmer. So literally is the decree of their dispersion fulfilled, that they are strangers to that occupation which, above all others, implies a resting-place and a home.

One great want of the day, in every branch of business, is not so much "smart young men," as young men who are *honest* and *trustworthy.*

The normal condition of a healthy Christian is *steady activity.* As soon as the hands cease to work, they grow "*weak;*" as soon as the "knees" cease to run, they grow "feeble." Therefore "strengthen ye the weak hands, and confirm the feeble knees." How? Bible diet and Bible duty are the remedy prescribed by the great Physician. "Take up your cross and follow me." "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

Hark! through the air sweet carols ring
  To herald in the Christmas morn;
  "O Earth, the Prince of Peace is born,
As angels in old time did sing."

"Peace and good will!" O sobbing earth,
  The old new message sweetly chime,
  Like joy-bells throughout the Christmas time,
And trusting claim thy second birth.

But hush! why sounds that passing knell?
  O dying year, thy throes of pain
  Are ending with December's reign;
Thy death the New Year soon shall tell.

O good Old Year, too swiftly flown;
  O sad Old Year, too slowly passed;
  Time with his hour-glass counts too fast
The moments that are yet thine own.

United States Government.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES----------ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES --------BENJAMIN F. WADE, of Ohio.

CABINET.

SECRETARY OF STATE ----------WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of New York.
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY----------HUGH McCULLOCH, of Indiana.
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR----------ORVILLE H. BROWNING, of Illinois.
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY ----------GIDEON WELLES, of Connecticut.
SECRETARY OF WAR----------EDWIN M. STANTON, of Pennsylvania.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL ----------HENRY STANBERY, of Kentucky.
POSTMASTER-GENERAL ----------ALEX'R W. RANDALL, of Wisconsin.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

CHIEF-JUSTICE ----------SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio.
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE------ ----------SAMUEL NELSON, of New York.
" " ----------ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pennsylvania.
" " ----------JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia.
" " ----------NOAH H. SWAYNE, of Ohio.
" " ----------SAMUEL H. MILLER, of Iowa.
" " ----------DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois.
" " ----------NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Maine.
" " ----------STEPHEN J. FIELD, of California.
" " ----------

The Supreme Court holds one session annually at Washington, commencing on the first Monday in December.

CONGRESS.—The apportionment made by Congress March 4, 1862, under the census of 1860, increases the number of Representatives to 243. There are also 8 Delegates from the Territories, who deliberate, but have no vote. Since the admission of Nebraska as a state, March 1, 1867, the Senators are 74 in number. Each Senator and Representative is allowed $10,000 compensation for each Congress, (two years,) deducting for absence. This is an increase of $2,000 yearly over previous rates; the mileage, however, has been reduced. The Fortieth Congress terminates March 3, 1869.

EUROPEAN ARMIES.—Could an arrangement be effected between the governments of Europe to dismiss one half of their military force, nearly two millions of men would be at once transferred from the consuming to the productive class ; and over $300,000,000 removed from the burdens of European tax-payers—a sum which would suffice to add over 6,000 miles to the existing railroad tracks, and to establish a free school in every country commune. Such a disarmament is powerfully urged by the example of the United States, which many of the best foreign statesmen enthusiastically commend.

AN EARTHQUAKE ZONE.—A recent writer calls attention to the fact that the severest earthquakes recorded as having occurred in the northern hemisphere, took place in a belt of land between 37° and 40° north latitude. He specifies first the earthquake in March, 1866, in the island of Mytilene in the Mediterranean, the most thrifty and important part of the island being covered now by the sea, and over 1,000 lives lost.

In Lisbon, in 1755, occurred the most destructive earthquake of modern times. A sound as of thunder underground was heard, and in the next six minutes the greater part of the city was in ruins, and 60,000 persons were no more. With the first shock the sea retired, leaving the bar dry, and then rolled in with a gigantic wave fifty feet high, which swept over the lower part of the city, drowning thousands of the miserable inhabitants, who had fled to the streets and squares for safety. A great concourse of people had collected on a new marble quay, as a spot where they could stand beyond the reach of falling ruins, when it suddenly sank, with all who were upon it, and it is said that not one of the dead bodies ever floated to the surface. The water above the spot is now one hundred fathoms deep. Over 100,000 persons were destroyed by this earthquake. Its effects were felt on all sides to a distance of many hundred miles ; the agitation reaching even to Great Britain, where lakes,

rivers, and springs were affected in the most remarkable manner. In Loch Lomond, Scotland, the water suddenly rose two feet and four inches, and subsided below its former level. It was reported that similar phenomena were observed in Lake Champlain, and in some ponds in Massachusetts.

The region of Calabria suffered terribly from some 600 severe shocks in 1783–4, few houses in the cities and villages from the western flanks of the Apennines to Messina in Sicily being left standing; and over 40,000 persons perished. The island of Sicily and the coast of Asia Minor in the same latitude have often been thus desolated.

In the United States, the only noteworthy earthquakes occurred in the same belt: one in New Madrid, Mo., in 1811; and one in San Francisco in 1865.

Crossing the Pacific ocean on the same line of latitude, we find the coast of Japan peculiarly subject to these convulsions. Several years ago, a submarine earthquake occurred about fifty miles from the coast, and drove in a huge wave, which destroyed several villages with most of their inhabitants. The same wave left its mark on the eastern shore of the Pacific, to the height of twelve feet in some places, having travelled the entire distance at the estimated rate of about 300 miles an hour.

Minute Division of Particles.—A drop of water will take a perceptible blue tint from one millionth of a grain of indigo. Sea water contains silver only in the proportion of one part of silver to every 100,000,000 parts of water; and yet its presence is proved by chemical tests. A grain of gold may be divided into 95,000,000,000 parts, each visible under a microscope. Iron has been rolled into sheets so thin that it would require 200 of the sheets to make the thickness of note-paper.

Quick Method of Calculating Interest by Days.—Multiply the principal by the number of days, and divide the product—for 5 per cent., by 7,200; for 6 per cent., by 6,000; for 7 per cent., by 5,143; for 8 per cent., by 4,500; for 9 per cent., by 4,000; for 10 per cent., by 3,600. Thus the interest of $120 for 20 days, at 10 per cent., would be 120 multiplied by 20, and the product, 2,400, divided by 3,600, 66⅔ cents.

Ancient Masonry.—A recent traveller in Egypt, in speaking of the immense size of the pyramids, says that the great pyramid of Cheops, covering more than twelve acres of land, and rising nearly 450 feet, contains 85,000,000 cubic feet of stone; enough to fence in 3,500 farms of 160 acres each, or enough to build over 37,000 houses, 30 by 40 feet: so that this single monstrous tomb would furnish building stone sufficient for comfortably housing the population of Boston.

Local Anæsthesia.—Dr. Richardson of England has successfully employed in more than a hundred cases of surgical operations a method of producing merely local anæsthesia. This is accomplished by subjecting the part to the influence of a finely divided spray of highly rectified ether of a specific gravity of 0.783. The effect is entire insensibility in the part acted upon, which may be considered a species of congelation. Under the spell of this "narcotic spray," a hand may be amputated in the sight of the patient, without his consciousness of pain during the process. The importance of this discovery in modern surgery can hardly be overestimated, if indeed it is subject to no serious practical drawbacks.

Louisiana Rock-salt.—One of the purest and most important natural deposits of salt in the world is found on the coast of Louisiana, on the Petite Anse island. This deposit was referred to in French's Historical Recollections of Louisiana. He quotes from the papers left by an English voyager who visited the Mississippi, or as it was then spelt, Mechacebe, in 1698–99. Strange as it may appear, all knowledge of this salt mine was lost till after the commencement of the recent war. At that time the residents of the interior, who were unable to procure a supply of salt otherwise, resorted thither for the purpose of boiling down the briny waters which gurgled from the base of the island elevation. This, after some investigation and experiments in well-boring, resulted in the discovery of the fact that a great portion of the island, with the exception of an upper layer of earth, was a complete crystal mass of salt. For two years nearly the whole of the trans-Mississippi was supplied from this mine, no less than 21,000,000 pounds being taken from it in the course of three months. Borings have extended over a great number of acres, and the salt rock is found everywhere, from fifteen to twenty-two feet below the surface. At the point where the principal excavation was made, the pits have been sunk through the salt to the depth of over forty feet, without any indication of reaching the bottom. It is supposed that the mine covers at least one hundred acres, and there is at present no means of ascertaining the depth of the deposits.

Artesian Wells of Chicago.—These wells, now discharging 1,250,000 gallons of water daily, are about three miles from the City Hall, and are 700 feet deep. The water is clear and cold, standing at 57° Fahrenheit, while most other wells yield a water 20 to 40 degrees warmer. It is also a fine drinking water, free from all mineral taints. From the force with which it comes to the surface, it must have a head of 125 feet above the level of lake Michigan; and as the country for hundreds of miles around is almost as level as a prairie, this head of water indicates either that its source is in the high grounds in the far north or northeast, or that it is forced up by some unknown subterranean pressure.

Effects of Tobacco on Health.—A paper read before the French Academy of Medicine affirms that there has been of late years an enormous increase of smoking in France; and that statistics show that in exact proportion to this increased consumption of tobacco is the increase of diseases of the nervous centres—insanity, paralysis, paraplegia, and softening of the brain—and of certain cancerous affections. The principal injurious element is nicotine. In the hospitals and asylums there are numerous cases of progressive paralysis; and whenever these have been investigated, their dependence on the use of tobacco has been rendered obvious, it being far more likely to induce paralysis than alcohol or absinthe.

The Prussian Needle-gun, with which the Prussians accomplished such wonders in their war with Austria, had been in use in that army since 1848, but had never been fairly tested. It is a breech-loading rifle, the cartridge used being made of stiff card-board, the ball, powder, and explosive composition being contained in one and the same cylinder. Its great peculiarity is, that the detonating powder is placed immediately in rear of the base of the ball, and between it and the powder. The advantage of this is, that when the powder is ignited, that portion next the ball, in which combustion is first perfected, exerts its full force upon the projectile, the powder in the rear also exerting its influence, as it becomes almost simultaneously ignited. Thus all the powder is consumed and applied to the best effect, and so as to obtain its fullest force at the same instant and in the same direction. When the trigger is pulled, a stout needle is thrust through the base of the cartridge, parallel with its axis, into the percussion charge by the ball, causing its explosion and the ignition of the powder. In accuracy the needle-gun cannot be surpassed; and its effective range is said to be about fifteen hundred yards. Soldiers can load and fire five times a minute; and they keep the gun at the hip, and simply continue putting in cartridges and discharging them, literally keeping up a rain of bullets; so that when the Austrian attacking force came within striking distance, there were not enough men left unhurt to do the required work. The better education and moral force of the Prussians, however, had much to do with their success, while the Austrians were disheartened by contending against superior weapons. This famous rifle, however, is believed to be inferior to the Spencer rifle, and some other American breech-loaders.

Means of Attack and Defence in War.—The vast changes which a few years have brought about in the art of war are well worthy of notice, and may be helping to usher in the day of unbroken peace. The range of a musket-ball being extended from 200 yards to 1,400, the old cannon became comparatively worthless, for the men who served it were easily reached by an enemy's riflemen as soon as they came within the old cannon-range. It was necessary to improve the artillery as well as the small arms. And as range and precision of fire depend largely on the strength of the cannon, one great study has been how to secure the greatest strength with least bulk. By increasing the charge of powder, and using heavy elongated shot and rifled barrels, the limits of strength of ordinary cast iron and bronze were soon reached. Then a stronger cannon was made, by the use of steel, by winding coils of wrought iron around the central cylinder, and by forcing a series of hoops over the central cylinder, each tighter than that within it; and the best gun that can now be made would probably be a barrel of cast iron or steel, enclosed and compressed by cylinders of wrought iron hardened by cold hammering and severe stretching.

The form and material for cannon-balls and shells have been the subject of numerous experiments, among which may be mentioned those made in England with the Palliser shot and shell. These are formed of "chilled iron," and proved more effective than the hardened steel cylindrical shot, with round or flat heads. These last failed to penetrate through the target; some glanced off, and all were broken or bulged out of shape: but the Palliser chilled-iron shot were in no case broken or altered in shape, but all penetrated the target-plate of rolled wrought iron eight inches thick. Against such shot the sides of the Warrior and most other English armor-plated ships would afford almost as little protection as the old wooden ships. To resist them effectually, the armor of defence must be thicker, or made

of tougher materials, or so adjusted that shot must strike it obliquely and glance off. Such armor will soon be required for sea-coast and harbor fortifications, as well as for ships-of-war.

THE LAST REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONER.—Announcement is made of the death of Mr. Samuel Downing of Amsterdam, New York, on the Mohawk river, aged 105 years. In the Convention of New York in 1821, for the revision of the Constitution, Mr. Van Buren said, "In fifteen years the grave will have covered all those who now survive"—a prediction from which no one expressed any dissent. Time has shown how little any of us know how long we have to live.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.—The number of foreign immigrants who arrived at the port of New York during the year 1866, up to December 12, was 235,111—larger than in any previous year, excepting during the prevalence of the Irish famine. The last year's immigrants mostly came to this country to labor, and were in good health and in comfortable pecuniary circumstances. The number of immigrants who have arrived in this country from Europe within the last twenty years has been 3,632,836. The largest number was in 1854, amounting to 319,223; and the smallest in 1861, being 65,529.

TEMPERANCE BEST FOR TRAVELLERS.—Bruce, the celebrated African traveller, in giving advice to strangers about to visit "the putrid climates of Lower Arabia, Abyssinia, Sennaar, and Egypt itself," says, "I lay down as a positive rule of health, that spirits and all fermented liquors should be regarded as poisonous; and for fear of temptation, not so much as to be carried along with you, unless for outward application. Spring or running water if you can find it, is to be your only drink."

"SCATTERED TOWARDS ALL WINDS."—A Jew who accompanied a German traveller in Africa, found near the boundary of Barbary a large number of Jewish negroes. They have their synagogues and their rabbis, and nearly every family had the law of Moses written on parchment. Their explanation of their history is, that after the destruction of Jerusalem, at the time of the first captivity, some of their ancestors fled to the desert, where, from the great fatigue they endured, nearly all the females died. They were kindly received by the native Africans, with whom they intermarried; so that now, while the form of their features is quite different from that of the negroes around them, the children of Shem cannot be distinguished from those of Ham by their color.

ASYLUMS FOR INEBRIATES are springing up in several states, similar to that at Binghamton, N. Y. The opening of this institution at once demonstrated the necessity of such an asylum, for it was immediately filled with persons from the most respectable classes in society, who felt their need of restraint to save them from ruin by drunkenness. It was manifest that an inordinate love for strong drink was fearfully prevalent among the rich and refined; and this experiment has proved that reformation in such a retreat is possible, and may be permanent. In 1865 the inmates were thus classed: 8 judges, 197 lawyers, 226 doctors, 39 ministers, 340 merchants, 446 farmers, 680 mechanics, 240 "gentlemen," and 805 women! This asylum is for those only who are able to pay their own expenses; no provision having yet been made for the poor.

RECENT INVENTIONS.—*A New Cement*, called "the Zopissa Iron Cement," said to be capable of joining any two solids however dissimilar—such as wood, brick, iron, stone, or glass—inseparably and with equal facility. Water-tight tubes, boxes, and other articles, are made of paper saturated and covered with this cement in solution.

Steel Rails, for railway tracks, are found to be excellent substitutes for iron rails. The latter usually wear out in seven or eight years; while steel rails, though costing twice as much, last five times as long—or according to some experiments, twenty times as long. The same reasons, it is thought, will lead to the use of steel axles, wheels, and tires for iron.

PETROLEUM AS A FUEL.—Boilers have been prepared for the generation of steam by petroleum, and the experiments in its use are reported as resulting so favorably as to suggest the probability that this substance will be largely used instead of coal for steamers, especially on long voyages.

STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFES are now constructed with the inner safe enclosed in several successive walls, between which are metallic boxes containing water. If a fire occurs, the water is gradually converted into steam—which escapes from the doors and by valves, and penetrating the whole safe keeps its contents at about the temperature of boiling water, till the liquid is exhausted—which is found to be a slow process—a safe of this kind having been kept externally red hot for four hours, and its contents then taken out uninjured.

TUNNEL AT CHICAGO.—This tunnel, to bring into Chicago pure water of lake Michigan from a point two miles from the shore, is one of the triumphs of engineering skill and enterprise which mark the present age. Work was commenced on the shore end in March, 1864, the perpendicular shaft being some 80 feet deep and 8 or 9 feet in diameter. At the lake end, a huge triple crib or coffer-dam, of immense strength, built on shore and floated out, was sunk to rest on the bottom, and firmly moored; and within this, a similar strong iron cylinder was forced down into the bed of the lake to the requisite depth, 66 feet, and pumped dry; and then the construction of the tunnel proper commenced at both ends. This is of brick, and is 5 feet in diameter. Work was carried on day and night, and the workmen met in the centre November 17, 1866—the variation from perfect accuracy in the meeting of the two sections being only 9½ inches horizontally and one inch perpendicularly. It will furnish, if necessary, 50,000 gallons of water daily, and cost about $1,000,000.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—The city of Washington is supplied with water from the Potomac, at a dam across the falls 13 miles above the city, with two reservoirs. The bridge over the Cabin John creek has one stone arch with a span of 220 feet, making the largest arch in existence. From the distributing reservoir the water is conveyed in two 30-inch pipes; and on crossing two creeks in the route, instead of building a bridge and laying the pipes on it, the pipes themselves are cast in the form of an arch and constitute the bridge—that over Rock creek being so strong that a carriage-road is laid over it. It was commenced in 1853, and finished in ten years, and furnishes 67,000,000 gallons daily.

PNEUMATIC RAILWAYS are proving successful, conveying letters and merchandise with great celerity and cheapness, and with perfect security—for collisions are impossible, and the cars cannot run off the track. The Pneumatic Dispatch Company of London has been carrying mails and parcels for three or four years, and has proved that passengers also can be safely conveyed.

SEWING-MACHINES.—The inventor of the first sewing-machine, Elias Howe, Jr., began to study the matter in 1840, and to work constantly to put his ideas into a working model in 1844. The first machine completed in 1845, is still preserved, and works as well though not so fast as the latest and most improved machines. With all his efforts, however, years passed before he could sell a single machine; in nine years—years of hardship, poverty, and trials innumerable—it began to yield him a subsistence. Now, the invention yields him a fortune every year. It is doing the work of millions of hands, and its benefits are enjoyed by every civilized country of the globe. Some 300 sewing-machines, it is estimated, are now made in the United States every working day of the year—the fruits of a suggestion lodged in an American mechanic's mind, patiently elaborated for months in a garret, and heroically clung to for years, till the world was compelled to appreciate it.

RESOURCES OF CALIFORNIA.—Eighteen years ago, the wealth of California was stated in thousands of dollars; now it is over $200,000,000. Then, little land was cultivated; now, over six millions of acres. Then, the state imported her breadstuffs; in 1866 she raised 12,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 4,000,000 of barley—shipping large quantities of wheat and flour to New York and to Liverpool. The estimated value of her agricultural yield for 1866 was $54,000,000, exceeding that of her gold crop by several millions. The soil and climate are finely adapted for the culture of the grape, and there are over 25,000,000 of vines now in the state. Besides the inexhaustible gold mines, minerals and metals of almost every kind are found, some of them in abundance. From its sunny valleys to its snow-clad peaks, it has a wide range of temperature, but its climate is everywhere salubrious, and it has already a population of over half a million. Seeds from her giant trees over 300 feet high and 25 feet in diameter, have been planted and have germinated in our eastern soil, and by their rapid growth promise to become as large as the parent trees—a process which will occupy 2,225 years!

LIGHTING GAS BY ELECTRICITY.—The dome of the capitol at Washington is lit within by 1,100 gas jets, in three tiers of burners around the dome—45, 80, and 165 feet from the floor, and invisible from below. The apparatus for lighting them is connected with a dial-plate two feet square, with eleven keys; one in the centre, bringing the battery into operation, and the others turning on and off the gas, and the electricity, to each of the tiers of burners. Each burner has an indestructible lava tip, which serves as insulator, and an insulated coil of platinum wire adjacent to the orifice of the gas. The electrical current being directed through a given tier of burners, all these platinum coils become red hot; and the gas being turned on, the whole 300 jets are lighted in an instant.

FACTS ABOUT THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph cable was the grandest scientific achievement of the year 1866, and is of inestimable value to the interests of commerce and of Christian civilization. The great enterprise had its origin in an American mind, Cyrus W. Field, and was carried on for several years by American capital. It took two and a half years to construct a telegraph route from Nova Scotia to St. John's in Newfoundland—400 miles through a tangled wilderness, and under the gulf of St. Lawrence. The telegraphic plateau was discovered, and the first soundings across the Atlantic made by vessels of the American navy. After 1856, the project found friends in England; government gave the use of its best ships, and capitalists furnished the necessary funds with great liberality and perseverance, notwithstanding many obstacles and repeated failures.

In 1858, after three trials, a cable was successfully laid across the ocean, and a few messages were sent through it--the occasion being celebrated all over the land with memorable enthusiasm; this, however, soon died out in doubts, ridicule, and almost despair—the cable spoke but feebly at first, and soon became speechless and dead. Soon after followed our great war, and though half a million of dollars was raised here towards a new cable, nothing could have been done but for the noble gifts of several English merchants, gained by Mr. Field's faith and zeal.

In 1865, the second cable was partly laid, 1,200 miles of the whole 1,800, when suddenly it parted and was lost. This was a terrible blow. But after a little delay a new company resumed the work, and prosecuted it so vigorously, that in five months a new and improved cable was prepared, shipped on the Great Eastern, stretched across the Atlantic, and bore messages with lightning speed from continent to continent.

The next thing was, to recover and complete the cable lost the year before; and this difficult task was triumphantly accomplished. Science guided the vessels to the exact spot where the end was lost; strong grapnels and cables were employed, and after they had been cast thirty times it was effectually secured, at about midnight August 31; and 26 hours after it was safely on deck. The scene, as described by Mr. Field, is worth reproducing.

"What," he says, "was the anxiety of those twenty-six hours! The strain on every man's life was like the strain on the cable itself. When finally it appeared, it was midnight; the lights of the ship, and in the boats around our bows, as they flashed in the faces of the men, showed them eagerly watching for the cable to appear on the water. At length it was brought to the surface. All who were allowed to approach crowded forward to see it. Yet not a word was spoken; only the voices of the officers in command were heard giving orders. All felt as if life and death hung on the issue. It was only when it was brought over the bow and on to the deck that men dared to breathe. Even then they hardly believed their eyes. Some crept towards it to feel of it, to be sure it was there. Then we carried it along to the electrician's room, to see if our long sought for treasure was alive or dead. A few minutes of suspense, and a flash told of the lightning current again set free. Then did the feeling long pent up burst forth. Some turned away their heads and wept. Others broke into cheers, and the cry ran from man to man, and was heard down in the engine-rooms, deck below deck, and from the boats on the water, and the other ships, while rockets lighted up the darkness of the sea. Then with thankful hearts we turned our faces again to the west. But soon the wind rose, and for thirty-six hours we were exposed to all the dangers of a storm on the Atlantic. Yet, in the very height and fury of the gale, as I sat in the electricians' room, a flash of light came up from the deep, which, having crossed to Ireland, came back to me in mid-ocean, telling that those so dear to me, whom I had left on the banks of the Hudson, were well, and following us with their wishes and their prayers. This was like a whisper of God from the sea, bidding me keep heart and hope. The Great Eastern bore herself proudly through the storm, as if she knew that the vital cord which was to join two hemispheres hung at her stern; and so, on Saturday, the 7th of September, we brought our second cable safely to the shore."

Since that time the cables have not failed for a single hour or minute; all the delays have been on the land route, this side of the ocean. One hour is considered ample time to send a message from New York to London and get a reply, allowing one-third of the hour for the messengers to carry the dispatch and reply.

In proof of the *perfection* of the cable, Mr. Field states that while electricians at first thought it would almost require a stroke of lightning to send a signal through 2,000 miles of wire across the Atlantic, a message had now been sent from Ireland to America and back, with a battery formed in a lady's thimble; and more recently, by a battery made in a percussion-cap, with a strip of zinc excited by a drop of liquid no larger than a tear!

LIGHTNING-RODS.—A good lightning-rod must be of good conducting material—continuous throughout, and without links or hooks—of considerable size, and square rather than round—insulated from the building—with projecting points six or seven feet apart; which provide both for receiving the horizontal charges of lightning, and for passing off into the air the upward strokes from the earth which sometimes occur. It should have its upper end projecting freely into the air, with points tipped with silver or gold to prevent corrosion; each branch, to a chimney or gable, should be perfectly united with the main rod; every prominent part of the house should be shielded by the rod, and if a large building, a rod should run to the ground at each corner; and in all cases it should end in a spring or drain, or at a depth in the ground where it is always moist.

Persons have been struck by lightning while lying on a feather-bed, or sitting near a closed window.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT CINCINNATI.—This grand work across the Ohio river to Covington, has one of the longest single spans in the world, the distance from the one supporting tower to that on the other side of the river being 1,057 feet. The bridge is 36 feet wide, and 100 feet above low water. The two cables are 12¼ inches in diameter. Cost, $2,000,000.

WHY BEES WORK IN THE DARK.—Honey fresh from the comb is a clear yellow syrup, without a trace of sugar in it. Afterwards, however, it gradually assumes a crystalline appearance, and at last becomes a solid lump of sugar. It has not been suspected that this change was due to the chemical action of light; but this proves to be the case. An experimenter enclosed honey in stoppered flasks, some of which he kept in perfect darkness, while others have been exposed to the light. The invariable results have been that the sunned portion rapidly crystallizes, while that kept in the dark has remained perfectly liquid. We now see why bees are so careful to work in perfect darkness, and why they are so careful to obscure the glass windows which are sometimes placed in their hives. The existence of their young depends on the liquidity of the saccharine food presented to them, and if light were allowed access to this, the syrup would gradually acquire a more or less solid consistency; it would seal up the cells, and in all probability prove fatal to the inmates of the hive.

NEW ARTIFICIAL LIGHTS.—Besides the magnesium and the calcium light, a very brilliant light for photography is made by burning a mixture of 24 parts well-dried and powdered nitrate of potash, with seven parts flowers of sulphur, and six of red sulphuret of arsenic; and another by a mixture of phosphorus and nitrate of potash. A quarter of a pound of this last mixture, costing ten cents, burnt for over five minutes with so intense a light that its reflection was seen for two miles around, and the fire-engines hurried to the spot. The sky "looked like a mass of fire," and all around appeared in a blaze of light. The photograph taken during this startling illumination "came out" as vividly as any picture taken in a bright day. It may not be long before our cities are thus illuminated, a few of these brilliant lights on elevated points rendering gas-lights unnecessary, at least in all the streets and squares.

SCIENCE IN AID OF JUSTICE.—In a recent murder trial in England, a hatchet was produced in evidence, supposed to have been used in the criminal act. Certain spots or stains on the handle were examined by the micro-spectroscope, and furnished undeniable evidence that the hatchet had been stained with human blood. "There is no darkness where the workers of iniquity can hide themselves." Each new discovery of these mysteries of nature is a fresh revelation of the omniscience of the Creator, and reminds us that to his view the witnesses and records of human crimes are far more numerous than we can now conceive.

PHOTOGRAPH OF A CANNON-BALL.—The photographic art is now so perfected, that it is possible to take a picture of a cannon-ball as it emerges from the cannon, and to ascertain with precision its path through the air and the time it occupies in passing from one given point to another. In one picture taken, the front edge of the emerging ball was a little clouded, while the mouth of the cannon, the recoil not yet having commenced, was sharp and distinct.

SUBMARINE PHOTOGRAPHY.—A French artist contrives to take photographs of sunken ships which it is proposed to explore and remove or raise, by descending to the necessary depth in a strong sheet-iron box, with thick glass windows, through which the view is readily secured by the aid of a strong electrical light.

In the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, views of all the most attractive points are obtained, by means of magnesium lights and powerful reflectors.

Losses by Fire in 1866, in amounts of $20,000 and over, were unprecedentedly large--500 fires involving a loss of $66,410,000

Railroad Accidents in 1866 were 85 in number, in which 115 persons were killed and 607 were injured.

Steamboat Accidents, not at sea, were 23 in number, in which 663 were killed and 156 injured.

National Debts.—According to Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the English Exchequer, the debt of Prussia is $215,000,000, or nearly $12 per head; of Russia, $1,395,000,000, or $23 per head; of Italy, $760,000,000,000, or $34 per head; of Portugal, $175,000,000, or nearly $40 per head; of Austria, $1,580,000,000, or $45 per head; of France, $2,400,000,000, or $53 per head; of Turkey, $255,000,000, or $115 per head; of Holland, $425,000,000, or $121 per head; of the United States, $3,000,000,000, or $100 per head; of Great Britain, $3,994,945,000, or $125 per head. The British people have never raised more than $370,000,000 of revenue in a year, exclusive of loans. Our people raised a revenue in 1866 at the rate of $540,000,000.

Effect of Sunshine on Fire.—It is a popular notion that sunshine deadens a fire; so that a fire in a grate, in a room with a southern exposure, will burn briskly at all times except the few hours nearest to noon. Many facts of this kind are noticed. But the retardation of the combustion, as experiments show, is not due to any direct action of the sun upon the fire, but to the lessening of the draught—by heating the walls and roof, and drawing off the internal air at every crack and crevice and window, while ordinarily its chosen egress is through the heated chimney.

All Things in Motion.—Of absolute rest, Mr. Grove tells us, nature gives us no evidence. All matter, as far as we can ascertain, is ever in movement, not merely in masses, as with the planetary spheres, but also molecularly, or throughout its most intimate structure. Thus every alternation of temperature produces a molecular change throughout the whole substance heated or cooled. Slow chemical or electrical actions—actions of light or invisible radiant forces, are always at play; so that, as a fact, we cannot predicate of any portion of matter, that it is absolutely at rest.

Depths of the Sea.—A French journal says that the soundings for the new trans-Atlantic cable have enabled comparisons to be made of the depths of the different seas. Generally speaking, they are not of any great depth in the neighborhood of continents. Thus the Baltic, between Germany and Sweden, is only 120 feet deep; and the Adriatic, between Venice and Trieste, 130 feet. The greatest depth of the channel between France and England does not exceed 300 feet, while to the southwest of Ireland, where the sea is open, the depth is more than 2,000 feet. The seas to the south of Europe are much deeper than those in the interior. In the narrowest part of the Straits of Gibraltar the depth is only 1,000 feet, while a little more to the east it is 3,000 feet. On the coast of Spain the depth is nearly 6,000 feet. At 250 miles south of Nantucket, no bottom was found at 7,000 feet. The greatest depths of all are to be met with in the Southern ocean. To the west of the Cape of Good Hope, 16,000 feet have been measured, and to the west of St. Helena, 27,000. Dr. Young estimates the average depth of the Atlantic at 25,000 feet, and of the Pacific at 20,000.

Splitting Cast-iron with Water.—Advantage has recently been taken in France of the non-compressibility of water to effect the reduction of large masses of cast-iron. The method, which is simple and ingenious, consists in drilling a hole in the mass for about one-third of its thickness, and filling the hole with water; then closing it with a steel plug which fits very accurately, and letting the ram of a pile-driver fall on the plug. The first blow separates the cast-iron into two pieces.

Jarring Pianos.—The unpleasant jarring often heard when particular keys of a piano are struck, is sometimes occasioned by the sympathetic vibration of a loose pane of glass or some other object in the room, which is called into action when its own note is struck. On approaching the finger-nail carefully to the glass, it will be found vibrating; and the ear being brought close to it, it will be heard distinctly to give out the precise sound of the note struck on the piano.

Wonders of Telegraphy.—On the 30th of July, 1866, Mr. Cyrus W. Field received a message of congratulation from Mr. Ferdinand de Lesseps, the projector of the Suez Canal. It was dated at Alexandria in Egypt at half-past 1 P. M., and received in Newfoundland at half-past 10 A. M. the same day. Let us look at the globe, and see over what a space that message flew. It came from the land of the Pharaohs and the Ptolemies; it passed along the shores

of Africa, and under the Mediterranean sea more than a thousand miles, to Malta; it then leaped to the continent of Europe, and shot across Italy, over the Alps and through France, under the English Channel to London; it then flashed across England and Ireland, till from the cliffs of Valentia it struck straight into the Atlantic, darting down the submarine mountain which lies off the coast, and over all the hills and valleys which lie beneath the watery plain, resting not till it touched the shore of the New World. In that morning's flight it had passed over *one-fourth* of the earth's surface, and so far outstripped the sun in its course, that *it reached its destination three hours before it was sent!* To understand this, it must be remembered that the earth revolves from west to east; and when it is sunrise here, it is between 8 and 9 o'clock in Egypt; and when it is sunset here, it is nearly 9 o'clock in the evening there.—*Independent.*

Large Incomes.—The London Spectator states that, with the exception of the Rothschilds, the noted Jewish bankers, the income return of Mr. A. T. Stewart of New York of over four million dollars, is probably the largest annual business income in the world, and that no uncrowned person has an income approaching it. It states that in England 332,431 persons pay income-tax, and the average income of each is $1,595. There are but 107 men who return over $250,000 a year; 183 between $25,000 and $250,000; 627 between $20,000 and $25,000; 1,438 between $15,000 and $20,000; 2,204 between $10,000 and $15,000; and 7,374 between $5,000 and $10,000.

Many a Little makes a Mickle.—The little tax of one cent on every box of matches netted the government $15,000,000 in 1866.

The Money-order System.—Some of the objectionable features of this popular mode of sending money through the Post-office have been removed. The amount which can be sent has been increased from $30 to $50. Orders from $1 to $20 are now issued at 10 cents, and from $20 to $50 at 25 cents.

Intemperance and Cheap Wine.—Rev. E. S. Lacy of California, who favored the introduction of the wine culture in California as a means of abating the vice of intemperance, after spending six months in a country place in Switzerland among the vineyards, where cheap and pure wine is the common beverage, says there was more intoxication there than in any place where he had lived. The common people passing to and from market would become intoxicated before reaching home, and the wine shops along the roads were at all hours full of men. On holidays and festal occasions, a large portion of the male population would be beastly drunk. Intelligent Germans informed him that this was the great social evil of their country, where wine is never adulterated, and where great quantities of it are drunk.

What it Costs.—At a temperance meeting in London, it was stated that the consumption of intoxicating liquors in England costs $400,000,000 yearly, of which sum two-thirds are spent by the working classes alone. Nine-tenths of the crimes committed are traceable to strong drink.

Warnings from the Stage.—The great tragedian Macready would never allow his daughters to enter a theatre. A recent memoir of an actor of brilliant genius, written by his daughter, states that his children during their childhood were carefully kept from every thing connected with his profession. "Occasionally," says she, "we were permitted to visit the theatre, but were never allowed a free indulgence of promiscuous plays." A son of this actor, who himself is quite distinguished in the same line, on being recently consulted by a soldier's orphan daughter in reference to going upon the stage, earnestly entreated her to abandon the idea, on account of the immorality of such a life. Another eminent actor, George Vandenhoff, on quitting the profession for the bar, gave the following gratuitous advice to any "ingenuous youth" thinking of becoming an actor: "Go to sea; go to law; go to church; go to physic; go to Italy, and strike a blow for liberty; go to any thing or anywhere that will give you an honest and decent livelihood, rather than go upon the stage. To any young lady with a similar proclivity, I would say, Buy a sewing-machine, and take in plain work first; so shall you save yourself much sorrow, bitter disappointment, secret tears."

The Nation's Curse.—The revenue commissioners estimate that there are annually consumed in this country 42,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits, 186,000,000 gallons of fermented liquors, and 10,000,000 gallons of imported liquors, the estimated cost of which is $500,000,000, on which the government derives an income of $47,727,276. This of course does not include the liquor smuggled into the country, nor the immense amount secretly

and illicitly manufactured, which would vastly increase this estimate; nor does it include the enormous loss annually sustained by labor and capital, the direct result of drinking habits, nor the suffering and vice and soul-ruin directly caused by strong drink. These should be presented to make a correct balance-sheet.

Centennial Year of Methodism.—The year 1866 was observed by American Methodists as the centennial year commemorating the commencement of their church in this country. Jubilee meetings were held in great numbers throughout the year, statistics gathered, and large sums collected for various charities. At the present time there are eight distinct branches of Methodism besides the Methodist Episcopal church. All of these left the parent body except the Primitives, who descended from the Primitives of England, and the Evangelical Methodists, who originated with Jacob Allbright among the Germans in the West. All these branches together are about equal in numbers to the parent body. The ministers of the leading denominations in the United States compare as follows :

Methodists, in all their branches	30,196	Congregationalists	2,719
Baptists, in all their branches	11,020	Catholics	2,598
Presbyterians, in all their branches	7,147	Lutherans	2,533
Episcopalians	2,687	All others	3,843

The reported numbers of Methodist members at the close of the first century are 946,119. This is of the parent body. The other eight branches number in the aggregate 980,604, making a total of

Methodist members	1,926,723	Congregationalists	268,015
Baptist members	1,500,637	Episcopalians	154 118
Presbyterians	546,546	All others, Protestant	1,396,039

The census of 1860 gives the church edifices of the various denominations of this country as follows:

Denominations.	Churches.	Accommodation.	Value.
Methodists	19,883	6,259,799	$33,093,371
Baptists	11,221	3,749,553	19,799,378
Presbyterians	5,061	2,088,838	24,227,359
Roman-catholics	2,550	1,404,437	26,774,119
Congregationalists	2,334	956,351	13,237,511
Episcopalians	2,145	847,293	21,665,698
All others	10,805	3,822,480	32,374,996
Total	53,999	19,128,751	$171,173,432

Thus it will be seen that the church edifices of the Methodists, according to United States authority, are one-third of the entire number of church edifices in this country. The ministers and members of this denomination also compose one-third of the whole number.

At the close of its first century, Methodism finds itself, in all of its branches, with a membership in round numbers of 2,000,000; a Sunday-school force of 1,500,000; collecting annually $10,000,000 for the spread of the gospel; printing annually 1,000,000 of bound volumes and 2,000,000 of tract volumes; 50 periodicals, which are scattered weekly and monthly all over the country, and with 20,000 church edifices, which accommodate 7,500,000 persons, about one-fifth the entire population.

Barbarians Transformed by the Gospel.—In the Tonga or Friendly islands in the South seas, as the result of the labors of Christian missionaries, there are now 169 Protestant places of worship, 24 resident European and native ministers, 13 catechists, 214 day and 676 Sabbath-school teachers, 856 lay preachers, 9,822 church-members, and 248 day-schools with 9,712 scholars. There are about 30,000 regular attendants upon public worship, and more than $15,000 are annually contributed by the people for religious purposes. The native churches meet the entire expenses of the missionaries and religious institutions among them.

Protestantism in Tahiti.—Though popish priests and French brandy were some years since forced upon the simple-minded natives of this island at the mouth of the cannon, it is encouraging to know that the Christian work commenced by the London Missionary Society has not been destroyed, but is still energetically carried forward by the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society. There are in Tahiti and its dependencies 37 native Protestant parishes, with 1,507 pupils in schools, and 3,396 communicants. Queen Pomare and nearly all her people still adhere to the Protestant faith. The decree making it compulsory to teach the

French language in the native schools has been revoked, so that the native teachers who were compelled to resign have regained possession of the schools. In January, 1865, a Society for the promotion of primary knowledge among the Protestant schools was founded at the Queen's residence, and her husband was appointed president.

THE GLAD TIDINGS SPREADING.—A missionary in India, passing through a region between Delhi and Nasirabad, never before visited, found the young rajah familiar with the Christian doctrine, and perfectly willing that the gospel should be disseminated in his dominions. The missionary was his guest, and frequently pressed the claims of the gospel on him. The truth was proclaimed in the market-place to crowds of eager listeners, and great numbers purchased religious books.

COLORS should never be selected in the evening, for all the ordinary artificial lights, gas, oil, candles, etc., contain more or less *sodium*, which imparts a tinge of yellow to the flame; and this light deepens the hue of some colors, and entirely changes others. Thus blue, under a yellow light, appears green. Chemistry, however, furnishes, in the light from the burning of magnesium, a flame which reveals all colors in the same hues they have by daylight; so that an artist may paint on his masterpiece all night, and not find in the morning that his colors are by no means what he thought them.

THE BLUE COLOR OF THE SKY is owing to the moisture in the atmosphere, this aqueous vapor partially absorbing the red and yellow tints of sunlight, and leaving the blue rays to be transmitted to us.

A NEW INSTRUMENT FOR MEASURING DISTANCES has been invented, which is independent of all measurements of angles or of base lines. It is an application of the familiar principle that the image of an object is brought to a focus by a common lens at distances proportioned to the distances of the objects themselves. The apparatus consists of an object-glass of 30 seconds, and an eye-piece of one second focal length, with a screen of ground glass so adjusted behind the eye-piece that it can be screwed back or forwards till the focus is obtained—a variation of 25 paces, at all ranges, requiring a movement of the screen one line at least. It is supposed the instrument will be useful on coast batteries, to measure the distance of a ship at sea.

PAPER FROM CORN FIBRE.—At the Imperial Printing and Paper-making Establishment at Vienna, Austria, the process of making paper from corn fibre has been brought to great perfection. It is claimed that the paper thus made is stronger than cotton or linen paper of the same weight; that in hardness and fineness of grain it exceeds the best hand-made English drawing-paper; that it is more durable than any other paper, and is not, like parchment, subject to be destroyed by insects, thus rendering it peculiarly valuable for documents, records, etc.; that it is unsurpassed for tracing-paper, and can be made extremely transparent, and is specially adapted for photography. It is also claimed that all papers ordinarily made from cotton and linen rags can just as well be made from this material; that it can be easily converted into the finest writing and printing paper, and almost as advantageously into superior stout wrapping-paper. It readily receives any tint of color.

FORM OF A BEQUEST.—I bequeath to my executors the sum of----------dollars, *in trust*, to pay over the same in----------after my decease, to the person who, when the same is payable, shall act as treasurer of the----------Society, formed in----------in the year eighteen hundred and---------to be applied to the charitable purposes of said Society and under its direction.

TABLE OF SIMPLE INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT.—

Principal.	One Mo'th			One Year.			Principal.	One Month.			One Year.			Principal.	One Month.			One Year.		
	D.	C.	M	D.	C.	M.		D.	C.	M.	D.	C.	M.		D.	C.	M.	D.	C.	M.
Cents 10	0	0	0	0	0	6	Dolls. 6	0	3	0	0	36	0	Dolls. 40	0	20	0	2	40	0
" 50	0	0	2	0	3	0	" 7	0	3	5	0	42	0	" 50	0	25	0	3	00	0
Dolls. 1	0	0	5	0	6	0	" 8	0	4	0	0	48	0	" 60	0	30	0	3	60	0
" 2	0	1	0	0	12	0	" 9	0	4	5	0	54	0	" 70	0	35	0	4	20	0
" 3	0	1	5	0	18	0	" 10	0	5	0	0	60	0	" 80	0	40	0	4	80	0
" 4	0	2	0	0	24	0	" 20	0	10	0	1	20	0	" 90	0	45	0	5	40	0
" 5	0	2	5	0	30	0	" 30	0	15	0	1	80	0	" 100	0	50	0	6	00	0

The interest of any sum in *dollars* for 6 days, is the same sum in *mills:* namely, of $100, 100 mills, or 10 cents; of $6,600, 6,600 mills, or $6 60, etc. Money at compound interest will double itself in 11 years, 10 months, and 22 days.

ANNIVERSARIES AND OFFICERS OF CHARITABLE SOCIETIES, ETC.

BOSTON.—Am. Board for For. Missions, 1st Tues, in Oct.; Rev. Selah B. Treat, Rev. Nathaniel G. Clark, D. D., Sec's; Langdon S. Ward, Treas., Miss. house, 33 Pemberton-sq.; Rev. Geo. W. Wood, Sec. in New York, Bible-house. Am. Bap. Miss. Union, 4th Tues. in May; Rev. Jos. G. Warren, D. D.; Rev. J. N. Murdock, D. D., Sec's; F. A. Smith, Treas., 12 Bedford-st. Am. Ed. Soc., in May; Rev. I. N. Tarbox, Sec.; S. T. Farwell, Treas., 15 Cornhill. Am. Tract Soc. (national) N. E. Branch; Rev. L. B. Rockwood, Sec., N. P. Kemp, Treas., 40 Cornhill. Amer. Tract Soc. at Boston, last Wed. in May; Rev. W. C. Childs, D. D., Rev. I. P. Warren, Sec's; Henry Hill, Treas., 28 Cornhill. Mass. Home Miss. Soc., Rev. H. B. Hooker, D. D., Sec., Cong'l Lib. Mass. S.-S. Soc., Rev. A. Bullard, Sec., H. M. Sargent, Treas., 13 Cornhill. Am. S.-S. Union, Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, Agt., 117 Washington-st.

NEW YORK.—Am. Bible Soc., 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Jos. Holdich, D. D., Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, D. D., Sec's; Caleb T. Rowe, General Agent; Henry Fisher, Assist. Treas., Bible-house, Astor-place. Am. and For. Bib. Soc., Rev. Rufus Babcock, D. D., Sec., U. D. Ward, Treas., 116 Nassau-st. Am. Bible Union, Wm. H. Wyckoff, LL. D., Isaac Westcott, D. D., Cor. Sec's, Rev. C. A. Buckbee, Asst. Treas., 350 Broome-st. Am. Tract Soc., Wed. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Wm. A. Hallock, D. D., Rev. O. Eastman, Rev. J. M. Stevenson, D. D., Cor. Sec's; O. R. Kingsbury, Assist. Sec. and Treas., 150 Nassau-st. Am. Home Miss. Soc., Wed. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Milton Badger, D. D., Rev. David B. Coe, D. D., Rev. A. H. Clapp, Cor. Sec's; C. R. Robert, Treas., Bible-house, Astor-pl. Am. Bap. Home Miss. Soc., Rev. J. S. Backus, D. D., Rev. J. B. Simmons, Sec's; J. M. Whitehead, Assist. Treas., 39 Park Row. Board of For. Miss. of Pres. Church, Hon. Walter Lowrie, Rev. John C. Lowrie, D. D., Rev. David Irving, Cor. Sec's; Wm. Rankin, Jr., Treas., 23 Centre-st. Amer. and for. Chris. Union, Tues. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Joseph Scudder, Rev. A. E. Campbell, D. D., Albert Woodruff, Sec's; T. S. Young, Treas., 156 Chambers-st. Am. Seamen's Friend Soc., Monday preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. H. Loomis, Sec.; S. Brown, Assist. Treas., 80 Wall-st. National Temp. Society, Rev. L. D. Barrows, D. D., Cor. Sec., 172 William-st. Protestant Epis. Church Mission—Domestic Committee, Rev. A. T. Twing, D. D., Sec., 17 Bible-house; For. Com., Rev. H. H. Morrell, Sec. and Gen. Agent,; Rev. S. D. Denison, D. D., Local Sec., 19 Bible-house. Evan. Knowl. Soc., Rev. H. Dyer, D. D., 3 Bible-house. Meth.—Book Concern, T. Carlton, D. D., and J. Porter, D. D., Agents, 200 Mulberry-st.; Mission. Soc., J. P. Durbin, D. D., Cor. Sec., T. Carlton, D. D., Treas., 200 Mulberry-st.; S. S. Union, D. Wise, D. D., Cor. Sec.; Tract Soc. Meth. Epis. Ch., J. Porter, D. D., Treas.; Rev. D. Wise, D. D., Cor. Sec., 200 Mulberry-st. Ref. Dutch—Dom. Mission, Rev. ——, Cor. Sec., 103 Fulton-st.; Board of Pub., Rev. J. Lansing, D. D., Sec.; William Ferris, Agent, Peter Duryee, Treas., 215 Greenwich-st.; Foreign Mission, Rev. J. M. Ferris, Cor. Sec., 103 Fulton-st., G. G. Smith, Treas. Board of Education, Rev. John L. See, Cor. Sec., 103 Fulton-st. Soc. for Col. and Theol. Educa. at West, Rev. T. Baldwin, Sec., 42 Bible-house. Am. Miss. Asso., Rev. George Whipple, and Rev. M. E. Strieby, Sec's; Edgar Ketchum, Treas., 53 John-st. N. Y. State Colon. Soc., Rev. J. B. Pinney, LL. D., Cor. Sec., J. M. Goldberg, Gen. Agent, 22 Bible-house. Am. S.-S. Union, Rev. S. B. S. Bissell, Sec., G. S. Scofield, Agent, 599 Broadway. New York Sab. Com., Rev. Philip Schaff, D. D., Sec., 5 Bible-house. Am. Soc. for Meliorating the Cond. of the Jews, A. Merwin, Sec., 22 Bible-house.

PHILADELPHIA.—Penn. Branch Am. Tract Soc., 1210 Chestnut-st., H. N. Thissell, Agent and Supt. Colp. Am. S.-S. Union, F. A. Packard, Esq., Cor. Sec., 1122 Chestnut-st. Gen. Assem. Boards—Domestic Missions, 910 Arch-st., T. L. Janeway, D. D., Cor. Sec.; S. D. Powel, Esq., Treas. Education, 821 Chestnut-st., Rev. Thomas McCauley, Sec.; William Main, Treas. Publication, 821 Chestnut-st., Wm. E. Schenck, D. D., Cor. Sec. and Editor; Winthrop Sargent, Super. of Colp., and Treas. Am. Bap. Publica. Soc., 530 Arch-st.; Rev. B. Griffiths, Cor. Sec. Penn. Bible Soc., 701 Walnut-st., Jos. H. Dulles, Cor. Sec. Phila. Educa. Soc., Charles Brown, Cor. Sec.; William Purves, Treas., 1334 Chestnut-st. Phila. Home Mission Society, Rev. Robert Adair, Sec., 1334 Chestnut-st. Lutheran Board of Pub., 42 North Ninth-st., Rev. Samuel Laird, Cor. Sec. Pres. Pub. Com., 1334 Chestnut-st., Rev. John W. Dulles, Cor. Sec.; Wm. L. Hildeburn, Treas. Dom. Miss. Ger. Ref. Church, 493 N. 4th-st.; Rev. S. H. Giesy, Cor. Sec. For. Miss. Ref. Pres. Church, 636 North 17th-st.; Rev. S. O. Wylie, Chairman.

WASHINGTON.—American Colonization Society, 3d Tues. in Jan.; Rev. R. R. Gurley, Cor. Sec.; Rev. Wm. McLain, Fin. Sec.

MINISTERS' MEETINGS.—Gen. Conference in Maine, 3d Tues. in June. Gen. Asso., New Hampshire, 4th Tues. in Aug. Gen. Conven. in Vermont, 3d Tues. in June. Gen. Associa., Mass., 4th Tues. in June. Evan. Conso., R. I., 2d Tues. in June. Gen. Asso., Conn., 3d Tues. in June. Gen. Asso., N. Y., 3d Tues. in Sept. Gen. Conven. Prot. Epis. Ch., 1st Wed. in Oct. Gen. Assembly Pres. Church, 3d Thurs. in May. Gen. Confer. M. E. Church, May every 4th year from 1860. Gen. Synod Ref. Dutch Church, on the 1st Wed. in June. Gen. Synod Evang. Lutheran Church, biennially in May of even years.

YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS.—New England, Newport, R. I. Second day after 2d Sixth day in Sixth mo. New York, Sixth day after 4th First day in Fifth mo. Phil., third Second day in Fourth mo. Baltimore, last Second day but one in Tenth mo. North Carolina, New Garden, Guilford Co., Second day after first First day in Eleventh mo. Ohio, Mt. Pleasant, Second day after first First day in Ninth mo. Indiana, Whitewater, on Fifth day preced. first First day in Tenth month.

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Colors from Coal-tar.—The light coal-tar naphtha on being distilled yields benzole, from which are obtained first nitri-benzole, and from this, aniline—the remarkable dyeing material, which, colorless itself, yields in turn the beautiful violet, mauve, and magenta which have been so much admired, and which is now found to furnish also, besides numberless shades of red and purple, a beautiful green named verdine, and which retains its color even by gaslight; also a blue which is clear as opal, a good yellow, and a black. In short, dyes of almost all colors may be obtained from this black and unpromising coal-tar; and so intense are the colors, that a grain of magenta in a million of water gives a good red, and in ten millions of water a rose pink.

Magneto-electric Machines. — If an armature, wound about with insulated wire, is made to revolve rapidly in front of the poles of a large permanent magnet, currents of electricity are thus induced in the wire; these currents may be conveyed to a second electro-magnet, in front of which another armature swiftly revolves; and by a series of such arrangements the electric current becomes so intensified as to melt an iron bar in a few moments, and produce a light as dazzling as that of the sun itself. As the chief current expense is for the steam motive power, it is not an improbable supposition that ere long electric lights may come into general use for factories, public halls, street-lighting, etc. By enlarging the apparatus the effects may be increased, with the sole apparent limit of the excessive heat generated in the armatures. This electric light is very reliable and convenient for many photographic uses.

Electricity in Organs.—An ingenious plan has been devised to connect the keys of an organ by electricity with the valves which admit the wind from the bellows to the pipes. When a key is pressed down, a small appendage to its under side completes communication with a galvanic battery, by dipping into minute cups of mercury. The electricity flashes through the wire to a small electro-magnet under the corresponding valve, which is instantly attracted to the magnet—thus opening the pipe and holding it open as long as the key remains depressed. This dispenses with a good deal of intricate mechanism, and relieves the fingers from the effort formerly required whenever a powerful organ was played. The battery is formed by glass vessels on the top of the bellows, filled with sulphate of mercury, into which a plate of zinc (between two plates of gas-retort graphite) is plunged only when the bellows are in use. It requires renewal once in six months.

Nature of the Diamond.—An essay by Goeppert on this subject maintains that the diamond cannot be of igneous origin; for it turns black when highly heated. Moreover it sometimes contains, besides other crystals, germs of fungi, and other vegetable fibres.

MEMORANDA FOR 1868.

JAN. 1, Circum.; 5, 2d Sund. aft. Christmas; 6, Epiph.; 12, 1st S. aft. Epiph.; 19, 2d S. aft. Epiph.; 25, Conv. of St. Paul; 26, 3d S. aft. Epiph. FEB. 2, 4th S. aft. Epiph. and Purif. of Virgin Mary; 9, Septuagesima Sund.; 16 Sexagesima Sund.; 23, Quinquagesima Sund.; 24, St. Matthias; 26, Ash-Wednesday. MARCH 1, 1st S. in Lent; 8, 2d S. in Lent; 15, 3d S. in Lent; 22, 4th S. in Lent; 25, Annun. of Virgin Mary; 29, 5th S. in Lent. APRIL 5, S. bef Easter; 6, Mon. bef. Easter; 7, Tues. bef. Easter; 8, Wed. bef. Easter; 9, Thurs. bef. Easter; 10, Good-Friday; 11, Easter-even; 12, Easter-day; 13, Mon. in Easter week; 14, Tues. in Easter week; 19, 1st S. aft. Easter; 25, St. Mark; 26, 2d S. aft. Easter. MAY 1, Sts. Philip and James; 3, 3d S. aft. Easter; 10, 4th S. aft. Easter; 17, 5th S. aft. Easter; 21, Ascension-day; 24, S. aft. Ascension; 31, Whit-Sunday. JUNE 1, Mon. in Whitsun-week; 2, Tues. in Whitsun-week; 7, Trinity Sund.; 11, St. Barnabas; 14, 1st S. aft. Trinity; 21, 2d S. aft. Trin.; 24, Nativ. of St. John Baptist; 28, 3d S. aft. Trin.; 29, St. Peter. JULY 5, 4th S. aft. Trin.; 12, 5th S. aft. Trin.; 19, 6th S. aft. Trin.; 25, St. James; 26, 7th S. aft. Trin. AUG. 2, 8th S. aft. Trin.; 9, 9th S. aft. Trin.; 16, 10th S. aft. Trin.; 23, 11th S. aft. Trin.; 24, St. Bartholomew; 30, 12th S. aft. Trin. SEPT. 6, 13th S. aft. Trin.; 13, 14th S. aft. Trin.; 20, 15th S. aft. Trin.; 21, St. Matthew; 27, 16th S. aft. Trin.; 29, St. Michael and All-Angels. OCT. 4, 17th S. aft. Trin.; 11, 18th S. aft. Trin.; 18, 19th S. aft. Trin. and St. Luke Evan.; 25, 20th S. aft. Trin.; 28, Sts. Simon and Jude. NOV. 1, 21st S. aft. Trin. and All-Saints; 8, 22d S. aft. Trin.; 15, 23d S. aft. Trin.; 22, 24th S. aft. Trin.; 29, Advent Sund.; 30, St. Andrew. DEC. 6, 2d S. in Advent; 13, 3d S. in Advent; 20, 4th S. in Advent; 21, St. Thomas; 25, Christmas-day; 26, St. Stephen; 27, 1st S. aft. Christmas and St. John Evan.; 28, Innocents.

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FOR THE

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1871,

BEING THE THIRD AFTER BISSEXTILE; AND UNTIL JULY 4TH, THE 95TH YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

CALCULATED FOR

BOSTON, NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, AND CHARLESTON,

AND

FOUR PARALLELS OF LATITUDE.

ADAPTED FOR USE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY;

WITH

VALUABLE SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL INFORMATION.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS, IN EQUAL OR CLOCK TIME,

BY DR. SAMUEL HART WRIGHT, A. M.

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CONJUNCTION OF PLANETS, AND OTHER PHENOMENA.

Month.	Aspect.	Wash'n time. D.	H.	M.	Distance apart. °	′		Month.	Aspect.	Wash'n time. D.	H.	M.	Distance apart. °	′	
Jan.	☿ gr. elon.	1	5	30 e.	☿ 19	24	E.	July	Sun apogee	3	3	9 m.			
"	Sun in perigee	2	6	22 m.				"	♃ ♂ ☿	7	4	12 m.	♃ 0	59	S.
"	☽ near ♃	4	9	35 m.	♃ 1	31	N.	"	☽ near ♃	16	10	57 m.	♃ 1	0	S.
"	☽ near ♂	12	2	3 e.	♂ 2	39	S.	"	♀ gr. elon.	18	9	35 m.	♀ 45	35	E.
"	☽ near ☿	13	10	59 m.	☿ 3	29	N.	"	☽ near ♀	21	6	44 m.	♀ 5	27	S.
"	☽ near ♄	18	11	11 e.	♄ 0	16	N.	"	☽ near ♂	23	9	37 e.	♂ 5	51	S.
"	☽ near ♀	21	2	8 e.	♀ 1	25	N.	"	☽ near ♄	29	9	13 m.	♄ 1	4	N.
"	☽ near ♃	31	1	19 e.	♃ 1	44	N.	Aug.	☽ near ♃	13	5	50 m.	♃ 1	32	S.
Feb.	☿ gr. elon.	10	10	34 e.	☿ 26	1	W.	"	☽ near ♀	19	1	26 m.	♀ 9	54	S.
"	☽ near ♄	15	11	33 m.	♄ 0	36	N.	"	☿ gr. elon.	20	5	46 e.	☿ 27	23	E.
"	☽ near ♀	20	4	32 e.	♀ 3	44	N.	"	☽ near ♂	21	9	37 m.	♂ 5	16	S.
"	☽ near ♃	27	10	25 e.	♃ 1	36	N.	"	☽ near ♄	23	3	5 e.	♄ 1	3	N.
Mar.	☽ near ♂	8	2	59 m.	♂ 1	27	S.	Sept.	☽ near ♃	10	0	5 m.	♃ 2	6	S.
"	♃ ♊ Sun	8	7	20 m.	♃ 90	0	E.	"	☽ near ♀	15	10	17 m.	♀ 14	27	S.
"	☽ near ♄	14	8	36 e.	♄ 0	59	N.	"	☽ near ♂	19	1	0 m.	♂ 3	54	S.
"	♂ ♋ Sun.	19	10	50 e.	♂ 180	0	E.	"	☽ near ♄	21	8	51 e.	♄ 1	14	N.
"	☽ near ♀	22	11	17 e.	♀ 4	40	N.	"	♀ inf. ☉ Sun	26	6	1 m.			
"	☽ near ♃	27	11	58 m.	♃ 1	10	N.	"	♄ ♊ Sun	26	10	34 e.	♄ 90	0	E.
"	♄ ♊ Sun	30	0	47 e.	♄ 90	0	W.	Oct.	☿ gr. elon.	3	5	24 m.	☿ 17	56	W.
April	☽ near ♂	3	7	48 e.	♂ 1	58	S.	"	♀ ♂ ☿	5	3	12 m.	☿ 9	41	N.
"	☽ near ♄	11	3	47 m.	♄ 1	20	N.	"	☽ near ♃	7	4	19 e.	♃ 2	36	S.
"	☽ near ♀	22	10	12 m.	♀ 3	38	N.	"	☽ near ♀	11	9	51 e.	♀ 11	54	S.
"	☿ gr. elon.	23	9	33 m	☿ 20	21	E.	"	☽ near ♂	17	6	58 e.	♂ 2	2	S.
"	☽ near ♃	24	4	14 m.	♃ 0	37	N.	"	☽ near ♄	19	4	26 m.	♄ 1	31	N.
"	☽ near ♂	30	9	16 e.	♂ 3	17	S.	"	♃ ♊ Sun	22	0	35 e.	♃ 90	0	W.
May	☽ near ♄	8	10	52 m.	♄ 1	31	N.	Nov.	☽ near ♃	4	4	36 m.	♃ 2	56	S.
"	☽ near ♀	12	5	51 m.	♀ 1	58	N.	"	☽ near ♀	9	2	14 m.	♀ 5	50	S.
"	☽ near ♃	21	9	52 e.	♃ 0	3	N.	"	☽ near ♂	15	2	47 e.	♂ 0	0	
"	☽ near ♀	22	7	1 e.	♀ 1	19	N.	"	☽ near ♄	15	3	35 e.	♄ 1	49	N.
"	☽ near ♂	28	0	41 e.	♂ 4	39	S.	"	♄ near ♂	16	8	38 m.	♂ 1	46	S.
June	☽ near ♄	4	6	32 e.	♄ 1	28	N.	Dec.	☽ near ♃	1	11	22 m.	♃ 2	57	S.
"	☿ gr. elon.	10	0	32 e.	☿ 23	24	W.	"	♀ gr. elon.	6	11	18 e.	♀ 46	51	W.
"	☽ near ♃	18	4	12 e.	♃ 0	29	S.	"	☽ near ♀	8	0	14 e.	♀ 1	51	S.
"	☽ near ♀	21	6	51 e.	♀ 1	43	S.	"	☽ near ♄	13	6	23 m.	♄ 2	4	N.
"	☽ near ♂	25	2	1 e.	♂ 5	36	S.	"	☽ near ♂	14	11	58 m.	♂ 1	57	N.
"	♂ ♊ Sun	26	7	37 m.	♂ 90	0	E.	"	☿ gr. elon,	15	8	31 e.	☿ 20	22	E.
"	♄ ♋ Sun	28	2	32 e.	♄ 180	0	E.	"	☽ near ♃	28	0	58 e.	♃ 2	41	S.
"	♃ ♂ Sun	30	11	20 m.	♃ 0	0		"	Sun in perigee	31	0	18 e.			
July	☽ near ♄	2	2	16 m.	♄ 1	16	N.								

THE FOUR SEASONS.

			D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Winter	begins, 1870,	December	21,	7	5 eve.,	and lasts	89	1	17
Spring	" 1871,	March	20,	8	12 eve.,	"	92	20	22
Summer	" "	June	21,	4	34 eve.,	"	93	11	14
Autumn	" "	September	23,	6	48 mo.,	"	89	18	3
Winter	" "	December	22,	0	51 mo.	Trop. year,	365	5	46

CYCLES OF TIME AND CHURCH DAYS.

Dominical Letter	A	Septuagesima Sund.	Feb. 5	Easter Sunday	April 9
Epact	9	Sexagesima "	" 12	Low Sunday	" 16
Solar Cycle	4	Quinquagesima "	" 19	Rogation Sunday	May 14
Golden Number	10	Ash Wednesday	" 22	Ascension Day	" 18
Roman Indiction	14	Quadragesima Sund.,	" 26	Pentecost Day	" 28
Jewish Lunar Cycle	7	Mid-Lent Sunday	Mar. 19	Trinity Sunday	June 4
Dionysian Period	200	Palm Sunday	April 2	Corpus Christi	" 8
Julian Period	6585	Good Friday	" 7	Advent Sunday	Dec. 3

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ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1871.

I. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon January 6, in the evening; visible in the eastern part of the United States, and east of Alabama and Minnesota, the Moon rising more or less eclipsed. The middle of the eclipse will be visible in the northeastern part of the United States. Size there 8.316 digits on the southern limb. *See the annexed table.*

II. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun June 17; invisible in America.

III. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon July 2, in the morning; visible in California and Oregon. The eclipse begins at San Francisco, California, and in Portland, Oregon, at 4h. 16m. in the morning; and the Moon sets eclipsed in part in the Pacific states.

IV. A Total Eclipse of the Sun December 11; invisible in America.

ECLIPSE OF JANUARY 6.

PLACES.	Moon rises.	Eclipse ends.
Boston	4 40	6 3
Portland	4 35	6 6
Quebec	4 23	6 2
Montreal	4 29	5 53
Toronto	4 35	5 48
Providence	4 42	6 2
New York	4 45	5 51
Rochester	4 37	5 42
Philadelphia	4 59	5 47
Baltimore	4 55	5 41
Washington	4 51	5 39
Charleston	5 7	5 27
Richmond	4 58	5 37

MORNING STARS.

Venus (♀) from Sept. 26 to end of the year.
Mars (♂) not this year.
Jupiter (♃) from June 30 to Oct. 22.
Saturn (♄) until March 30.

EVENING STARS.

Venus until Sept. 26.
Mars all the year.
Jupiter until June 30, and after Oct. 22.
Saturn from March 30 to end of the year.

PLANETS BRIGHTEST.

MERCURY February 13, June 13, and October 6, rising before the Sun; also April 20, August 17, and December 12, setting soon after the Sun. VENUS August 20 and November 1, being at the latter time an early Morning Star. MARS March 19, rising about sunset. JUPITER not this year, not reaching the opposition. SATURN June 28, rising about sunset.

THE STAR SIRIUS.—Many things combine to render this brilliant star an object of profound interest Who can gaze on its pure silvery radiance, and reflect how many ages it has adorned the heavenly dome with its peerless lustre, and how many generations of mankind have rejoiced in it—and among them all the wise and the good and the great of history, without awe and admiration! In ancient Egypt it was an object of idolatrous interest. It was then of a brilliant red color, but is now a lustrous white; and the cause of this change of color, as well as the nature and period of the revolution it denotes in the star itself, are wholly unknown. Its distance from our earth is not less than 1,300,000 times our distance from the sun; and its light must travel twenty-two years to reach us! Another circumstance of deep interest connected with it is, that it has changed its position, during the life of the human family, by about the apparent diameter of the moon; and that astronomers, detecting some irregularities in its motion, have been convinced that it had a companion star—which they thought must be non-luminous, since their telescopes could not detect it. But Mr. Clark, with his new and powerful achromatic telescope, has found this neighbor of Sirius, hitherto invisible, and verified the conclusions to which astronomers had been led by reasoning on the facts they had ascertained.

LOCATING THE STARS.—The German Astronomical Society has divided the work of cataloguing the stars between eleven observatories in different parts of Europe, and the Chicago Observatory in this country. This work, which has not been done since 1820, will occupy from five to eight years, every star requiring at least two observations. The portion of the heavens assigned to Prof. Safford of Chicago contains 8,000 stars, and he expects to make 20,000 observations with his magnificent telescope.

AMERICAN WORLD-FINDERS.—Up to 1781. when Sir William Herschel discovered the distant Uranus, but six planets were known to constitute our solar system. Since then, through the improvements in the telescope, 107 small planets have been discovered, of which 23. or nearly one-fifth, have been the trophies of the scientific skill of American astronomers. Of these, 17 were discovered by two astronomers since May, 1861; 9 by Prof. Watson of the University of Michigan, and 8 by Prof. Peters of Hamilton College, New York.

Sets 18 apr 40 Lockley = 1871

Unsuspected Sources of Heat.—Not only do the stars fill the night with beauty by their radiant light, but it is now ascertained that the most brilliant give out a perceptible amount of heat. Through the agency of a delicate instrument called the galvanometer, and the telescope, it is easy to register the amount of heat given out by several of the starry orbs. It is a singular fact, that though the full moon so far outshines them, the same instrument will accord scarcely a trace of heat from the luminary that shines with reflected light.

Vegetation in the Moon.—It was for a long time the common conclusion among astronomers that the moon was without any atmosphere, and destitute of water; and that, consequently, neither animal nor vegetable life could be supported on its surface. But several eminent modern astronomers have maintained the moon has an atmosphere, though of a very limited extent. And quite recently a German professor thinks he has discovered signs of vegetation on the surface of our satellite. It is well known that there are certain dark lines or scratches, as they appear, extending across the slopes of the highest mountains in the moon. These have been variously explained, some regarding them as the beds of dried-up streams; others as the channels left by torrents of lava; others as having some other origin. Prof. S—— claims to have discovered in these lines a greenish color, which appears at certain seasons, lasts a few months, and then disappears. He therefore regards these lines as belts of vegetation. If his observations should be decisively confirmed by those of other astronomers, it will settle the question that the moon has both air and water, and will therefore remove one presumption against the existence of animal life on its surface.

A Wonderful Invention.—The most powerful microscope ever yet made magnified two hundred millions of times. Prof. Dickinson of New York has recently invented a microscope whose power is almost inconceivable, as it magnifies *nine thousand millions of times.* With such an instrument philosophers will be able greatly to enlarge their acquaintance with the invisible works of God.

Girdling the Globe.—Cyrus W. Field, who was identified with the successful laying of the Atlantic cable, has sent a memorial to Congress for the incorporation of a Pacific Submarine Telegraph Company, with a capital of $10,000,000, to construct a telegraph cable, 8,500 miles in length, between California, Japan, and China, by way of the Sandwich Islands, to be completed within five years. When this line is constructed, there will be a continuous line of telegraph around the globe. There are now 64 submarine cables in operation, making an aggregate of over 22,000 miles.

Sounding the Sea.—The old method of ascertaining the depth of the sea has always been untrustworthy, and all soundings of over a mile in depth have been regarded as doubtful. A self-registering instrument, called a bathometer, which promises to be of great value, has recently been invented by Mr. Sidney E. Morse of New York, which is free from the chief objections to the old methods. It is also more rapid, for while they required from six to seven hours to make a sounding of 2,000 fathoms, the new instrument will descend to that depth and return within thirty minutes.

The Bible Record not Disproved.—It is sad that so many men of science are eager to seize any fact that appears to discredit the Mosaic account of the creation; but many as have been the discoveries which have been expected to overthrow the Scripture record, they have miserably failed, and its integrity is unimpeached. A large number of human and seemingly very ancient relics, which were some time ago found near Natchez in Mississippi, were pronounced by certain scientific men to belong to an age of extreme antiquity; but on examining them carefully, a hog's tooth was found among them, which, as that animal was introduced into this country by the Spaniards, brings down the date of their history a long way this side of the Deluge.

Sweeping the Ocean Bottom.—Science is busily at work exploring air, earth, and sea. Recently an English expedition has made many discoveries in dredging the bed of the sea from the Bay of Biscay to the Faroe Islands. It ascertained that there is a stratum of warm water 150 fathoms deep, then a stratum of colder water 150 fathoms deep, below which it is ice-cold. It was formerly supposed that no animal could exist lower than 300 fathoms, but various forms of animal life have been brought up from the profoundest depth of the ocean, many species having been found altogether new to science. Some of the animals brought up from a depth of 1,270 fathoms, or nearly a mile and a half, had perfect eyes, while the color of their shells indicated the influence of light.

A Wonderful Achievement.—Machinery has been brought to such perfection, that an iron foundry in Pennsylvania has rolled out a finely polished sheet of iron three feet long and twelve inches wide, thinner than ordinary writing paper, and weighing but three and a half ounces.

A Step towards Unity.—It is stated that France, Belgium, Italy, Rome, Switzerland, and Spain, containing nearly a hundred millions of people, have adopted the French franc as the monetary unit; Prussia and Austria are ready to follow; and Great Britain proposes to assimilate her pound sterling to twenty-five French francs. If the United States should slightly reduce the amount of silver in a dollar, so as to conform to the five-franc piece, there would be, in certain coins, a uniform currency throughout most of Christendom.

Temperance Items.

Manufactured Poison.—At a trial in Norwich, Conn,, where some liquor-sellers had been prosecuted for selling adulterated wines and liquors, the state chemist and professor of chemistry in Yale College testified that a sample of port wine given him to analyze contained sulphuric acid 100 grains to the gallon, and oxyde of lead in poisonous quantities, about 45 grains to the gallon. The alcohol obtained from it by distillation had an acid taste, and had an offensive odor from the coloring matter. Port wine, which this liquor pretended to be, is a beverage largely prescribed for invalids.

The Best Specimens.—One of the leading New York dailies has procured samples of the brandy and whiskey sold by the principal hotels in the city, and had them analyzed by a skilful chemist. In every case the liquors were largely diluted with water, varying from 65 to 74 per cent.; every specimen but two contained fusil oil, a dangerous poison with powerful intoxicating qualities, and all had more or less of tannin and sugar. The price of the brandy was from thirty to fifty cents a glass, and of whiskey twenty to thirty. If such is the kind of liquor furnished by the first class hotels, what must be that retailed in the common grog-shops? At a recent trial of a revenue case, some specimens of brandy were submitted to skilful experts, who swore that it was genuine, and worth $12 a gallon in gold, while it was proved that it was manufactured in Brooklyn, and was not brandy at all.

Going to the Fountain-head.—The state of Vermont has passed a law, ordering that when an intoxicated person wilfully injures the person or property of another, the person who unlawfully furnished him with liquor shall be liable for the damages; and in case of the death or disability of any person from such injury, or in consequence of intoxication, any one dependent upon him may recover damages from the liquor seller. This is putting responsibility where it rightfully belongs.

Swill and Slops for Drink.—Chemists assure us that lagerbier, a favorite beverage with many drinkers, is of the nature of swill. The internal revenue reports show that 42,000 barrels of "saloon washings," or the slops that accumulate in drinking saloons, are annually redistilled in Cincinnati for the benefit of the lovers of strong drink. This nauseous refuse is valued at two dollars a barrel, and yields an average of two and a half gallons of spirits to a barrel. Tipplers cannot be very fastidious.

The Great Promoter of Crime.—The warden of the Massachusetts state-prison says that, during the eleven years he has been in that institution, twenty-one persons have been imprisoned for killing their wives, two for killing their fathers, and one for killing his mother. All but one of the twenty-four were not only habitual drunkards, but actually drunk when they committed these crimes.

A Corrupt and Corrupting Business.—A United States senator stated in his place in that body, that well-informed persons believed that the government had been defrauded of its revenues on distilled spirits to the amount of five hundred million dollars!

Wasted in Smoke.—It is estimated that 20,000 cigars are daily sold on Broadway, New York, of which one-twentieth cost 30 cents, two-twentieths 25 cents, one-fifth 20 cents, two-fifths 15 cents, and one-fourth 10 cents; making $3,300 a day, or $1,204,500 a year for cigars on that single street. It is also estimated that 75,000,000 cigars are consumed in the city, at a cost of $9,650,000. This, with the amount annually expended for pipes and tobacco, makes an aggregate of $10,500,000 yearly consumed in smoke in this city. The total amount of internal revenue from tobacco and its manufacture in 1865 was $11,387,799.

Gleanings.

Voluntary and Involuntary Taxation.—It is stated that a hundred million pounds sterling are annually spent in Great Britain and Ireland for intoxicating drink and tobacco; being more than £3 6s. for every man, woman, and child, or more than £13 for every adult male in the United Kingdom. The amount spent upon drink is nearly double the whole expense of governing the United Kingdom, excluding the interest of the national debt; while what is spent on ardent spirits and beer exceeds the entire national expenditure, including that interest. They expend over thirty millions on gin, whiskey, and brandy, more than double the cost of their army; forty-four millions for beer, or five times the cost of their navy; and four times as much for tobacco as for their postal service.

Observance of the Sabbath.—Efforts are made in London to discourage the publication, delivery, and sale of newspapers on Sunday. One of the largest proprietors is willing to discontinue his Sunday issue, if others will do the same. One news-vender stated that in the last eleven years he had been robbed by two-thirds of the boys whom he had employed; which he ascribed to the corrupting influence of Sabbath work. The principal shops in Paris are henceforth to be closed on the Sabbath, the merchants having taken this step of their own accord. They appeal to the good-will of the public to aid them in making the measure general.

Nothing Lost by Sabbath-keeping.—Count Bismarck of Prussia, hearing that the peasants on his estate were in the habit of working on Sunday, wrote to his bailiff to stop it. He replied that all their time was occupied in working on his estate, and they had only Sundays to look after their own land. The count then authorized him to allow those who had land to harvest their own crops first when they were ripe, but to forbid their working on Sunday. The peasants were so much affected by this generous offer, that they resolved that the count should lose nothing by caring for them first; and as the result, his work was better attended to than ever.

Hope for the Hopeless.—Ten years ago an effort was commenced by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel and other Christian men, to rescue and reclaim the outcast and abandoned women thronging the streets of London. It was called the Midnight Meeting Movement. A large number were gathered into a public hall, and after refreshments had been distributed, they were kindly and faithfully addressed, and urged to return to the paths of virtue. These efforts have resulted in the hopeful conversion of hundreds, and in the rescue of a thousand yearly of these unhappy females, who have been restored to their friends, placed in situations, assisted to emigrate, married, or in some way enabled honorably to maintain themselves. The work commenced in London has extended to many of the cities of Great Britain and to the Continent. It is said that there has not been one of the midnight meetings which has not been owned as the means of restoration and conversion.

Pneumatic-Tube Messages.—For a year or more past, iron tubes have been used between London and the principal cities in Great Britain for the conveyance of messages. An American gentleman visiting Glasgow had occasion to send a telegram to London; and fearing he had made a serious mistake, called at the office soon after to see the message he had written. To his surprise, he was told his paper was already in London; and at his request it was returned from London, in a very few minutes, for his inspection. He was introduced to the operating-room, saw a number of messages slipped into a pasteboard scroll and placed in the tube. He heard a slight rumbling noise for a short time, when a bell beside him rang, indicating that the messages had reached the General Postoffice at London, four hundred miles off. Who knows but that persons, as well as messages and parcels, may be sent in this marvellous manner before many years pass?

Explorations in Palestine.—A society, formed several years ago in England to investigate the topography of the Holy Land, have been making excavations in Jerusalem near the site of the Jewish temple. The groundwork of the ancient street has been reached in some places, and a system of drains and reservoirs explored. Under the supposed area of the temple are found large tanks, holding five millions of gallons of water. The base of the ancient wall on the southeast of the temple area has been reached, through seventy feet of rubbish. It is hoped to fix definitely the site of the temple, and to settle many doubtful points concerning this region of such absorbing interest to the world.

1st MONTH. JANUARY, 1871. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M. BOSTON.	H. M. NEW YORK.	H. M. WASHTON.	H. M. CHARLES'N.	H. M. CHIC.AGO.
Full Moon	6	4 39 ev.	4 27 ev.	4 15 ev.	4 3 ev.	3 33 ev.
Third Quarter	14	2 13 mo.	2 1 mo.	1 49 mo.	1 37 mo.	1 7 mo.
New Moon	20	7 48 ev.	7 36 ev.	7 24 ev.	7 12 ev.	6 42 ev.
First Quarter	28	8 30 mo.	8 18 mo.	8 6 mo.	7 54 mo.	7 24 mo.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark. H. M. S.	Boston: Sun Rises. H. M.	Boston: Sun Sets. H. M.	Boston: Moon Sets. H. M.	Boston: H. W. H. M.	New York City: Sun Rises. H. M.	New York City: Sun Sets. H. M.	New York City: Moon Sets. H. M.	New York City: H. W. H. M.	Washington: Sun Rises. H. M.	Washington: Sun Sets. H. M.	Washington: Moon Sets. H. M.	Charleston: Sun Rises. H. M.	Charleston: Sun Sets. H. M.	Charleston: Moon Sets. H. M.
1	1	1	12 3 51	7 30	4 38	2 31	7 15	7 25	4 43	2 28	4 0	7 19	4 49	2 26	7 3 5	5	2 20
2	2	M	12 4 19	7 30	4 39	3 28	8 5	7 25	4 44	3 25	4 49	7 19	4 50	3 22	7 3 5	6	3 12
3	3	Tu	12 4 47	7 30	4 40	4 28	8 54	7 25	4 45	4 24	5 39	7 19	4 51	4 20	7 3 5	7	4 7
4	4	W	12 5 14	7 30	4 41	5 26	9 42	7 25	4 46	5 21	6 28	7 19	4 52	5 16	7 3 5	7	5 2
5	5	Th	12 5 41	7 30	4 42	rises.	10 28	7 25	4 47	rises.	7 13	7 19	4 52	rises.	7 3 5	8	rises.
6	6	Fr	12 6 7	7 29	4 43	4 40	11 15	7 25	4 48	4 45	7 57	7 19	4 53	4 51	7 4 5	9	5 7
7	7	Sa	12 6 33	7 29	4 44	5 36	11 57	7 25	4 49	5 41	8 42	7 19	4 54	5 46	7 4 5	10	6 2
8	8	2	12 6 59	7 29	4 45	6 38	ev. 41	7 24	4 50	6 42	9 27	7 19	4 55	6 47	7 4 5	11	7 1
9	9	M	12 7 24	7 29	4 46	7 43	1 26	7 24	4 51	7 46	10 11	7 19	4 56	7 50	7 4 5	12	8 1
10	10	Tu	12 7 48	7 29	4 47	8 49	2 10	7 24	4 52	8 51	10 52	7 19	4 57	8 54	7 4 5	12	9 2
11	11	W	12 8 12	7 29	4 48	9 55	2 54	7 24	4 53	9 57	11 38	7 19	4 58	9 58	7 3 5	13	10 3
12	12	Th	12 8 35	7 28	4 50	11 4	3 40	7 23	4 54	11 4	ev. 26	7 18	4 59	11 4	7 3 5	14	11 5
13	13	Fr	12 8 58	7 28	4 51	morn.	4 31	7 23	4 55	morn.	1 18	7 18	5 0	morn.	7 3 5	15	morn.
14	14	Sa	12 9 20	7 28	4 52	0 13	5 27	7 23	4 56	0 12	2 12	7 18	5 1	0 11	7 3 5	16	0 8
15	15	3	12 9 42	7 27	4 53	1 24	6 27	7 22	4 57	1 22	3 13	7 18	5 2	1 20	7 3 5	17	1 13
16	16	M	12 10 2	7 27	4 54	2 36	7 33	7 22	4 59	2 33	4 18	7 17	5 3	2 30	7 3 5	18	2 20
17	17	Tu	12 10 22	7 26	4 55	3 51	8 39	7 21	5 0	3 47	5 24	7 17	5 5	3 43	7 2 5	19	3 30
18	18	W	12 10 42	7 26	4 56	5 3	9 41	7 21	5 1	4 58	6 27	7 16	5 6	4 53	7 2 5	20	4 37
19	19	Th	12 11 1	7 25	4 58	6 12	10 41	7 21	5 2	6 7	7 25	7 16	5 7	6 1	7 2 5	21	5 45
20	20	Fr	12 11 19	7 24	4 59	sets.	11 33	7 20	5 3	sets.	8 15	7 15	5 8	sets.	7 2 5	21	sets.
21	21	Sa	12 11 36	7 24	5 0	5 52	morn.	7 19	5 4	5 57	9 9	7 15	5 9	6 1	7 1 5	22	6 15
22	22	4	12 11 52	7 23	5 1	7 3	0 22	7 18	5 5	7 6	9 57	7 14	5 10	7 10	7 1 5	23	7 20
23	23	M	12 12 8	7 22	5 3	8 11	1 11	7 17	5 7	8 13	10 38	7 14	5 11	8 16	7 0 5	24	8 23
24	24	Tu	12 12 23	7 22	5 4	9 16	1 54	7 17	5 8	9 17	11 18	7 13	5 12	9 19	7 0 5	25	9 23
25	25	W	12 12 37	7 21	5 5	10 19	2 36	7 16	5 9	10 19	morn.	7 12	5 13	10 20	7 0 5	26	10 20
26	26	Th	12 12 50	7 20	5 6	11 19	3 18	7 16	5 10	11 19	0 3	7 12	5 15	11 18	6 59 5	27	11 15
27	27	Fr	12 13 2	7 19	5 8	morn.	3 59	7 15	5 11	morn.	0 46	7 11	5 16	morn.	6 58 5	28	morn.
28	28	Sa	12 13 14	7 18	5 9	0 19	4 45	7 14	5 13	0 17	1 32	7 10	5 17	0 15	6 58 5	29	0 10
29	29	5	12 13 24	7 17	5 10	1 19	5 34	7 13	5 14	1 16	2 20	7 9	5 18	1 13	6 57 5	30	1 4
30	30	M	12 13 34	7 16	5 12	2 17	6 26	7 12	5 15	2 13	3 12	7 8	5 19	2 9	6 57 5	31	1 58
31	31	Tu	12 13 43	7 15	5 13	3 15	7 21	7 12	5 16	3 10	4 6	7 8	5 20	3 6	6 56 5	32	2 52

2d MONTH. FEBRUARY, 1871. 28 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHTON.	CHARLES'N.	CHICAGO.
Full Moon	5	9 18	5 54	9 6	8 54	8 42	8 12
Third Quarter	12	10 16	10 4	10 4	8 41	9 40	9 10
New Moon	19	9 5	8 53	8 42	5 30	8 29	7 59
First Quarter	27	5 54	5 42	5 30	5 18	4 48	4 48

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California.				CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.			
				SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. BOSTON	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N. YORK	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. CH'TON
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
32	1	W	12 13 51	7 14	5 14	4 12	8 17	7 11	5 18	4 7	5 1	7 7	5 21	4 2		6 55	5 33	3 46	4 17
33	2	Th	12 13 59	7 13	5 15	5 8	9 11	7 10	5 19	5 2	5 57	7 6	5 23	4 56		6 55	5 34	4 40	5 11
34	3	Fr	12 14 5	7 12	5 16	6 0	10 3	7 9	5 20	5 54	6 49	7 5	5 24	5 48		6 54	5 34	5 32	6 3
35	4	Sa	12 14 11	7 11	5 18	rises.	10 53	7 7	5 21	rises.	7 37	7 4	5 25	rises.		6 53	5 35	rises.	6 53
36	5	6	12 14 16	7 10	5 19	5 31	11 38	7 6	5 22	5 34	8 20	7 3	5 26	5 39		6 52	5 36	5 51	7 38
37	6	M	12 14 20	7 9	5 21	6 38	ev. 20	7 5	5 23	6 41	9 6	7 2	5 27	6 44		6 52	5 37	6 53	8 20
38	7	Tu	12 14 23	7 8	5 22	7 47	1 4	7 4	5 25	7 49	9 50	7 1	5 28	7 51		6 51	5 38	7 56	9 4
39	8	W	12 14 26	7 6	5 23	8 55	1 47	7 3	5 26	8 56	10 31	7 0	5 29	8 57		6 50	5 39	8 59	9 47
40	9	Th	12 14 27	7 5	5 24	10 4	2 31	7 2	5 27	10 4	11 13	6 59	5 30	10 3		6 49	5 40	10 2	10 31
41	10	Fr	12 14 28	7 4	5 25	11 16	3 16	7 1	5 28	11 14	ev. 1	6 58	5 32	11 12		6 48	5 41	11 7	11 16
42	11	Sa	12 14 29	7 2	5 26	morn.	4 5	7 0	5 30	morn.	1 2	6 57	5 33	morn.		6 47	5 42	morn.	ev. 5
43	12	7	12 14 28	7 1	5 28	0 27	5 3	6 58	5 31	0 25	1 49	6 55	5 34	0 22		6 47	5 43	0 13	1 3
44	13	M	12 14 27	7 0	5 29	1 38	6 7	6 57	5 32	1 35	2 53	6 54	5 35	1 30		6 46	5 44	1 18	2 7
45	14	Tu	12 14 25	6 59	5 30	2 51	7 18	6 56	5 34	2 46	4 3	6 53	5 36	2 41		6 45	5 45	2 25	3 18
46	15	W	12 14 22	6 57	5 32	3 59	8 27	6 55	5 35	3 54	5 12	6 52	5 38	3 48		6 44	5 46	3 32	4 27
47	16	Th	12 14 18	6 56	5 33	5 0	9 31	6 53	5 36	4 55	6 17	6 51	5 39	4 49		6 43	5 47	4 33	5 31
48	17	Fr	12 14 14	6 54	5 35	5 53	10 28	6 52	5 37	5 48	7 12	6 49	5 40	5 43		6 42	5 48	5 27	6 28
49	18	Sa	12 14 9	6 53	5 36	6 37	11 19	6 51	5 39	6 33	8 0	6 48	5 41	6 28		6 41	5 48	6 15	7 19
50	19	8	12 14 4	6 52	5 38	sets.	morn.	6 49	5 40	sets.	8 46	6 47	5 42	sets.		6 40	5 49	sets.	8 1
51	20	M	12 13 57	6 50	5 39	6 58	0 1	6 48	5 41	6 59	9 28	6 46	5 44	7 1		6 39	5 50	7 7	8 42
52	21	Tu	12 13 51	6 48	5 40	8 2	0 42	6 46	5 43	8 3	10 8	6 44	5 45	8 3		6 37	5 51	8 6	9 22
53	22	W	12 13 43	6 47	5 42	9 4	1 22	6 45	5 44	9 4	10 43	6 43	5 46	9 4		6 36	5 52	9 3	10 1
54	23	Th	12 13 35	6 45	5 43	10 6	2 1	6 44	5 45	10 5	11 21	6 42	5 47	10 4		6 35	5 53	9 59	10 39
55	24	Fr	12 13 26	6 44	5 45	11 5	2 39	6 42	5 46	11 3	morn.	6 40	5 48	11 0		6 34	5 54	10 53	11 18
56	25	Sa	12 13 17	6 42	5 46	morn.	3 18	6 41	5 48	morn.	0 3	6 38	5 49	11 59		6 33	5 55	11 48	morn.
57	26	9	12 13 7	6 41	5 47	0 5	4 1	6 39	5 49	0 2	0 48	6 37	5 51	morn.		6 32	5 56	morn.	0 1
58	27	M	12 12 56	6 39	5 49	1 3	4 49	6 38	5 50	0 59	1 37	6 36	5 52	0 55		6 31	5 57	0 42	0 49
59	28	Tu	12 12 45	6 38	5 50	2 2	5 45	6 37	5 51	1 57	2 31	6 34	5 53	1 52		6 30	5 58	1 37	1 45

3d MONTH. MARCH, 1871. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHTON.	CHARLES'N.	CHICAGO.
Full Moon	6	10 55 ev.	10 43 ev.	10 31 ev.	10 19 ev.	9 49 ev.
Third Quarter	13	5 36 ev.	5 24 ev.	5 12 ev.	5 0 ev.	4 30 ev.
New Moon	20	11 16 ev.	11 4 ev.	10 52 ev.	10 40 ev.	10 10 ev.
First Quarter	29	2 0 mo.	1 48 mo.	1 36 mo.	1 24 mo.	0 54 mo.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week	Sun at Noon Mark.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; MARYLAND, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California.				CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.			
				SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. BOSTON	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N YORK	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. CH'TON.
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
60	1	W	12 12 33	6 36	5 51	2 57	6 42	6 35	5 53	2 53	3 28	6 33	5 54	2 46		6 28	5 59	2 30	2 42
61	2	Th	12 12 21	6 35	5 52	3 49	7 42	6 34	5 53	3 43	4 27	6 32	5 55	3 38		6 27	5 59	3 21	3 42
62	3	Fr	12 12 8	6 33	5 53	4 37	8 42	6 32	5 54	4 32	5 28	6 30	5 56	4 27		6 26	6 0	4 11	4 42
63	4	Sa	12 11 55	6 31	5 54	5 23	9 37	6 30	5 55	5 18	6 23	6 29	5 57	5 12		6 25	6 0	4 57	5 37
64	5	10	12 11 41	6 30	5 55	6 0	10 27	6 29	5 56	5 57	7 12	6 27	5 57	5 52		6 23	6 1	5 40	6 27
65	6	M	12 11 27	6 28	5 56	rises.	11 15	6 27	5 57	rises.	7 57	6 26	5 58	rises.		6 22	6 1	rises.	7 15
66	7	Tu	12 11 12	6 26	5 57	6 40	11 57	6 25	5 58	6 42	8 41	6 24	5 59	6 43		6 21	6 2	6 46	7 57
67	8	W	12 10 58	6 25	5 58	7 52	ev. 39	6 24	5 59	7 52	9 25	6 23	6 0	7 52		6 20	6 3	7 51	8 39
68	9	Th	12 10 42	6 23	5 59	9 5	1 23	6 22	6 0	9 3	10 9	6 21	6 1	9 1		6 19	6 3	8 57	9 23
69	10	Fr	12 10 27	6 21	6 0	10 17	2 7	6 20	6 1	10 15	10 49	6 20	6 2	10 12		6 17	6 4	10 4	10 7
70	11	Sa	12 10 11	6 20	6 2	11 51	2 54	6 19	6 2	11 27	11 38	6 18	6 3	11 23		6 16	6 5	11 12	10 54
71	12	11	12 9 55	6 18	6 3	morn.	3 47	6 17	6 3	morn.	ev. 33	6 17	6 4	morn.		6 15	6 6	morn.	11 47
72	13	M	12 9 38	6 16	6 4	0 43	4 48	6 16	6 4	0 39	1 34	6 15	6 5	0 34		6 13	6 6	0 20	ev. 48
73	14	Tu	12 9 21	6 14	6 5	1 53	5 57	6 14	6 5	1 47	2 43	6 13	6 6	1 42		6 12	6 7	1 26	1 57
74	15	W	12 9 4	6 13	6 6	2 55	7 8	6 12	6 6	2 49	3 52	6 12	6 7	2 44		6 11	6 8	2 27	3 8
75	16	Th	12 8 47	6 11	6 7	3 52	8 16	6 11	6 8	3 47	5 0	6 10	6 8	3 42		6 10	6 9	3 26	4 16
76	17	Fr	12 8 30	6 9	6 9	4 40	9 16	6 9	6 9	4 35	6 2	6 9	6 9	4 30		6 8	6 9	4 16	5 16
77	18	Sa	12 8 12	6 7	6 10	5 11	10 8	6 7	6 10	5 8	6 51	6 7	6 10	5 4		6 7	6 10	4 52	6 8
78	19	12	12 7 54	6 6	6 11	5 45	10 55	6 6	6 11	5 42	7 39	6 6	6 11	5 39		6 6	6 11	5 31	6 55
79	20	M	12 7 36	6 4	6 12	sets.	11 34	6 4	6 12	sets.	8 16	6 4	6 12	sets.		6 4	6 12	sets.	7 34
80	21	Tu	12 7 18	6 2	6 13	6 51	morn.	6 2	6 13	6 51	8 56	6 3	6 13	6 51		6 3	6 12	6 52	8 10
81	22	W	12 7 0	6 0	6 14	7 52	0 10	6 1	6 14	7 51	9 33	6 1	6 14	7 51		6 1	6 13	7 48	8 47
82	23	Th	12 6 42	5 59	6 15	8 52	0 47	5 59	6 15	8 51	10 11	5 59	6 15	8 49		5 59	6 14	8 43	9 25
83	24	Fr	12 6 23	5 57	6 17	9 43	1 25	5 58	6 16	9 40	10 46	5 58	6 16	9 37		5 58	6 14	9 28	10 4
84	25	Sa	12 6 5	5 55	6 18	10 53	2 4	5 56	6 17	10 50	11 25	5 56	6 17	10 45		5 57	6 15	10 33	10 43
85	26	13	12 5 47	5 53	6 19	11 52	2 43	5 54	6 18	11 47	morn.	5 51	6 18	11 42		5 56	6 16	11 28	11 26
86	27	M	12 5 28	5 52	6 20	morn.	3 26	5 52	6 19	morn.	0•11	5 53	6 19	morn.		5 55	6 16	morn.	morn.
87	28	Tu	12 5 10	5 50	6 21	0 47	4 13	5 51	6 20	0 42	1 0	5 51	6 19	0 37		5 54	6 17	0 21	0 13
88	29	W	12 4 51	5 48	6 22	1 41	5 8	5 49	6 21	1 36	1 54	5 50	6 20	1 30		5 52	6 18	1 13	1 8
89	30	Th	12 4 33	5 46	6 23	2 31	6 8	5 47	6 22	2 25	2 54	5 48	6 21	2 20		5 51	6 19	2 3	2 8
90	31	Fr	12 4 15	5 45	6 24	3 16	7 10	5 46	6 23	3 11	3 55	5 47	6 22	3 6		5 50	6 19	2 50	3 10

4th MONTH. APRIL, 1871. 30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Full Moon	5	9 39 mo.	9 27 mo.	9 15 mo.	9 3 mo.	8 33 mo.
Third Quarter	12	1 8 mo.	0 56 mo.	0 44 mo.	0 32 mo.	0 2 mo.
New Moon	19	2 19 ev.	2 7 ev.	1 55 ev.	1 43 ev.	1 13 ev.
First Quarter	27	7 3 ev.	6 51 ev.	6 39 ev.	6 27 ev.	5 57 ev.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; MARYLAND, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California.			CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.			
				SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. BOSTON	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N. YORK	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. CH'TON
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
91	1	Sa	12 3 56	5 43	6 25	3 55	8 11	5 44	6 24	3 51	4 55	5 46	6 23	3 47	5 48	6 20	3 33	4 11
92	2	14	12 3 38	5 41	6 27	4 31	9 7	5 42	6 26	4 28	5 52	5 44	6 24	4 24	5 47	6 21	4 14	5 7
93	3	M	12 3 20	5 40	6 28	5 3	9 58	5 41	6 27	5 0	6 44	5 42	6 25	4 58	5 46	6 21	4 51	5 58
94	4	Tu	12 3 2	5 38	6 29	rises.	10 47	5 39	6 28	rises.	7 31	5 41	6 26	rises.	5 45	6 22	rises.	6 47
95	5	W	12 2 45	5 36	6 30	6 43	11 29	5 37	6 29	6 43	8 11	5 39	6 27	6 42	5 43	6 23	6 39	7 29
96	6	Th	12 2 27	5 35	6 31	7 59	ev. 13	5 36	6 30	7 57	8 59	5 37	6 28	7 55	5 42	6 23	7 48	8 13
97	7	Fr	12 2 10	5 33	6 32	9 15	1 0	5 34	6 31	9 12	9 46	5 36	6 29	9 9	5 41	6 24	8 58	9 0
98	8	Sa	12 1 52	5 31	6 33	10 31	1 48	5 33	6 32	10 27	10 32	5 34	6 30	10 23	5 39	6 25	10 9	9 48
99	9	15	12 1 36	5 30	6 34	11 45	2 40	5 31	6 33	11 40	11 22	5 33	6 31	11 34	5 38	6 26	11 18	10 40
100	10	M	12 1 19	5 28	6 36	morn.	3 36	5 30	6 34	morn.	ev. 22	5 31	6 32	morn.	5 37	6 26	morn.	11 36
101	11	Tu	12 1 3	5 26	6 37	0 50	4 39	5 28	6 35	0 45	1 26	5 30	6 33	0 39	5 36	6 27	0 22	ev. 39
102	12	W	12 0 47	5 25	6 38	1 48	5 48	5 26	6 36	1 42	2 34	5 28	6 34	1 37	5 34	6 28	1 20	1 48
103	13	Th	12 0 31	5 23	6 39	2 37	6 57	5 25	6 37	2 32	3 41	5 27	6 35	2 26	5 33	6 28	2 11	2 57
104	14	Fr	12 0 16	5 21	6 40	3 16	7 58	5 24	6 38	3 12	4 43	5 25	6 36	3 8	5 32	6 29	2 55	3 58
105	15	Sa	12 0 1	5 20	6 41	3 48	8 54	5 22	6 39	3 45	5 40	5 24	6 37	3 42	5 31	6 30	3 32	4 54
106	16	16	11 59 46	5 18	6 42	4 16	9 42	5 20	6 40	4 14	6 28	5 23	6 38	4 12	5 30	6 31	4 5	5 42
107	17	M	11 59 32	5 16	6 43	4 42	10 25	5 19	6 41	4 41	7 10	5 21	6 39	4 40	5 28	6 31	4 36	6 25
108	18	Tu	11 59 18	5 15	6 45	5 5	11 5	5 17	6 42	5 5	7 46	5 20	6 40	5 6	5 27	6 32	5 6	7 5
109	19	W	11 59 4	5 13	6 46	sets.	11 40	5 16	6 43	sets.	8 22	5 18	6 41	sets.	5 26	6 33	sets.	7 40
110	20	Th	11 58 51	5 12	6 47	7 44	morn.	5 14	6 44	7 41	9 1	5 17	6 42	7 39	5 25	6 33	7 30	8 15
111	21	Fr	11 58 39	5 10	6 48	8 43	0 15	5 13	6 45	8 40	9 39	5 16	6 42	8 36	5 24	6 34	8 25	8 53
112	22	Sa	11 58 26	5 9	6 49	9 43	0 53	5 11	6 46	9 38	10 17	5 14	6 43	9 34	5 23	6 35	9 20	9 32
113	23	17	11 58 15	5 7	6 50	10 40	1 32	5 10	6 47	10 35	10 56	5 13	6 44	10 30	5 21	6 36	10 14	10 14
114	24	M	11 58 3	5 6	6 51	11 35	2 14	5 8	6 48	11 30	11 41	5 11	6 45	11 24	5 20	6 36	11 7	10 57
115	25	Tu	11 57 53	5 4	6 52	morn.	2 57	5 7	6 49	morn.	morn.	5 10	6 46	morn.	5 19	6 37	11 58	11 45
116	26	W	11 57 42	5 3	6 53	0 27	3 45	5 6	6 50	0 21	0 31	5 9	6 47	0 15	5 18	6 38	morn.	morn.
117	27	Th	11 57 32	5 1	6 55	1 12	4 38	5 4	6 51	1 8	1 25	5 8	6 48	1 1	5 17	6 38	0 45	0 38
118	28	Fr	11 57 23	5 0	6 56	1 53	5 36	5 3	6 52	1 48	2 22	5 6	6 49	1 43	5 16	6 39	1 29	1 36
119	29	Sa	11 57 14	4 58	6 57	2 29	6 35	5 2	6 53	2 25	3 22	5 5	6 50	2 21	5 15	6 40	2 9	2 35
120	30	18	11 57 5	4 57	6 58	3 0	7 36	5 0	6 55	2 58	4 21	5 4	6 51	2 55	5 14	6 41	2 46	3 36

5th MONTH. MAY; 1871. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON. H. M.	NEW YORK. H. M.	WASH'TON. H. M.	CHARLES'N. H. M.	CHICAGO. H. M.
Full Moon.	4	6 16 ev.	6 4 ev.	5 52 ev.	5 40 ev.	5 10 ev.
Third Quarter.	11	9 30 mo.	9 27 mo.	9 15 mo.	9 3 mo.	8 33 mo.
New Moon.	19	6 1 mo.	5 49 mo.	5 37 mo.	5 25 mo.	4 55 mo.
First Quarter.	27	8 18 mo.	8 6 mo.	7 54 mo.	7 42 mo.	7 12 mo.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark. H. M. S.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	H. W. Boston H. M.	CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	H. W. N York H. M.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	H. W. Ch'ton. H. M.
121	1	M	11 56 58	4 56	7 0	3 32	8 33	4 59	6 56	3 30	5 18	5 2	6 52	3 28	5 13	6 42	3 23	4 33
122	2	Tu	11 56 50	4 54	7 1	3 59	9 25	4 58	6 57	3 58	6 11	5 1	6 53	3 58	5 12	6 43	3 56	5 25
123	3	W	11 56 43	4 53	7 2	4 28	10 16	4 56	6 58	4 29	7 2	5 0	6 54	4 29	5 11	6 44	4 32	6 16
124	4	Th	11 56 37	4 52	7 3	rises.	11 5	4 55	6 59	rises.	7 46	4 59	6 55	rises.	5 10	6 45	rises.	7 5
125	5	Fr	11 56 31	4 51	7 4	8 7	11 52	4 54	7 0	8 4	8 35	4 58	6 56	7 59	5 9	6 45	7 47	7 52
126	6	Sa	11 56 26	4 49	7 5	9 24	ev. 40	4 53	7 1	9 20	9 26	4 57	6 57	9 15	5 8	6 46	9 1	8 40
127	7	19	11 56 22	4 48	7 6	10 38	1 34	4 52	7 2	10 33	10 19	4 55	6 58	10 27	5 7	6 47	10 10	9 34
128	8	M	11 56 18	4 47	7 7	11 42	2 29	4 51	7 3	11 36	11 12	4 54	6 59	11 30	5 7	6 47	11 13	10 29
129	9	Tu	11 56 14	4 46	7 8	morn.	3 26	4 49	7 4	morn.	ev. 12	4 53	7 0	morn.	5 6	6 48	morn.	11 26
130	10	W	11 56 11	4 44	7 9	0 34	4 27	4 48	7 5	0 29	1 14	4 52	7 1	0 24	5 5	6 49	0 8	ev. 27
131	11	Th	11 56 9	4 43	7 10	1 17	5 30	4 47	7 6	1 13	2 16	4 51	7 2	1 8	5 4	6 49	0 54	1 30
132	12	Fr	11 56 8	4 42	7 11	1 53	6 30	4 46	7 7	1 49	3 16	4 50	7 2	1 46	5 3	6 50	1 35	2 30
133	13	Sa	11 56 6	4 41	7 12	2 21	7 30	4 45	7 8	2 19	4 16	4 49	7 3	2 16	5 2	6 51	2 9	3 30
134	14	20	11 56 6	4 40	7 13	2 48	8 20	4 44	7 9	2 47	5 5	4 49	7 4	2 46	5 2	6 51	2 41	4 20
135	15	M	11 56 6	4 39	7 14	3 10	9 7	4 43	7 10	3 10	5 51	4 48	7 5	3 10	5 1	6 52	3 10	5 7
136	16	Tu	11 56 7	4 38	7 15	3 35	9 50	4 42	7 11	3 35	6 36	4 47	7 6	3 36	5 0	6 53	3 39	5 50
137	17	W	11 56 8	4 37	7 16	3 59	10 30	4 41	7 12	4 1	7 15	4 46	7 7	4 2	5 0	6 54	4 8	6 30
138	18	Th	11 56 10	4 36	7 17	4 25	11 9	4 40	7 13	4 28	7 51	4 45	7 8	4 31	4 59	6 54	4 39	7 9
139	19	Fr	11 56 12	4 35	7 18	sets.	11 47	4 39	7 14	sets.	8 30	4 44	7 9	sets.	4 58	6 55	sets.	7 47
140	20	Sa	11 56 15	4 34	7 19	8 35	morn.	4 39	7 15	8 30	9 12	4 43	7 10	8 24	4 58	6 55	8 9	8 25
141	21	21	11 56 19	4 33	7 20	9 30	0 25	4 38	7 16	9 24	9 53	4 43	7 10	9 19	4 57	6 56	9 2	9 10
142	22	M	11 56 23	4 32	7 21	10 22	1 10	4 37	7 17	10 17	10 34	4 42	7 11	10 12	4 57	6 57	9 54	9 50
143	23	Tu	11 56 28	4 31	7 22	11 10	1 50	4 36	7 18	11 4	11 16	4 41	7 12	10 59	4 56	6 57	10 42	10 34
144	24	W	11 56 33	4 31	7 23	11 52	2 34	4 36	7 19	11 47	morn.	4 41	7 13	11 42	4 56	6 58	11 26	11 21
145	25	Th	11 56 38	4 30	7 24	morn.	3 21	4 35	7 20	morn.	0 6	4 40	7 14	morn.	4 55	6 59	morn.	morn.
146	26	Fr	11 56 44	4 29	7 25	0 29	4 9	4 34	7 20	0 25	0 56	4 39	7 14	0 22	4 55	7 0	0 7	0 9
147	27	Sa	11 56 50	4 29	7 26	1 3	5 5	4 34	7 21	0 59	1 51	4 39	7 15	0 56	4 54	7 0	0 45	1 5
148	28	22	11 56 53	4 28	7 27	1 33	6 2	4 33	7 22	1 30	2 48	4 38	7 16	1 28	4 54	7 1	1 21	2 2
149	29	M	11 57 5	4 27	7 28	1 59	6 59	4 32	7 23	1 58	3 44	4 38	7 17	1 57	4 54	7 1	1 54	2 59
150	30	Tu	11 57 13	4 27	7 28	2 26	7 55	4 32	7 23	2 26	4 40	4 37	7 17	2 27	4 53	7 2	2 27	3 55
151	31	W	11 57 21	4 26	7 29	2 55	8 53	4 31	7 24	2 56	5 38	4 37	7 18	2 58	4 53	7 2	3 2	4 53

6th MONTH. **JUNE, 1871.** 30 DAYS.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; MARYLAND, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California.			CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.			
				SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. BOSTON	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N. YORK	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. CHTON
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
152	1	Th	11 57 30	4 25	7 30	3 25	9 47	4 31	7 24	3 28	6 33	4 36	7 19	3 30	4 52	7 3	3 39	5 47
153	2	Fr	11 57 39	4 25	7 30	rises.	10 42	4 30	7 25	rises.	7 26	4 36	7 19	rises.	4 52	7 3	rises.	6 42
154	3	Sa	11 57 48	4 25	7 31	8 17	11 33	4 30	7 26	8 12	8 15	4 36	7 20	8 7	4 52	7 4	7 51	7 33
155	4	23	11 57 58	4 24	7 32	9 25	ev. 27	4 30	7 26	9 20	9 15	4 35	7 21	9 15	4 52	7 4	8 57	8 27
156	5	M	11 58 8	4 24	7 32	10 26	1 23	4 29	7 27	10 20	10 9	4 35	7 21	10 15	4 52	7 5	9 58	9 23
157	6	Tu	11 58 19	4 24	7 33	11 15	2 19	4 29	7 28	11 10	11 1	4 35	7 22	11 5	4 51	7 5	10 50	10 19
158	7	W	11 58 30	4 23	7 33	11 52	3 12	4 29	7 28	11 49	11 57	4 34	7 23	11 44	4 51	7 6	11 32	11 12
159	8	Th	11 58 41	4 23	7 34	morn.	4 5	4 29	7 29	morn.	ev. 52	4 34	7 23	morn.	4 51	7 6	morn.	ev. 5
160	9	Fr	11 58 52	4 23	7 35	0 25	5 0	4 28	7 30	0 23	1 47	4 34	7 24	0 20	4 51	7 7	0 11	1 0
161	10	Sa	11 59 4	4 23	7 36	0 52	5 54	4 28	7 30	0 50	2 41	4 34	7 24	0 48	4 51	7 7	0 43	1 54
162	11	24	11 59 16	4 22	7 36	1 17	6 49	4 28	7 31	1 17	3 34	4 34	7 25	1 16	4 51	7 8	1 14	2 49
163	12	M	11 59 28	4 22	7 37	1 41	7 39	4 28	7 31	1 41	4 24	4 34	7 25	1 42	4 51	7 8	1 43	3 39
164	13	Tu	11 59 41	4 22	7 37	2 4	8 28	4 28	7 32	2 5	5 13	4 34	7 26	2 7	4 51	7 8	2 11	4 28
165	14	W	11 59 53	4 22	7 38	2 28	9 13	4 28	7 32	2 31	5 59	4 34	7 26	2 33	4 51	7 9	2 41	5 13
166	15	Th	12 0 6	4 22	7 38	2 57	9 58	4 28	7 32	3 0	6 44	4 34	7 26	3 4	4 51	7 9	3 14	5 58
167	16	Fr	12 0 19	4 22	7 38	sets.	10 41	4 28	7 33	sets.	7 25	4 34	7 27	sets.	4 51	7 9	sets.	6 41
168	17	Sa	12 0 32	4 22	7 39	7 25	11 22	4 28	7 33	7 20	8 5	4 34	7 27	7 14	4 51	7 10	6 58	7 22
169	18	25	12 0 45	4 22	7 39	8 19	morn.	4 28	7 33	8 13	8 49	4 34	7 28	8 7	4 51	7 10	7 50	8 4
170	19	M	12 0 58	4 22	7 39	9 9	0 4	4 28	7 34	9 3	9 33	4 34	7 28	8 57	4 52	7 10	8 40	8 46
171	20	Tu	12 1 11	4 23	7 40	9 52	0 46	4 29	7 34	9 47	10 15	4 34	7 28	9 42	4 52	7 11	9 26	9 29
172	21	W	12 1 24	4 23	7 40	10 31	1 29	4 29	7 34	10 26	10 55	4 34	7 28	10 22	4 52	7 11	10 7	10 13
173	22	Th	12 1 37	4 23	7 40	11 5	2 13	4 29	7 34	11 1	11 41	4 35	7 28	10 58	4 52	7 11	10 46	10 57
174	23	Fr	12 1 50	4 23	7 40	11 35	2 57	4 29	7 34	11 32	morn.	4 35	7 29	11 30	4 52	7 11	11 21	11 42
175	24	Sa	12 2 3	4 23	7 40	morn.	3 42	4 29	7 35	morn.	0 28	4 35	7 29	11 59	4 53	7 11	11 54	morn.
176	25	26	12 2 16	4 24	7 41	0 2	4 32	4 30	7 35	0 1	1 19	4 35	7 29	morn.	4 53	7 11	morn.	0 32
177	26	M	12 2 28	4 24	7 41	0 29	5 24	4 30	7 35	0 28	2 11	4 36	7 29	0 28	4 53	7 12	0 27	1 24
178	27	Tu	12 2 41	4 24	7 41	0 55	6 22	4 30	7 35	0 56	3 8	4 36	7 29	0 57	4 54	7 12	1 0	2 22
179	28	W	12 2 53	4 25	7 40	1 23	7 21	4 29	7 35	1 25	4 6	4 37	7 29	1 27	4 54	7 12	1 34	3 21
180	29	Th	12 3 5	4 25	7 40	1 56	8 24	4 29	7 35	1 59	5 8	4 37	7 29	2 3	4 54	7 12	2 13	4 24
181	30	Fr	12 3 17	4 26	7 40	2 34	9 24	4 29	7 35	2 39	6 11	4 37	7 29	2 43	4 55	7 12	2 57	5 24

MOON'S PHASES.

		BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHTON.	CHARLES'N.	CHICAGO.
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Full Moon.	5	1 43 mo.	1 31 mo.	1 19 mo.	1 7 mo.	0 37 mo.
Third Quarter.	9	7 53 ev.	7 41 ev.	7 29 ev.	7 17 ev.	6 47 ev.
New Moon.	17	9 45 ev.	9 33 ev.	9 21 ev.	9 9 ev.	8 39 ev.
First Quarter.	25	6 0 ev.	5 48 ev.	5 36 ev.	5 24 ev.	4 54 ev.

7th MONTH. # JULY, 1871. **31 DAYS.**

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHTON.	CHARLES'N.	CHICAGO.
Full Moon	2	8 52 mo.	8 40 mo.	8 28 mo.	8 16 mo.	7 46 mo.
Third Quarter	9	8 25 mo.	8 13 mo.	8 1 mo.	7 49 mo.	7 19 mo.
New Moon	17	0 43 ev.	0 31 ev.	0 19 ev.	0 7 ev.	11 37 mo.
First Quarter	25	1 7 mo.	0 55 mo.	0 43 mo.	0 31 mo.	0 1 mo.
Full Moon	31	4 33 ev.	4 21 ev.	4 9 ev.	3 57 ev.	3 27 ev.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California.				CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.			
				SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. BOSTON	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N YORK	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES	H. W. CH'TON.
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
182	1	Sa	12 3 29	4 26	7 40	rises.	10 25	4 32	7 35	rises.	7 10	4 38	7 29	rises.		4 55	7 12	rises.	6 25
183	2	27	12 3 40	4 26	7 40	8 8	11 21	4 32	7 35	8 2	8 4	4 38	7 29	7 56		4 55	7 12	7 39	7 21
184	3	M	12 3 52	4 27	7 40	9 3	ev. 16	4 33	7 34	8 58	9 2	4 39	7 29	8 53		4 56	7 12	8 36	8 16
185	4	Tu	12 4 2	4 28	7 40	9 47	1 10	4 33	7 34	9 43	9 56	4 39	7 28	9 39		4 56	7 11	9 25	9 10
186	5	W	12 4 13	4 29	7 39	10 25	2 1	4 34	7 34	10 21	10 43	4 40	7 28	10 18		4 57	7 11	10 7	10 1
187	6	Th	12 4 23	4 29	7 39	10 54	2 48	4 35	7 34	10 52	11 32	4 41	7 28	10 49		4 57	7 11	10 43	10 48
188	7	Fr	12 4 33	4 30	7 39	11 20	3 35	4 35	7 33	11 19	ev. 21	4 41	7 28	11 18		4 58	7 11	11 15	11 35
189	8	Sa	12 4 43	4 30	7 38	11 43	4 23	4 36	7 33	11 43	1 10	4 42	7 27	11 43		4 58	7 11	11 44	ev. 23
190	9	28	12 4 52	4 31	7 38	morn.	5 11	4 37	7 33	morn.	1 57	4 42	7 27	morn.		4 59	7 11	morn.	1 11
191	10	M	12 5 0	4 32	7 38	0 8	6 3	4 37	7 32	0 10	2 49	4 43	7 27	0 11		4 59	7 10	0 14	2 3
192	11	Tu	12 5 9	4 33	7 37	0 32	6 55	4 38	7 32	0 34	3 40	4 44	7 26	0 37		5 0	7 10	0 43	2 55
193	12	W	12 5 17	4 33	7 37	0 58	7 45	4 39	7 31	1 2	4 29	4 44	7 26	1 5		5 0	7 10	1 15	3 45
194	13	Th	12 5 24	4 34	7 36	1 28	8 37	4 39	7 31	1 32	5 21	4 45	7 26	1 37		5 1	7 9	1 49	4 37
195	14	Fr	12 5 31	4 35	7 36	2 3	9 28	4 40	7 30	2 8	6 13	4 46	7 25	2 13		5 2	7 9	2 28	5 28
196	15	Sa	12 5 38	4 36	7 35	2 43	10 15	4 41	7 30	2 48	7 1	4 46	7 24	2 54		5 2	7 9	3 10	6 15
197	16	29	12 5 44	4 37	7 34	3 29	11 2	4 42	7 29	3 34	7 45	4 47	7 24	3 40		5 3	7 8	3 57	7 2
198	17	M	12 5 49	4 37	7 34	sets.	11 44	4 43	7 29	sets.	8 26	4 48	7 23	sets.		5 3	7 8	sets.	7 44
199	18	Tu	12 5 55	4 38	7 33	8 32	morn.	4 44	7 28	8 27	9 12	4 49	7 23	8 22		5 4	7 7	8 7	8 25
200	19	W	12 5 59	4 39	7 32	9 7	0 25	4 44	7 27	9 3	9 54	4 50	7 22	8 59		5 5	7 7	8 46	9 8
201	20	Th	12 6 3	4 40	7 31	9 38	1 8	4 45	7 26	9 35	10 34	4 51	7 21	9 32		5 5	7 6	9 23	9 50
202	21	Fr	12 6 6	4 41	7 30	10 7	1 50	4 46	7 26	10 5	11 14	4 52	7 21	10 3		5 6	7 6	9 57	10 31
203	22	Sa	12 6 9	4 42	7 30	10 33	2 31	4 47	7 25	10 32	11 59	4 52	7 20	10 32		5 6	7 5	10 29	11 14
204	23	30	12 6 11	4 43	7 29	10 59	3 14	4 48	7 24	10 59	morn.	4 53	7 19	11 0		5 7	7 5	11 1	11 59
205	24	M	12 6 13	4 44	7 28	11 26	3 59	4 48	7 23	11 27	0 46	4 54	7 18	11 29		5 8	7 4	11 34	morn.
206	25	Tu	12 6 14	4 45	7 27	11 55	4 52	4 49	7 23	11 58	1 39	4 55	7 18	morn.		5 8	7 4	morn.	0 52
207	26	W	12 6 14	4 46	7 26	morn.	5 50	4 50	7 22	morn.	2 36	4 56	7 17	0 1		5 9	7 3	0 9	1 50
208	27	Th	12 6 14	4 47	7 25	0 29	6 55	4 51	7 21	0 33	3 41	4 57	7 16	0 37		5 10	7 2	0 50	2 55
209	28	Fr	12 6 13	4 48	7 24	1 10	8 4	4 52	7 20	1 15	4 49	4 58	7 15	1 20		5 10	7 1	1 36	4 4
210	29	Sa	12 6 12	4 49	7 23	2 3	9 11	4 53	7 19	2 8	5 57	4 58	7 14	2 14		5 11	7 1	2 31	5 11
211	30	31	12 6 10	4 50	7 22	3 4	10 14	4 54	7 18	3 9	7 0	4 59	7 13	3 15		5 12	7 0	3 32	6 14
212	31	M	12 6 7	4 51	7 21	rises.	11 12	4 55	7 17	rises.	7 54	4 59	7 12	rises.		5 12	6 59	rises.	7 12

8th MONTH. AUGUST, 1871. 31 DAYS.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark. H. M. S.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Rises. H. M.	H. W. Boston H. M.	CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Rises. H. M.	H. W. N. York H. M.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; MARYLAND, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California. Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Rises. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Rises. H. M.	H. W. Ch'ton H. M.
213	1	Tu	12 6 4	4 52	7 20	8 19	ev. 2	4 56	7 16	8 15	8 47	5 0	7 11	8 11	5 13	6 58	7 59	8 2
214	2	W	12 6 0	4 53	7 18	8 52	0 54	4 57	7 14	8 50	9 36	5 1	7 10	8 47	5 14	6 58	8 38	8 54
215	3	Th	12 5 56	4 54	7 17	9 21	1 36	4 58	7 13	9 19	10 21	5 2	7 9	9 18	5 15	6 57	9 13	9 36
216	4	Fr	12 5 51	4 55	7 16	9 46	2 19	4 59	7 12	9 46	11 1	5 3	7 8	9 45	5 15	6 56	9 44	10 19
217	5	Sa	12 5 45	4 56	7 15	10 10	2 59	5 0	7 11	10 11	11 44	5 4	7 7	10 12	5 16	6 55	10 14	10 59
218	6	32	12 5 39	4 57	7 14	10 35	3 41	5 1	7 10	10 37	ev. 27	5 5	7 6	10 38	5 17	6 54	10 41	11 41
219	7	M	12 5 32	4 58	7 12	11 10	4 27	5 2	7 9	11 3	1 14	5 6	7 5	11 6	5 17	6 53	11 14	ev. 27
220	8	Tu	12 5 25	4 59	7 11	11 30	5 15	5 3	7 7	11 33	2 1	5 6	7 4	11 37	5 18	6 52	11 49	1 15
221	9	W	12 5 17	5 0	7 10	morn.	6 9	5 4	7 6	morn.	2 55	5 7	7 2	morn.	5 19	6 51	morn.	2 9
222	10	Th	12 5 8	5 1	7 8	0 2	7 5	5 5	7 5	0 6	3 50	5 8	7 1	0 11	5 19	6 50	0 25	3 5
223	11	Fr	12 4 59	5 2	7 7	0 40	8 3	5 6	7 4	0 45	4 47	5 9	7 0	0 50	5 20	6 49	1 6	4 3
224	12	Sa	12 4 49	5 3	7 6	1 21	8 58	5 7	7 2	1 28	5 42	5 10	6 59	1 34	5 21	6 48	1 51	4 58
225	13	33	12 4 39	5 4	7 4	2 13	9 50	5 8	7 1	2 17	6 36	5 11	6 58	2 23	5 21	6 47	2 41	5 50
226	14	M	12 4 28	5 5	7 3	3 9	10 39	5 9	7 0	3 14	7 23	5 12	6 56	3 20	5 22	6 46	3 36	6 39
227	15	Tu	12 4 17	5 6	7 1	4 7	11 22	5 10	6 58	4 12	8 5	5 13	6 54	4 18	5 23	6 45	4 33	7 22
228	16	W	12 4 6	5 7	7 0	sets.	morn.	5 11	6 57	sets.	8 49	5 14	6 53	sets.	5 23	6 44	sets.	8 4
229	17	Th	12 3 53	5 8	6 58	8 10	0 4	5 12	6 55	8 8	9 30	5 15	6 52	8 6	5 24	6 43	7 59	8 44
230	18	Fr	12 3 41	5 10	6 57	8 36	0 44	5 13	6 54	8 35	10 11	5 16	6 51	8 34	5 25	6 42	8 31	9 25
231	19	Sa	12 3 27	5 11	6 55	9 3	1 25	5 14	6 53	9 3	10 47	5 17	6 50	9 3	5 25	6 41	9 4	10 5
232	20	34	12 3 14	5 12	6 54	9 29	2 5	5 15	6 51	9 30	11 31	5 17	6 48	9 32	5 26	6 40	9 36	10 47
233	21	M	12 2 59	5 13	6 52	9 58	2 47	5 16	6 50	10 1	morn.	5 18	6 47	10 3	5 27	6 38	10 11	11 34
234	22	Tu	12 2 44	5 14	6 51	10 29	3 34	5 17	6 48	10 33	0 20	5 19	6 45	10 37	5 28	6 37	10 48	morn.
235	23	W	12 2 29	5 15	6 49	11 7	4 27	5 17	6 47	11 12	1 14	5 20	6 44	11 17	5 28	6 36	11 31	0 27
236	24	Th	12 2 14	5 16	6 48	11 54	5 30	5 18	6 45	12 0	2 16	5 21	6 43	morn.	5 29	6 35	morn.	1 30
237	25	Fr	12 1 57	5 17	6 46	morn.	6 40	5 19	6 44	morn.	3 24	5 22	6 41	0 5	5 30	6 34	0 21	2 40
238	26	Sa	12 1 41	5 18	6 44	0 50	7 53	5 20	6 42	0 55	4 38	5 23	6 40	1 1	5 30	6 32	1 18	3 53
239	27	35	12 1 24	5 19	6 43	1 54	9 2	5 21	6 41	2 0	5 47	5 24	6 38	2 4	5 31	6 31	2 22	5 2
240	28	M	12 1 7	5 20	6 41	3 6	10 3	5 22	6 39	3 11	6 49	5 25	6 37	3 16	5 32	6 30	3 31	6 3
241	29	Tu	12 0 49	5 21	6 39	rises.	10 57	5 23	6 37	rises.	7 40	5 26	6 35	rises.	5 32	6 29	rises.	6 57
242	30	W	12 0 31	5 22	6 38	7 18	11 43	5 24	6 36	7 16	8 24	5 26	6 34	7 14	5 33	6 28	7 7	7 43
243	31	Th	12 0 12	5 23	6 36	7 45	ev. 23	5 25	6 34	7 44	9 10	5 27	6 32	7 41	5 33	6 27	7 41	8 23

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON. H. M.	NEW YORK. H. M.	WASHTON. H. M.	CHARLES'N. H. M.	CHICAGO. H. M.
Third Quarter	7	11 40 ev.	11 28 ev.	11 16 ev.	11 4 ev.	10 34 ev.
New Moon	16	2 18 mo.	2 6 mo.	1 54 mo.	1 42 mo.	1 12 mo.
First Quarter	23	6 51 mo.	6 39 mo.	6 27 mo.	6 15 mo.	5 45 mo.
Full Moon	30	1 37 mo.	1 25 mo.	1 13 mo.	1 1 mo.	0 31 mo.

9TH MONTH. SEPTEMBER, 1871. 30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Third Quarter	6	5 26 ev.	5 14 ev.	5 2 ev.	4 50 ev.	4 20 ev.
New Moon	14	2 25 ev.	2 13 ev.	2 1 ev.	1 49 ev.	1 19 ev.
First Quarter	21	0 28 ev.	0 16 ev.	0 4 ev.	11 52 mo.	11 22 mo.
Full Moon	28	1 0 ev.	0 48 ev.	0 36 ev.	0 24 ev.	11 54 mo.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	H. W. Boston	CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	H. W. N. York	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; MARYLAND, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	H. W. Ch'ton
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
244	1	Fr	11 59 54	5 24	6 35	8 12	1 4	5 26	6 33	8 12	9 50	5 28	6 31	8 12	5 31	6 25	8 13	9 4
245	2	Sa	11 59 35	5 26	6 33	8 35	1 44	5 27	6 31	8 36	10 28	5 29	6 29	8 37	5 35	6 24	8 42	9 44
246	3	36	11 59 16	5 27	6 31	9 1	2 23	5 28	6 29	9 3	11 6	5 30	6 28	9 6	5 35	6 22	9 14	10 23
247	4	M	11 58 56	5 28	6 29	9 28	3 3	5 29	6 28	9 31	11 48	5 31	6 26	9 35	5 36	6 21	9 45	11 3
248	5	Tu	11 58 36	5 29	6 28	9 59	3 46	5 30	6 26	10 3	ev. 32	5 32	6 25	10 7	5 37	6 20	10 21	11 46
249	6	W	11 58 16	5 30	6 26	10 35	4 35	5 31	6 25	10 40	1 22	5 33	6 23	10 45	5 37	6 19	11 1	ev. 35
250	7	Th	11 57 56	5 31	6 24	11 16	5 30	5 32	6 23	11 22	2 16	5 31	6 22	11 28	5 38	6 17	11 45	1 30
251	8	Fr	11 57 36	5 32	6 22	morn.	6 28	5 33	6 21	morn.	3 14	5 35	6 21	morn.	5 39	6 16	morn.	2 28
252	9	Sa	11 57 15	5 33	6 21	0 3	7 31	5 34	6 20	0 8	4 16	5 35	6 20	0 15	5 39	6 15	0 32	3 31
253	10	37	11 56 55	5 34	6 19	0 57	8 28	5 35	6 18	1 2	5 13	5 36	6 18	1 8	5 40	6 13	1 25	4 28
254	11	M	11 56 34	5 35	6 17	1 56	9 22	5 36	6 16	2 1	6 8	5 37	6 17	2 4	5 41	6 12	2 22	5 22
255	12	Tu	11 56 13	5 36	6 15	2 59	10 11	5 37	6 15	3 3	6 57	5 38	6 15	3 7	5 41	6 11	3 20	6 11
256	13	W	11 55 52	5 37	6 14	4 4	10 57	5 38	6 13	4 7	7 40	5 39	6 14	4 10	5 42	6 9	4 20	6 57
257	14	Th	11 55 31	5 38	6 12	sets.	11 38	5 39	6 11	sets.	8 20	5 40	6 12	sets.	5 43	6 8	sets.	7 38
258	15	Fr	11 55 10	5 39	6 10	7 5	morn.	5 40	6 9	7 5	9 3	5 41	6 10	7 5	5 43	6 7	7 4	8 17
259	16	Sa	11 54 49	5 40	6 8	7 32	0 17	5 41	6 8	7 33	9 45	5 42	6 9	7 33	5 44	6 5	7 36	8 59
260	17	38	11 54 28	5 41	6 7	7 59	0 59	5 42	6 6	8 2	10 24	5 43	6 7	8 4	5 45	6 4	8 10	9 41
261	18	M	11 54 7	5 43	6 5	8 31	1 41	5 43	6 4	8 35	11 10	5 44	6 6	8 38	5 45	6 2	8 49	10 27
262	19	Tu	11 53 46	5 44	6 3	9 7	2 27	5 44	6 3	9 12	morn.	5 44	6 4	9 16	5 46	6 1	9. 30	11 17
263	20	W	11 53 25	5 45	6 1	9 51	3 17	5 45	6 1	9 56	0 2	5 45	6 2	10 1	5 46	6 0	10 17	morn.
264	21	Th	11 53 4	5 46	6 0	10 42	4 14	5 46	5 59	10 48	1 0	5 46	6 1	10 53	5 47	5 58	11 11	0 14
265	22	Fr	11 52 43	5 47	5 58	11 44	5 20	5 47	5 58	11 50	2 5	5 47	5 59	11 55	5 48	5 57	morn.	1 20
266	23	Sa	11 52 22	5 48	5 56	morn.	6 33	5 48	5 56	morn.	3 19	5 48	5 58	morn.	5 48	5 56	0 13	2 33
267	24	39	11 52 1	5 49	5 54	0 51	7 45	5 49	5 54	0 56	4 30	5 49	5 56	1 2	5 49	5 54	1 18	3 45
268	25	M	11 51 41	5 50	5 53	2 3	8 50	5 50	5 53	2 7	5 35	5 50	5 54	2 12	5 50	5 53	2 25	4 50
269	26	Tu	11 51 20	5 51	5 51	3 14	9 46	5 51	5 52	3 17	6 32	5 51	5 53	3 21	5 50	5 52	3 31	5 46
270	27	W	11 51 0	5 52	5 49	4 25	10 34	5 52	5 50	4 27	7 19	5 52	5 51	4 29	5 51	5 50	4 35	6 34
271	28	Th	11 50 40	5 53	5 47	rises.	11 17	5 53	5 48	rises.	7 59	5 53	5 50	rises.	5 52	5 49	rises.	7 17
272	29	Fr	11 50 20	5 54	5 46	6 35	11 54	5 54	5 46	1 36	8 39	5 54	5 48	6 37	5 52	5 48	6. 40	7 54
273	30	Sa	11 50 0	5 56	5 44	7 2	ev. 32	5 54	5 44	7 4	9 19	5 55	5 46	7 6	5 53	5 46	7 12	8 32

10th MONTH. OCTOBER, 1871. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASH'TON.	CHARLES'N.	CHICAGO.
Third Quarter	6	0 48 ev.	3 30 mo.	3 18 mo.	3 6 mo.	2 54 mo.	2 24 mo.
New Moon	14	1 35 mo.	7 10 ev.	6 58 ev.	6 46 ev.	6 31 ev.	6 4 ev.
First Quarter	20	7 10 ev.	1 23 mo.	1 11 mo.	0 59 mo.	0 29 mo.	11 42 mo.
Full Moon	28	3 30 mo.	0 48 ev.	0 36 ev.	0 24 ev.	0 12 ev.	11 42 mo.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY: PHILADELPHIA, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; MARYLAND, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California.				CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.			
				SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. BOSTON	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N YORK	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. CHTON
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
274	1	**40**	11 49 41	5 57	5 42	7 27	1 11	5 56	5 43	7 30	9 57	5 55	5 43	7 33		5 54	5 45	7 43	9 11
275	2	M	11 49 22	5 58	5 40	7 57	1 49	5 57	5 41	8 1	10 33	5 56	5 42	8 5		5 54	5 44	8 17	9 49
276	3	Tu	11 49 3	5 59	5 39	8 30	2 30	5 58	5 39	8 35	11 13	5 57	5 40	8 40		5 55	5 42	8 55	10 30
277	4	W	11 48 45	6 0	5 37	9 9	3 13	5 59	5 38	9 15	11 58	5 58	5 39	9 20		5 56	5 41	9 37	11 13
278	5	Th	11 48 27	6 1	5 35	9 54	4 1	6 0	5 36	10 0	ev. 48	5 59	5 37	10 6		5 57	5 40	10 23	ev. 1
279	6	Fr	11 48 9	6 2	5 33	10 44	4 55	6 1	5 35	10 50	1 42	6 0	5 35	10 56		5 57	5 39	11 13	0 55
280	7	Sa	11 47 52	6 3	5 32	11 41	5 54	6 2	5 33	11 46	2 40	6 1	5 34	11 52		5 58	5 37	morn.	1 54
281	8	**41**	11 47 35	6 4	5 30	morn.	6 56	6 3	5 31	morn.	3 41	6 2	5 32	morn.		5 59	5 36	0 8	2 56
282	9	M	11 47 19	6 6	5 28	0 42	7 53	6 4	5 30	0 46	4 38	6 3	5 31	0 51		6 0	5 35	1 5	3 53
283	10	Tu	11 47 3	6 7	5 27	1 45	8 49	6 5	5 28	1 49	5 34	6 4	5 29	1 52		6 0	5 33	2 4	4 49
284	11	W	11 46 48	6 8	5 25	2 51	9 39	6 7	5 27	2 54	6 25	6 5	5 28	2 56		6 1	5 32	3 5	5 39
285	12	Th	11 46 33	6 9	5 23	4 0	10 26	6 8	5 25	4 2	7 10	6 6	5 26	4 3		6 2	5 31	4 8	6 26
286	13	Fr	11 46 18	6 10	5 22	5 10	11 9	6 9	5 23	5 10	7 51	6 7	5 25	5 10		6 2	5 30	5 11	7 9
287	14	Sa	11 46 5	6 11	5 20	sets.	11 51	6 10	5 22	sets.	8 31	6 8	5 23	sets.		6 3	5 29	sets.	7 51
288	15	**42**	11 45 51	6 13	5 19	6 29	morn.	6 11	5 20	6 32	9 21	6 9	5 22	6 35		6 4	5 27	6 44	8 34
289	16	M	11 45 38	6 14	5 17	7 3	0 34	6 12	5 19	7 8	10 8	6 10	5 21	7 13		6 5	5 26	7 25	9 22
290	17	Tu	11 45 26	6 15	5 15	7 52	1 22	6 13	5 17	7 55	10 55	6 11	5 19	8 2		6 5	5 25	8 18	10 13
291	18	W	11 45 15	6 16	5 14	8 36	2 13	6 14	5 16	8 42	11 52	6 12	5 18	8 47		6 6	5 24	9 5	11 7
292	19	Th	11 45 4	6 17	5 12	9 36	3 7	6 15	5 14	9 42	morn.	6 13	5 16	9 48		6 7	5 23	10 6	morn.
293	20	Fr	11 44 53	6 18	5 11	10 43	4 7	6 16	5 13	10 49	0 54	6 14	5 15	10 54		6 8	5 22	11 11	0 7
294	21	Sa	11 44 43	6 20	5 9	11 53	5 15	6 18	5 12	11 57	2 1	6 15	5 14	morn.		6 9	5 21	morn.	1 15
295	22	**43**	11 44 34	6 21	5 8	morn.	6 24	6 19	5 10	morn.	3 10	6 16	5 13	0 2		6 9	5 19	0 16	2 24
296	23	M	11 44 26	6 22	5 6	1 4	7 31	6 20	5 9	1 8	4 15	6 18	5 11	1 11		6 10	5 18	1 22	3 31
297	24	Tu	11 44 18	6 23	5 5	2 13	8 28	6 21	5 7	2 16	5 13	6 19	5 10	2 18		6 11	5 17	2 26	4 28
298	25	W	11 44 11	6 24	5 3	3 20	9 18	6 22	5 6	3 21	6 4	6 20	5 9	3 23		6 12	5 16	3 27	5 18
299	26	Th	11 44 4	6 26	5 2	4 25	10 3	6 23	5 4	4 25	6 49	6 21	5 8	4 25		6 13	5 15	4 26	6 3
300	27	Fr	11 43 59	6 27	5 1	rises.	10 46	6 24	5 3	rises.	7 30	6 22	5 6	rises.		6 13	5 14	rises.	6 46
301	28	Sa	11 43 54	6 28	4 59	5 28	11 23	6 26	5 2	5 30	8 6	6 23	5 5	5 33		6 14	5 13	5 42	7 23
302	29	**44**	11 43 50	6 29	4 58	5 57	12 0	6 27	5 1	6 1	8 45	6 24	5 4	6 4		6 15	5 12	6 16	8 0
303	30	M	11 43 46	6 31	4 57	6 28	ev. 39	6 28	4 59	6 32	9 25	6 25	5 2	6 37		6 16	5 11	6 51	8 39
304	31	Tu	11 43 44	6 32	4 55	7 5	1 19	6 29	4 58	7 10	10 5	6 26	5 1	7 16		6 17	5 10	7 32	9 19

11th MONTH. NOVEMBER, 1871. 30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M. BOSTON.	H. M. NEW YORK.	H. M. WASHTON.	H. M. CHARLES'N.	H. M. CHICAGO.
Third Quarter	5	8 11 mo.	7 59 mo.	7 47 mo.	7 35 mo.	7 5 mo.
New Moon	12	0 25 ev.	0 13 ev.	0 1 ev.	11 49 mo.	11 19 mo.
First Quarter	19	4 3 mo.	3 51 mo.	3 39 mo.	3 27 mo.	2 57 mo.
Full Moon	26	9 9 ev.	8 57 ev.	8 45 ev.	8 33 ev.	8 3 ev.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun Risks.	Sun Sets.	Moon Risks.	H. W. Boston	CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY: PHILADELPHIA, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun Risks.	Sun Sets.	Moon Risks.	H. W. N. York	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; MARYLAND, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California. Sun Risks.	Sun Sets.	Moon Risks.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun Risks.	Sun Sets.	Moon Risks.	H. W. Ch ton
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
305	1	W	11 43 42	6 33	4 54	7 47	2 3	6 30	4 57	7 53	10 45	6 27	5 0	7 59	6 18	5 9	8 16	10 3
306	2	Th	11 43 41	6 34	4 53	8 36	2 47	6 31	4 56	8 42	11 25	6 28	4 59	8 48	6 19	5 9	9 6	10 47
307	3	Fr	11 43 41	6 36	4 51	9 28	3 33	6 32	4 54	9 34	ev. 19	6 29	4 58	9 40	6 19	5 8	9 57	11 33
308	4	Sa	11 43 41	6 37	4 50	10 27	4 24	6 34	4 53	10 32	1 11	6 31	4 57	10 37	6 20	5 7	10 53	ev. 24
309	5	45	11 43 43	6 38	4 49	11 29	5 20	6 35	4 52	11 33	2 4	6 32	4 56	11 37	6 21	5 6	11 50	1 20
310	6	M	11 43 45	6 39	4 48	morn.	6 17	6 36	4 51	morn.	3 3	6 33	4 55	morn.	6 22	5 5	morn.	2 17
311	7	Tu	11 43 48	6 41	4 47	0 33	7 15	6 37	4 50	0 36	4 0	6 34	4 54	0 39	6 23	5 4	0 49	3 15
312	8	W	11 43 52	6 42	4 45	1 38	8 9	6 38	4 49	1 40	4 53	6 35	4 53	1 42	6 24	5 4	1 49	4 9
313	9	Th	11 43 57	6 43	4 44	2 46	9 2	6 40	4 48	2 47	5 47	6 36	4 52	2 48	6 25	5 3	2 51	5 2
314	10	Fr	11 44 3	6 44	4 43	3 50	9 51	6 41	4 47	3 56	6 37	6 37	4 51	3 55	6 26	5 2	3 54	5 51
315	11	Sa	11 44 10	6 46	4 42	5 10	10 40	6 42	4 46	5 8	7 24	6 38	4 50	5 6	6 27	5 2	5 1	6 40
316	12	46	11 44 17	6 47	4 41	sets.	11 27	6 43	4 45	sets.	8 10	6 39	4 49	sets.	6 27	5 1	sets.	7 27
317	13	M	11 44 25	6 48	4 40	5 37	morn.	6 44	4 44	5 42	9 1	6 40	4 48	5 47	6 28	5 0	6 1	8 15
318	14	Tu	11 44 35	6 49	4 39	6 26	0 15	6 46	4 43	6 31	9 54	6 41	4 47	6 37	6 29	5 0	6 54	9 8
319	15	W	11 44 45	6 51	4 39	7 23	1 8	6 47	4 42	7 29	10 47	6 43	4 47	7 35	6 30	4 59	7 54	10 4
320	16	Th	11 44 55	6 52	4 38	8 30	2 4	6 48	4 41	8 35	11 45	6 44	4 46	8 41	6 31	4 59	8 58	11 0
321	17	Fr	11 45 7	6 53	4 37	9 41	3 0	6 49	4 40	9 46	morn.	6 45	4 45	9 52	6 32	4 58	10 7	11 59
322	18	Sa	11 45 10	6 54	4 36	10 54	3 59	6 50	4 39	10 58	0 46	6 46	4 44	11 2	6 33	4 58	11 15	morn.
323	19	47	11 45 33	6 56	4 35	morn.	5 0	6 51	4 39	morn.	1 47	6 47	4 44	morn.	6 34	4 57	morn.	1 0
324	20	M	11 45 47	6 57	4 34	0 5	6 3	6 53	4 38	0 7	2 48	6 48	4 43	0 10	6 35	4 57	0 19	2 3
325	21	Tu	11 46 2	6 58	4 34	1 12	7 1	6 54	4 38	1 14	3 46	6 49	4 43	1 16	6 36	4 56	1 21	3 1
326	22	W	11 46 18	6 59	4 33	2 18	7 54	6 55	4 37	2 19	4 39	6 50	4 42	2 19	6 37	4 56	2 21	3 54
327	23	Th	11 46 34	7 0	4 32	3 21	8 45	6 56	4 36	3 21	5 30	6 51	4 42	3 20	6 38	4 56	3 18	4 45
328	24	Fr	11 46 51	7 2	4 32	4 24	9 30	6 57	4 36	4 22	6 16	6 52	4 41	4 20	6 38	4 55	4 15	5 30
329	25	Sa	11 47 9	7 3	4 31	5 26	10 12	6 58	4 35	5 23	6 58	6 53	4 40	5 20	6 39	4 55	5 12	6 12
330	26	48	11 47 28	7 4	4 31	rises.	10 55	6 59	4 35	rises.	7 39	6 55	4 40	rises.	6 40	4 55	rises.	6 55
331	27	M	11 47 47	7 5	4 30	5 3	11 33	7 0	4 35	5 8	8 15	6 56	4 40	5 13	6 41	4 55	5 29	7 33
332	28	Tu	11 48 7	7 6	4 30	5 43	ev. 12	7 2	4 34	5 48	8 58	6 57	4 40	5 54	6 42	4 54	6 11	8 12
333	29	W	11 48 28	7 7	4 30	6 28	0 55	7 3	4 34	6 31	9 41	6 58	4 39	6 40	6 43	4 54	6 59	8 55
334	30	Th	11 48 50	7 8	4 29	7 21	1 38	7 4	4 34	7 27	10 23	6 59	4 39	7 33	6 44	4 54	7 50	9 38

12th MONTH. DECEMBER, 1871. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Third Quarter	5	2 2	2 mo.	1 50 mo.	1 38 mo.	1 26 mo.	0 56 mo.
New Moon	11	11 18	ev.	11 6 ev.	10 54 ev.	10 42 ev.	10 12 ev.
First Quarter	18	3 57	ev.	3 45 ev.	3 33 ev.	3 21 ev.	2 51 ev.
Full Moon	26	4 51	ev.	4 39 ev.	4 27 ev.	4 15 ev.	3 45 ev.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark.	Boston: Sun Rises.	Boston: Sun Sets.	Boston: Moon Rises.	Boston: H. W. Boston	New York City: Sun Rises.	New York City: Sun Sets.	New York City: Moon Rises.	New York City: H. W. N York	Washington: Sun Rises.	Washington: Sun Sets.	Washington: Moon Rises.	Charleston: Sun Rises.	Charleston: Sun Sets.	Charleston: Moon Rises.	Charleston: H. W. Ch'ton
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
335	1	Fr	11 49 12	7 10	4 29	8 16	2 22	7 5	4 34	8 21	11 5	7 0	4 39	8 27	6 45	4 54	8 43	10 22
336	2	Sa	11 49 35	7 11	4 29	9 16	3 6	7 6	4 33	9 21	11 51	7 1	4 39	9 25	6 45	4 54	9 40	11 6
337	3	49	11 49 59	7 12	4 28	10 17	3 53	7 7	4 33	10 21	ev. 39	7 2	4 38	10 25	6 46	4 54	10 36	11 53
338	4	M.	11 50 23	7 13	4 28	11 22	4 42	7 8	4 33	11 24	1 29	7 2	4 38	11 27	6 47	4 54	11 35	ev. 42
339	5	Tu	11 50 47	7 14	4 28	morn.	5 36	7 9	4 32	morn.	2 21	7 3	4 38	morn.	6 48	4 54	morn.	1 36
340	6	W	11 51 13	7 15	4 28	0 26	6 29	7 10	4 32	0 28	3 15	7 4	4 38	0 29	6 49	4 54	0 34	2 29
341	7	Th	11 51 39	7 16	4 28	1 32	7 27	7 11	4 32	1 32	4 11	7 5	4 38	1 33	6 49	4 54	1 33	3 27
342	8	Fr	11 52 5	7 17	4 28	2 43	8 21	7 12	4 32	2 42	5 6	7 6	4 38	2 41	6 50	4 54	2 38	4 21
343	9	Sa	11 52 32	7 17	4 28	3 55	9 17	7 13	4 32	3 53	6 3	7 7	4 38	3 51	6 51	4 54	3 44	5 17
344	10	50	11 52 59	7 18	4 28	sets.	10 13	7 14	4 32	sets.	6 59	7 8	4 38	sets.	6 52	4 54	sets.	6 13
345	11	M	11 53 27	7 19	4 28	4 10	11 8	7 15	4 32	4 15	7 50	7 9	4 38	4 21	6 53	4 55	4 37	7 8
346	12	Tu	11 53 55	7 20	4 28	5 4	morn.	7 15	4 32	5 10	8 47	7 9	4 39	5 16	6 54	4 55	5 34	8 2
347	13	W	11 54 23	7 21	4 28	6 10	0 2	7 16	4 33	6 16	9 45	7 10	4 39	6 22	6 54	4 55	6 40	8 59
348	14	Th	11 54 52	7 22	4 28	7 22	0 59	7 16	4 33	7 27	10 37	7 11	4 39	7 33	6 55	4 55	7 49	9 54
349	15	Fr	11 55 21	7 22	4 29	8 38	1 54	7 17	4 33	8 43	11 32	7 12	4 39	8 47	6 56	4 56	9 2	10 48
350	16	Sa	11 55 51	7 23	4 29	9 52	2 48	7 18	4 33	9 55	morn.	7 12	4 40	9 58	6 56	4 56	10 9	11 41
351	17	51	11 56 20	7 24	4 29	11 3	3 41	7 18	4 33	11 5	0 27	7 13	4 40	11 7	6 57	4 56	11 14	morn.
352	18	M	11 56 50	7 24	4 29	morn.	4 35	7 19	4 34	morn.	1 22	7 14	4 40	morn.	6 58	4 57	morn.	0 35
353	19	Tu	11 57 19	7 25	4 30	0 10	5 29	7 20	4 34	0 11	2 15	7 14	4 41	0 12	6 58	4 57	0 15	1 29
354	20	W	11 57 49	7 26	4 30	1 15	6 22	7 20	4 35	1 15	3 8	7 15	4 41	1 14	6 59	4 58	1 14	2 22
355	21	Th	11 58 19	7 26	4 31	2 17	7 15	7 21	4 35	2 16	3 59	7 15	4 42	2 15	6 59	4 58	2 10	3 15
356	22	Fr	11 58 49	7 26	4 31	3 19	8 6	7 21	4 36	3 16	4 50	7 16	4 42	3 14	7 0	4 59	3 6	4 6
357	23	Sa	11 59 19	7 27	4 32	4 21	8 55	7 22	4 37	4 17	5 39	7 16	4 43	4 14	7 0	4 59	4 3	4 55
358	24	52	11 59 49	7 27	4 32	5 21	9 41	7 22	4 37	5 16	6 27	7 17	4 43	5 12	7 1	5 0	4 58	5 41
359	25	M	12 0 19	7 28	4 33	6 20	10 26	7 23	4 38	6 15	7 11	7 17	4 44	6 9	7 1	5 0	5 53	6 26
360	26	Tu	12 0 49	7 28	4 33	rises.	11 10	7 23	4 39	rises.	7 52	7 17	4 44	rises.	7 1	5 1	rises.	7 10
361	27	W	12 1 18	7 28	4 34	5 16	11 53	7 23	4 39	5 21	8 36	7 18	4 45	5 28	7 2	5 2	5 46	7 53
362	28	Th	12 1 48	7 29	4 35	6 10	ev. 34	7 23	4 40	6 16	9 22	7 18	4 46	6 21	7 2	5 2	6 38	8 34
363	29	Fr	12 2 17	7 29	4 36	7 9	1 16	7 24	4 40	7 14	10 3	7 18	4 47	7 19	7 2	5 3	7 34	9 16
364	30	Sa	12 2 46	7 29	4 37	8 9	1 59	7 24	4 41	8 13	10 41	7 19	4 47	8 17	7 2	5 4	8 30	9 59
365	31	53	12 3 15	7 30	4 37	9 11	2 40	7 24	4 42	9 14	11 22	7 19	4 48	9 17	7 3	5 4	9 26	10 40

A Christmas Carol.

Born !
Who was born
On this golden morn ?
God's beloved Son !
Christ the Holy One !
God's best gift to man
Since the world began !
And this morn will ever be,
Dearest ones, for you and me,
In its memories so sweet,
In the joy its gifts repeat,
Brightest morn of all the year,
Weary hearts to cheer !

Blest with sight of heaven's enraptured throng,
Gladdened with angelic song,
Lifting for a sinning world
Crimson banners never to be furled,
Starred with love divine
For a sign
Of the glory to be won from earthly strife
For eternal life!
Of a glory which may be,
Little ones, for you and me!
In your round of plays and carols, say,
Will you love the Saviour this memorial day?
Love and pray,
Till some Christmas day,
In the fullness of His love,
He shall give you welcome to His home above!

Character is mainly shaped by the minor circumstances of life. Small thefts from the family purse led Judas at last to sell his Master. It was Ruth's simple choice to accompany her old mother-in-law to Bethlehem which made her the ancestor of David's royal line.

Nor is character ever finished by anything but the common duties well done.

"The trivial round, the common task
Will furnish all we ought to ask:
Room to deny ourselves—a road
To bring us daily nearer God."

Just as success in one's calling is obtained by doing common things uncommonly well, so growth and stability of Christian character are the result of small excellences slowly and patiently lived out. The religion of Sundays and revivals, of great reforms and large contributions, is not the religion which matures piety. Something more constant and pervading and painstaking is necessary. We must live truly in *small things*, and adorn the ordinary occasions and duties of life with heavenly tempers and practice.

The Lord and Saviour of the church sits "over against the treasury," and beholds how people "cast money into the treasury." And he still scans not only what is cast in, but what *remains* in the hands of the donor; and he still discerns the spirit of the giver, and estimates the real greatness or littleness of the offering, not only by what is given, but also by what is retained.

A Kind Word at the Church Door.

The minister was the last to go out of his church. As he stood alone on the steps, a young man slowly came down the street. He looked sick, very sick, pale and weary, as if life were already a burden greater than he could bear. The minister spoke a few kind words of greeting, and went his way, hardly stopping to notice the bright and grateful expression which lighted up the stranger's face. A moment more, and each was lost in the crowd of a great and busy city.

A few weeks after, the minister was called to visit a sick chamber outside his parish bounds.

"I dare say you do not know me," said the sick man, stretching out his hand to Mr. Grant as he entered the room, "but I remember you. You once spoke a few kind words to me at your church door."

The minister hardly recalled it; but he sat down beside the sick man with that cheerful and tender sympathy which characterized all his intercourse with his suffering fellows.

"You see, sir, I am going," said the young man; "but I can't die so."

Life was almost over, a short, fast life, abruptly closing without

any preparation for life's great end; no present comfort, no future hope; the light of earth fading into blackness. Oh, for some friend to help him in those dark hours! Who? He had no pastor, no Christian friend, no helper in his sore need. His boon companions could do little for him now; their laughter and gayety were a loathing to his soul.

Those kind words and looks of a minister at his church door came to his mind; indeed, they had rarely left it. His heart had gone out in longing for him ever since that day. That was the friend for him. There was small time left, and his landlady hunted him up and sent for him. There was small time left, but time enough for the good man to lead the lost man to his Saviour.

The kindness which first won the young man's attention, won his conscience, won his convictions, won his heart, won him to a penitent and believing trust in the Redeemer of the world; and when at last he died, he died in the Christian fold, and his burial services were held in the church which he never entered during his life.

Ah, kindness is a wonderful key to unlock the heart. A kind word, a kind look, who can tell their influence? They hover over us through many a dark and devious way, like a light shining in a dark place, often leading us, with a strange instinct, to that greater Love which can alone satisfy the longings of the sin-sick and tempest-tossed soul.

Let us not be stingy of them.

"Has Mr. Andrews joined your church?" asked my sharp, crisp, discerning sewing-woman when she came the other day to stitch me up. "Yes," I said, "a few months ago."

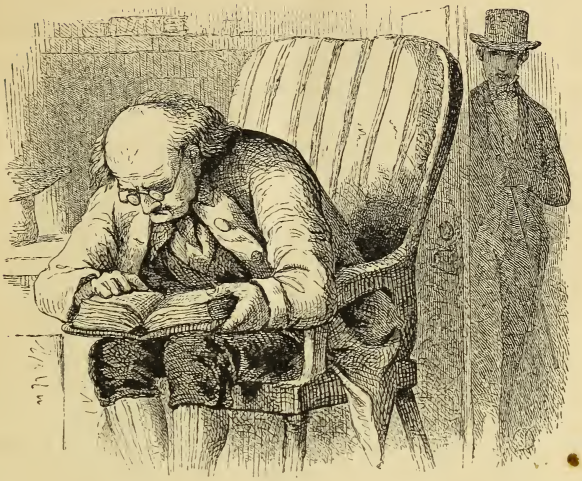
"I said so," she cried triumphantly; "I said so. I told Sally so. I said to Sally, 'Andrews has joined the church, you may depend upon it.'"

Mr. Andrews lived in the next house to Sally and her sister, both under the same roof, with front doors side by side, neighborly little houses, with very little neighborly intimacy between their inmates.

"Why did you think Mr. Andrews had joined the church?"

"Because he is so polite," said Mary. "He has left off his grouty ways, and says 'Good morning' to us as pleasantly as you please. Oh, I knew he had joined the church. I told Sally so."

I was glad to find the church has the credit of teaching good manners. It ought to be the true school of politeness, since true politeness is kindness kindly expressed. Our piety ought never to fail in kind words, in cheerful civilities, and neighborly courtesies. For how can we expect others to honor our Lord whom we practically dishonor by selfish and unlovely lives.



Old Peter.

He was an old farm-servant of some dear friends of ours; a good deal bent with years and hard work, and with "the wars," he said, "fighting the Britishers on the lakes." That was ever so long ago, and yet whenever he had a bit of a chance to talk, all by himself, sitting in the sun, he loved to go back to "the war," in which, whatever laurels the old man gained were gained chiefly in "the rheumatics."

He rarely talked, however; never spoke, unless spoken to; and then his manner was so courteous, so respectful, and his voice almost tender in its tone. Family he had none; there had been wife and children in days gone by; yet he seemed to have lived always on the old farm. Sons and daughters could hardly remember the barn without old Peter's form gliding in and out among the hay-ricks. "Faithful old creature!" they said. I can see him Sundays, dressed in his clean shirt, sitting on a block in the yard under the shadow of the great elm, with his staff in his hand, *looking* that quiet, vague, reposing look which the old so often have, his lips parted in a half-smile. There he sat most of the day on Sundays, for Peter was no church-goer.

"The meeting-houses are not for such folks as me," he said humbly one day, when I briskly asked him why he did not go to church, wishing, since it was Sunday, to make some appropriate remark. I fancy nobody ever invited him to go, or expected it at all.

Towards the last of old Peter's life, I spent a week at the farm, and was awakened early the first morning by the voice of prayer, loving, humble, earnest prayer, in the unfinished chamber next mine. Who was it? I listened. It was such a prayer as only the prayerful can pray. Who was it? Such a prayer! It went to my heart of hearts. It sounded like old Peter's voice, but of course it was not Peter. That suggestion was immediately dismissed.

The first thing I asked at breakfast was, "Who sleeps in the unfinished chamber?"

"Oh, old Peter," they said. "I hope he did not disturb you."

"Does old Peter *pray?* Is old Peter a *believer?*"

"I think, if there is a Christian in the world, it is Peter," said Sarah.

Peter, a fellow-disciple, a Christian brother, a child of God, an heir of glory! Peter, outside of the church, outside of preaching, of prayers, of ordinances and sacraments, of fellowship, of all the helps and advantages which we make so much of! Humble, devout, reverent, loving Peter, whom I had so often looked upon with pity, for his poverty, ignorance, outcastness! Peter, richer a thousand-fold than many a one whom I looked up to and admired!

How rebuked I felt. "Stand by, for I am holier than thou." Yes, that I am sure was often the feeling as I brushed by poor Peter on my way to the orchard or the oaks. He was dear, blessed Peter now.

How glad and thankful I was; for God knows his own; knows, loves, and consoles them without our aid; comforts and teaches them without our nursing or care. How sweet to feel that all over the world, in the byways and highways, are "his hidden ones," who, though despised and rejected of men, yet lean on the arm of the Beloved, feeling their way to the better land beyond.

A Glorious Retaliation.

A sailor was converted. In the glow and gladness of his first love he was heard to exclaim, "To save such a sinner as I am! He shall never hear the last of it!"

"He shall never hear the last of it." How often has it been the language of anger, of jealousy, of revenge, of an evil and a bitter heart, perpetuating its own wretchedness.

Here it is the language of Christian triumph—of gratitude, of joy, of abounding love. Through all eternity the redeemed shall sing the praise of Him who died that they might live, who brought them out of darkness into His wonderful light. "He shall never hear the last of it."

Of course the crane, the hooks, the blinking bricks, the wide open-mouthed chimney of the old kitchen fire *had* to go by the board. The grim stove, with its compensating economies, swept ruthlessly away its ruddy glow, leaving December twilights bereft of the shifting radiance which fed the fancies of our childhood. What valor in that batallion of sparks trooping upward! what passionate fervors in the encircling flames! what a generous hospitality in the ample hearth! How many aggressive impulses were harmlessly incarnated in a vigorous punch of the old tongs against the back-log, which otherwise might have set whole neighborhoods in flames!

Think too of the stately tin-kitchen, with its spits and skewers, parading its broadside of sirloin to the hickory fire! Think of the spiders and skillets that stood upon their legs in their day; Dutch-ovens baking on the crane, brick-ovens whose crackling and roaring flames pictured the fiery furnace of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, and the fire-cake modestly toasting on a tin between the andirons!

Think of the huge brass kettle of washing days, and of those higher days in the calendar, soap-making and pig-killing, when the old kitchen resounded with a brawny and turbulent activity, and "old times" held high carnival!

A day is but a day. How did our grandmothers get through such a

world of work—spin, sew, knit, bake, brew, wash, wring, mop, scour? every thing done with home skill by home hands. A day is still a day; yet with all the help of washing-machines, wringing-machines, sewing-machines, all the improvements and abbreviations of labor, we are hurried, hunted, fretted, and goaded for want of time. Leisure, that much-coveted leisure, when so much that is deferred now will be begun, is still as far off as ever. A great deal of make-shift, neglect, short-coming, omission *now;* amendment, reformation, good, enjoyment, every expectation realized when we have leisure—the good time coming, ah, when!

Not Played Out.

"Tracts are played out," said a gentleman, who by saying so proved that he did not know every thing. No, no; tracts are doing more to-day than ever before. They are better written, better printed, and more read. The liveliest pens, the richest experience, the highest culture of the best minds are employed in writing them. The most pungent truths are most pungently put in them. Every thing is done to arrest the eye, rivet the attention, instruct the understanding, and convince the conscience. Pictures and poetry lend their charm. Both paper and type fit them for a place beside the choicest books of the centre-table. They are beautiful and attractive. I am more and more convinced they will be read when statelier sheets are set aside; they will be heard when more formal instruction falls unheeded on the ear; they will move the soul when more urgent and positive methods fail to reach it.

In a late awakening in our town, extending to high and low, rich and poor, tracts were some of our most efficient instructors. When all was said that there was time to say, a tract was put into the hand of an inquirer, answering almost every question, and solving almost every difficulty. I was more struck than ever with the clear and forcible manner with which they met objections and explained truths. Choice religious poems, printed on small sheets—"leaflets," I believe they are called—are delightful helps for saying the right thing at the right time. Slipped into a letter, they express all you can feel and more than you know how to say. Two years ago a friend sent me a leaflet, containing "The Child on the Judgment-seat"—an exquisite little poem, that went, like an arrow, straight to the heart of a darling self-deception. Who could have so wisely directed it; who could have so faithfully and delicately made it felt? Its impersonality robbed the probe of its smart. Its pathos touched the heart.

The more the better of these leaflets shaken from the tree whose "leaves are for the healing of the nations."

"WOULD not Franklin like to see the telegraph?" cried Tom, who had just been reading how the observing old printer brought the lightning from the clouds. *Would n't* he! That indeed was the first telegraphing.

To show how slowly the mind of the past read and interpreted the book of nature, we find that the common electrical phenomena were noticed seven or eight hundred years before the Christian era. Amber was seen, under certain circumstances, strangely to attract things towards it. It was a mystery. The Greeks said it possessed a soul. The Arabs called it "catch-chaff." That they knew and nothing more. The curious property of amber was regarded as an isolated fact; nor was it until sixteen hundred years after Christ that any attempt was made at classifying electrical phenomena. An English gentleman made some experiments, which, on being published, attracted attention, and electricity soon became an interesting field of study and research. Franklin, a hundred years after, turned his shrewd mind in this direction, and among other things proved that the largest electrical battery then known was the thunder-cloud; and being, as you know, a man of practice as well as theory, he invented lightning-rods, to ward off the damage which an ill-directed discharge of the fluid might occasionally do to our houses and barns.

Electricity since then has become widely known, and plays an important part both in physics and mechanics. That it should prove the swiftest post for the transmission of news, over both land and sea,

is a marvel of mind as well as a triumph of perseverance and skill. Circling the continents, mastering the stormy Atlantic, we now see that indomitable enterprise proposes to run a line over, or rather under the broad Pacific, touching at the Sandwich Islands, and making the circuit of the globe.

Rest Withholden.

When God at first made man,
Having a glass of blessing standing by,
"Let us," said he, "pour on him all we can
Let the world's riches, which dispersed lie
Contract into a span."

So Strength first made a way;
Then Beauty flowed, then Wisdom, Honor, Pleasure:
When almost all was out, God made a stay,
Perceiving that alone of all his treasure,
Rest in the bottom lay.

"For if I should," said he,
"Bestow this jewel on my creature,
He would adore my gifts instead of me,
And rest in nature, not the God of nature;
So both would losers be.

"Yet let him keep the rest,
But keep them with repining restlessness;
Let him be sick and weary, that at least,
If goodness lead him not, yet weariness
May toss him on my breast."

Herbert.

Pets.

Rare pets. They may be profitable pets, as cows, goats, hens, pigeons; or unprofitable, as Love birds, Java sparrows, Italian greyhounds, and Russian cats. It is refreshing to find an accomplished professional man writing a delightful chapter on domestic dogs and their merits. Do n't fear the waste of food—unless indeed you are conscious of starving some human being. Remember, God created all these creatures you are so ready to call useless; and if human beings were condemned by this criterion, how many of us would be left? No massacre in history would be equal to that great immolation of women and children, and men thrown into the bargain.

Do n't listen to that foolish and bitter saying, that they will only die one day and grieve you. According to that, you would not love your brother, for alas, he will die one day, and your heart will be wrung, though the parting may be but for a season.

THE icy regions, dreary and desolate as they are, are yet peopled by active and happy life. To be sure, bugs and butterflies do not venture so far north. Few quadrupeds but the bear and the reindeer and the fox make a home there, and dogs, the faithful followers of man everywhere. But the air is full of wings. Innumerable birds take summer quarters among the dark caverns and rocky precipices of the

far north, laying their eggs and hatching their young, and filling the Arctic solitudes with the chirp and cluck of neighborly interests.

Foremost among them is the Auk, a name given to a family of sea-birds with much diversity of size and habit. This is the Great Auk, the royal family of Auks, and like all true royalty, rather scarce now-a-days. It is a famous swimmer. Its wings, you see, are extremely small, and set far back on its body; of no use for flying, but for oars, in conjunction with its feet, it plies them with power and speed, and soon distances the most expert oarsman. It is a smaller auk, a little creature with white bosom and dusky back, with hooked bill and web-feet, which serves the young Esquimaux instead of bread and butter. Dr. Kane one day, when he was very hungry himself, came upon a whole village feasting on auks, and nothing but auks; there were auks boiling and auks roasting, while the children, not willing to wait, were sucking and eating auks raw with as much relish as oranges would have with us.

Besides this, their downy skins clothe the Esquimaux, who wear the cast-off coats of the bear and the fox in fashions which never change. They sit up like the great auk, and are sometimes seen sitting in long rows on ledges of rock, looking for all the world like gallipots in a doctor's shop. Their vast numbers prove how careful is the Lord of the universe to supply the wants of his creatures; for where else could the poor Esquimaux market if not in the caverns and crannies of the sea-birds?

A Working Church.

Mr. Spurgeon's tabernacle is not simply a "preaching shop," closed and doing nothing from Sunday to Sunday. It is a hive of busy workers, from seven every morning till night. The rooms behind and under this vast edifice are used for the pastor's college, where young men are trained for the ministry without expense. They are boarded free in families living in the neighborhood—a plan adopted partly to avoid the temptations of "collegiate" life, and also to fit the young men for the humble positions in life which most of them are destined to occupy. Here we found every one at his post, and the whole machinery working without a hitch. In one room we opened the door on some thirty or forty young men celebrating the Lord's Supper. In another we found an aged lady conducting a Bible class of grown-up girls. In the spacious rooms below tables were laid for sixteen hundred to tea, as the annual church meeting was to be held in the evening. A secretary, with his two clerks under him, besides Mr. Spurgeon's private secretary, form the staff required for conducting the

correspondence. Nor is this all. In another room is a man up to his eyes in books, whose business is to manage the colportage; while yet another is used for packing up boxes of books to send to former students, now pastors of outlying chapels, and by them circulated from one to the other.

All this besides an "orphanage" at Stockwell, and almshouses and schools at Newington, all dependent upon the parent church. Mr. Spurgeon's hold on his people is strong and personal.

"I have forty-two hundred members on my church books," he says, "and if one of them got tipsy I should know it before the week was out."

The records of admission to the church, of dismission to other churches, and receptions from them are kept with the precision of a merchant's ledger; while each member of the church has a set of twelve communion tickets, with dates printed, one of which he or she is expected to put in the plate each month, to attest his or her presence at the "ordinance."

Breakfast, dinner, and supper—the table round which family life centres two or three times a day; the only occasions, perhaps, when all meet and spend a little time together, face to face, side by side, interested in the same thing, occupied the same way.

"Only to eat." To eat, certainly; and the pleasures of the table, if among our lower, are not among our least pleasures. God has made the gratification of bodily wants enjoyable. A good appetite is a great blessing. If hunger is not the best sauce, no sauce is good without it. But not *only* for eating; it can be made a hundred times more than a mere place for feeding, like a stall or a trough. It is a time and place for the liveliest sociabilities; when the dumb should speak and the deaf hear; when cares should be tossed off and vexations thrown out of the window, and all the come-out-able and come-at-able parts of

our lives and characters should meet and mingle in friendly interchange.

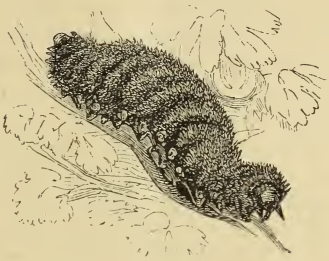
It should not be a *sepulchral table*, where eating is made a grave duty, smiles are contraband, and words superfluous; where the clatter of knives and forks is fearfully resonant, and one is haunted with a strange consciousness of swallowing. Nor a *hurried table*, with everybody on the jump; pork and potatoes, corn and cabbage, puddings and pies eaten on time, like an express-train bent on making its connections. That hurried work is poor work it abundantly testifies, bad manners and worse digestion being the result.

Nor yet the *cross table*. This may be a very decorous, nay, even a very elegant table. Sevres and silver may have done their best to adorn it, flowers and fruit to delight the eye and captivate the taste; but grudges and feuds and pouts and moods are served up on side-dishes with many a hash and rehash of accusing words. The master of the house ventilates his loss in falling stocks by a tongue sharper than needles; domestic vexations cloud the brightness of my lady's face; the angry squabbles of the boys linger in scowling brows and sullen lips; while the young ladies, in selfish or resentful silence, fail to swallow their chagrins.

Ah, there is something sweeter and healthier than these—the cheerful family table spread with good humor and spiced with pleasantry. Mother graciously dispenses her hospitalities, suited to each one's taste and age. Father has left his brief in the office, his ledger in the counting-room, and forgets them as Tom does his algebra and Nepos. Ear, eye, mind are all open to other sights and sounds. His heart has play. He has much to hear and something to tell. The public news is rehearsed, the last telegram explained. It is wonderful how many nice little incidents both about persons and things he can, and what is better, *will* narrate to the little audience around him; how many questions he patiently answers; how attentive he is to the smallest want; how forbearing with the slowest apprehension. Many and many a time, I know, he longs to eat his dinner in quiet, or spend his breakfast-time in silently maturing the plans of to-day. No, no; his family are around him, and it is a time to interest, quicken, sympathize, direct, control, awaken their hearts and minds. They are looking to him; shall he lose these precious interludes from the graver and more absorbing cares of life, not only to instruct and delight them, but to bind them to himself and one another in closer bonds of love and sympathy? The children are allowed their share in the conversation. Many a knotty question from school and play is solved, many a crook straightened, many a ruffled feather smoothed by the clear, quick insights of the older head. Minds are fed as well as bodies, appetites are whet-

ted to know as well as to eat, strength is gained for character as well as for muscle; and the affections, ah, you see their glow in the kisses and caresses which papa finds it hard to break from. Coat and hat are brought by loving hands and willing feet, and sorry good-byes are succeeded by small expectant faces watching at the door for his return.

That is not only a table graced with means, but it is a means of grace.



My little maiden of four years old
(No myth, but a genuine child is she,
With her brown, brown eyes and her curls of gold)
Came, quite in disgust, one day to me;

Rubbing her shoulder with rosy palm,
As the loathsome touch seemed yet to chill her,
She cried, "O mother, I found on my arm
A horrible crawling caterpillar!"

And with mischievous smile she could scarcely smother,
Yet a glance in its daring, half-awed and shy,
She added, "While they were about it, mother,
I wished they 'd just finished the butterfly!"

They were words to the thought of the soul that turns
From the coarser forms of a partial growth,
Reproaching the Infinite Patience that yearns
With an unknown glory to crown them both.

Ah, look thou largely, with lenient eyes,
On whatso beside thee may creep and cling,
For the possible beauty that underlies
The passing phase of the meanest thing.

What if God's great angels, whose waiting love
Beholdeth our pitiful life below,
From the holy height of their heaven above,
Couldn't bear with the worm till its wings would grow!

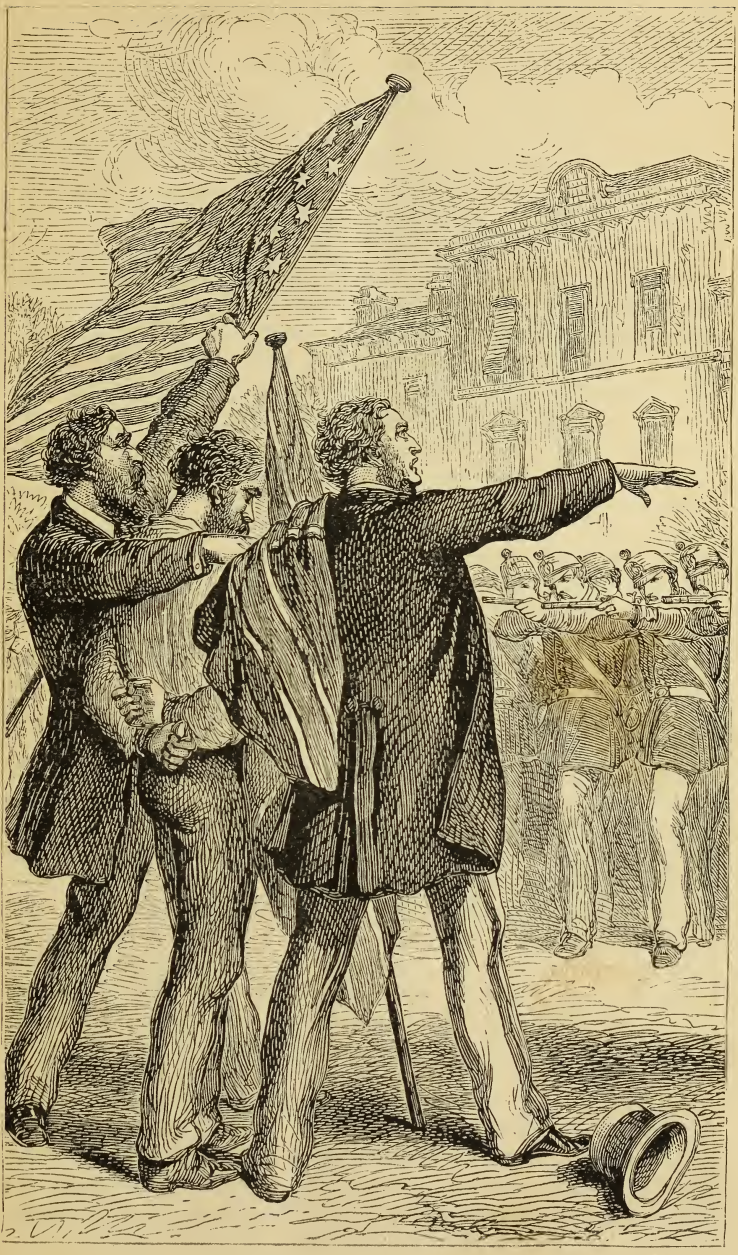
What to Do?

"I do not know what I shall do with myself after I leave school," says many a good girl, doubtfully and regretfully. She need not be afraid of her difficulty; her position is a problem of the present day. How to train the faculties of women, to gather up and employ their energies; how to provide for them a quiet and noble sphere, at once consistent with their dependence and their dignity; how to furnish with suitable objects the disengaged capacities and activities of mature single women, are considerations engaging a host of the great and good—enough with a blessing to bring woman's affairs to a happy issue. The solution is not found, but it may not be distant. The difficulties run this way:

Shall the girl return to the pickling and preserving, the herb-gathering and doctoring, the housewifery and sewing of her great-grandmother? Shall the Protestant girl borrow a lesson from Catholic humanity, and while she abjures asceticism and unnatural vows, become a "deaconess" instead of a "sister of charity," have her rôle regularly laid down of teaching the ignorant, nursing the sick, feeding the hungry, and clothing the naked?

Or shall she discover her bent like a boy, pursue her profession, and from her own lawful earnings endow and cheer her own dear home, and let its rays stream forth on poor, burdened, desolate homes elsewhere? Probably a solution lies in a union of the whole three—in domesticity, in alms-deeds, and independence, woven into a Christian crown.

But while conflicting opinions are at work, let girls think more of their duties than their rights. Women's rights! Foolish women have made the words a scandal in the ears of the community. True and tender women have revolted from the term, and avowed they had enough; they had what they wanted; they were satisfied; and they felt their lots were in their own keeping. It is a great fact, that under Providence a girl's lot is comparatively in her own hands. She may not have the clearness, conviction, or satisfaction which she might enjoy from a direct road in life plainly set before her, and a busy heart, head, and hand improving its rough places; she may long and pray after greater guidance and freedom; but *all things* essential to her safety and happiness are hers. For after all, the secret of happiness here and hereafter, the gold thread of youth, lies in loving God and loving our neighbor; loving them early, if it be yet possible; loving them well; losing one's own life in theirs, becoming guileless and docile, meek and reverent in our intercourse with them, loving them long, yea, for ever.



Not long ago a man fell under the suspicions of the Spanish government in Cuba, and was arrested. He was tried, and unjustly condemned to death. It was in vain he protested his innocence of the crime laid to his charge. Neither justice nor mercy was awarded him. He applied to the English consul to intercede for him, for he was an Englishman by birth. He applied to the American consul to intercede for him, for he was an American by adoption.

Each did his utmost to save the poor fellow's life—to gain a reprieve, if nothing more. But the Spanish governor was inexorable. He determined to let the law take its course, and the day of execution came. *Could* nothing be done? The man was brought from his cell, bound hand and foot, and put up to be shot. Not a friend could save him, much less could he save himself. On all sides he was surrounded by the stern authority of law: law, law, law. There was no mercy, no hope, no escape from the iron-throated muskets, ready at a moment's warning to take his life. *Could* nothing be done?

Suddenly the American consul seized the American flag, pressed forward, and bravely threw it over the condemned man. Under its folds was shelter; under its folds safety. Not a trigger was drawn, not a shot fired. Not a man of them dared to fire on the Stars and Stripes.

The English consul did the same.

The man was saved. Wrapped in his country's flag, it was enough to shield him from the condemnation of the judge.

And does not the transaction remind us of the deeper truths underlying the moral government under which we live? Is it not a shadow of things done or to be done in our spiritual history?

Are we not accused, condemned, sentenced under the law of God? Father, mother, brother, sister, friend cannot save us, still less can we save ourselves. We must face the consequence of broken law, and that is death, eternal death. The law knows no mercy; it is stern, inexorable, unchangeable.

Is there no hope? Can *nothing* be done? Oh, yes! Christ comes to our rescue. He throws over us the robe of his righteousness, the garment of his salvation, and beneath its folds we are safe. Justice gives way to mercy; the law is satisfied; yet love triumphs. Christ died for us, that we might *live* in him. Life! life!

The whole of summer is at work, not merely to make leaves and flowers and fruit, but just as soon as the leaf is largely formed, it begins also to make a bud for the next year. That bud is for the next year's blossoming, not this So our whole lives are forming the bud seed and to be developed in another life. Of what kind is it to be?

Do you know which is the largest class that visit "public-houses," "Shades," oyster-saloons, and beer-gardens? Those who go for light, warmth, music, mirth, company, in a word, recreation.

"Yes, but why not be contented with the pure and simple pleasures of home?"

A poor man's home, what is it in an over-crowded community, where families are often so huddled together that it is impossible for one to find a quiet corner or a decent light even to read an evening newspaper. Even if it *were*, and the homes of the poor were as comfortable as their more prosperous neighbors', do *these* content them-

selves with the simple pleasures of home? Do we not spend millions of dollars every year in various forms of amusement, some of them innocent enough, and some very far from innocent?

"What then would you propose?"

Unless the church is prepared to say that mirth and sunshine and recreation have no part in the Christian scheme, then it ought to do something to redeem legitimate recreations from illegitimate surroundings; to separate wholesome pastimes and pleasures from an unwholesome atmosphere; and to see to it that when men and women crave recreation, music, companionship, they should not be compelled to seek them amid the underground surroundings of a bar, or at the price of "so many drinks for the party." Right here, therefore, must a practical temperance reform begin; and the church ought to begin it. Is it enough to do for a poor wretch to hand him a tract, entitled "The Drunkard's End," or to guide his shaking hand while he signs the pledge, which there is every probability he will break in twenty-four hours? What is the church doing to *help* the drunkard keep his pledge? What is it doing to counteract the allurements of the groggery? The devil is hospitable enough. What attractions is the church holding out to keep men from accepting his invitations? We build churches and mission-chapels, and open them for an hour or two, perhaps, three times a week. As the young man leaves his dreary abode in the evening, he goes by the only building in his neighborhood, perhaps, that witnesses for the religion of Jesus. It is silent, dark, and closed. But round the corner there is another building radiant with all the splendors of plate-glass, brilliant lights, "taking" signs, and the contagion of laughter and song. Be he young or old, he must be very often a strong man who gets by that door. Meanwhile, what are Christians of any name in our great cities doing to fight the devil with *wisely selected* weapons? The increase of intemperance is simply appalling. If we would arrest it, we must meet it squarely. When we see men going down stairs into a rum-hole, we must not merely say, "Do n't go there," but, "Do come here;" and the hospitalities which we offer them must be such as shall not only meet and gladden every innocent taste, but shall elevate and purify those which have become depraved. If to-morrow any congregation of Christian people in the vast metropolis of New York should set to work to build and adorn and equip some spacious and inviting structure, where there would be books and newspapers, and a coffee-room and free concerts, and every other kindred form of diversion and instruction; and having planted such a building in some crowded and neglected district, should crown it with the cross, and fling its doors wide open to welcome all comers, saying, "We have done this in Christ's name, and in practical fulfilment of his

supreme law of love"—it would do more than any other human instrumentality to make the religion of Jesus Christ a living, loving reality to the eyes and hearts of the poor around it.

"You had better take to your heels," said James Jones to Charlie Frazier. "See the mischief you have done. That woman will report you to the police. Scud!"

"Scud!" cried Charlie indignantly; "do you take me for a coward like that? I know I have done mischief, and I shall report myself accordingly."

Charlie had broken a pane of glass in a neighbor's house, bringing a poor woman into some trouble and expense. At once he went and told her of the accident.

"My grandmother gives me a little spending money now and then," said Charlie, "and I will come and pay you for the damage, if I cannot for the trouble. I am very sorry for my carelessness. I hope you will pardon it."

"You are a manly little fellow," said the woman.

She did not say it was no matter, because it *was* matter. She did

not tell him not to trouble himself about it, because it was better he *should* trouble himself about it; for even children have no right to abuse, hurt, or destroy other people's things without making all the reparation in their power.

It made a large hole in Charlie's pocket at the time, but I rather think it had the effect of stopping other and worse holes. "Taking better care the next time" is a clean stepping-stone to good habits.

Boil it Down.

Whatever you have to say, my friend,
  Whether witty, or grave, or gay,
Condense as much as ever you can,
  And say in the readiest way;
And whether you write of rural affairs,
  Or particular things in town,
Just take a word of friendly advice—
                Boil it down.

For if you go spluttering over a page
  When a couple of lines would do,
Your butter is spread so much, you see,
  That the bread looks plainly through;
So when you have a story to tell,
  And would like a little renown,
To make quite sure of your wish, my friend,
                Boil it down.

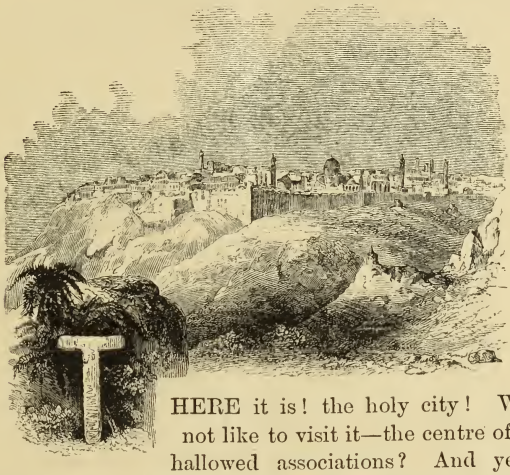
When writing an article for the press,
  Whether prose or verse, just try
To utter your thoughts in the fewest words,
  And let them be crisp and dry;
And when it is finished, and you suppose
  It is done exactly brown,
Just look it over again, and then
                Boil it down.

For editors do not like to print
  An article lazily long,
And the busy reader does not care
  For a couple of yards of song:
So gather your wits in the smallest space,
  If you 'd win the author's crown,
And every time you write, my friend,
                Boil it down.

Take Courage,

For, rest assured, every thing may be borne, with God's help, by the good and true. Mortification and anguish, that wistful yearning which,

like hope deferred, maketh the heart sick, have but their day. Endure them, lift them up, and carry them as a daily burden, permitted by the Master, though perhaps administered by a fellow-servant; have faith in heaven and earth; forget yourself in others; pray, work, enjoy—it is wonderful how many enjoyments are left to the smitten; and the new dawn will rise sooner or later, which will ever brighten into the cloudless morning of eternity.



THERE it is! the holy city! Who would not like to visit it—the centre of our most hallowed associations? And yet modern Jerusalem is not the Jerusalem of David and Solomon and Jesus: that is buried beneath the wrecks of centuries. A high wall surrounds the modern city, whose whole circuit is two miles and a half. It was always fortified, and its walls and towers formed its most prominent features. Hence the language of the exulting psalmist: "Walk about Zion, and go round about her; tell the towers thereof, mark ye well her bulwarks." There is no shading off of the city into the country. The moment you pass the gates of Jerusalem you are in the country—a country open; bare, without a single house, and almost desolate. Not a green spot is visible, and not a tree, save here and there a small clump of gnarled and dusky olives. There is no grandeur, beauty, or richness in the scenery. It is bleak and featureless. Hence the sad disappointment felt by most travellers on approaching Jerusalem from the west or north. But should you stand on a sunny morning on the brow of Olivet, and look down on the city crowning these battlemented heights, encircled by deep and dark ravines, you

would involuntarily exclaim: "Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth is Mount Zion, the city of the great King!"

The chief point of interest is the Temple and its court. A splendid marble mosque occupies the supposed site of the old temple. Beneath the dome is a rock, rising five or six feet above the marble floor. The Jews regard this rock as the holiest spot on earth. Here, they say, Abraham offered his sacrifice; here was the threshing-floor of Ornan, which David bought, and on which Solomon built his temple. Thus the exact site of Solomon's temple is identified; and thus too we see that the golden crescent, the symbol of the false prophet, is now raised on high, as if in scorn and derision, over the very spot where the shekinah-glory appeared of old.

The next point of interest is the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. It was built by Constantine, and dedicated in A. D. 335; nor can I tell how many times it has been destroyed and rebuilt, only that the church as it now stands was consecrated in 1810. The principal part of the building is the rotunda, open at the top like the Pantheon. Beneath the dome stands the Holy Sepulchre, a little structure, like a miniature church. It contains two small chambers; the first is called the "Chapel of the Angel." We pass through this, and enter the sepulchre by a low door. It is a vault, measuring six feet by seven. A tomb fills the whole of the right side. Over it hang forty lamps of gold and silver, constantly burning. Pilgrim after pilgrim, in endless succession, crawl in on their bended knees, putting lips, forehead, and cheeks to the cold marble, bathing it with tears, then drag themselves backward, still in the attitude of devotion, until the threshold is again crossed.

This is common property; it is open to all. Rival sects sometimes meet here, and it is only the presence of a Turkish guard that prevents hostilities.

"Does the Church of the Sepulchre cover the *real* tomb of our Lord?" some one may ask. It is impossible to tell. But whatever may be thought of the traditional "holy places," Zion and Moriah, Hinnom, Olivet, and the Kidron are there. And though the temple has "not one stone left upon another;" though the "Holy City is trodden down by the Gentiles," and mockery is enshrined in its sanctuary, the glens which echoed back the monarch minstrel's song, the hills over which Jesus walked, and on whose sides he taught and prayed, the vines, the figs, the olives, which suggested his beautiful parables, are all there, and no controversies can ever rob us of the hallowed memories they recall.

To do wrong is the surest way to bring suffering; no wrong deed ever failed to bring it.

Katie.

Katie's mother went out to work, leaving her daughter to keep house and look after two young brothers. Tom, the eldest, was six years old, and had a strong will of his own; and when he was not pleased, he could be very cross and ill-tempered, vexing his sister even into beating him, though she was a kind sister and loved Tom dearly. The peace and quiet of home were often dreadfully upset by Tom's conduct, which worried and grieved the poor mother; yet what could she do but go and tell Jesus, and pray him to fit Katie for her great change?

I cannot stop to tell you how it was brought about; but her dear mother's prayers were answered, and Katie became a Christian child. She loved the Lord; she had his spirit, and tried always to do his will. And you will see what happened at home in consequence of it.

She read in the Bible that "a soft answer turneth away wrath," and in school they often sung the sweet hymn, "Kind words can never die;" and so by kindness and soothing words she often prevented the outbursts of temper which little Tom used to give way to.

But then she was not always successful; for since Tom now found that Katie did not beat him, he sometimes took advantage of her forbearance, and stormed more violently than ever.

Katie, however, prayed a great deal for her little brother, and was deeply grieved over his bad temper. At last she asked her teacher what she had best do.

"Dear Katie," said the teacher, "none but God who changed your heart, can change your little brother's heart. Continue to be very kind to him, and pray for him, and try, if you can get a chance, to pray *with* him. At any rate, do not give up, but keep praying for him, keeping at the same time a strict watch over your own temper."

This good advice the little girl received thankfully, and what is better, tried to act upon it more and more. She continued still very kind to Tom, and prayed for him, but somehow could never summon up courage enough to take him by the hand and *pray with him.*

One day, however, Tom was particularly trying; he was so cross, that she could hardly keep herself from giving him a good spanking. At last he threw on the floor a plate which his mother valued, smashing it in pieces. This was more than Katie could bear; and she tried to drag him into another room, to stay till his mother came home. No, no. Tom made a violent outcry. He scratched and kicked, and kicked and scratched, and gave Katie herself as smart a kick as a stout angry little fellow could. The pain roused Katie's anger, and she was just ready to fall on him, when there came rushing through her mind the

words of the Lord Jesus which she had repeated only the Sunday before to her teacher; they were these: "But I say unto you that ye resist not evil, but whosoever shall smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also;" and when she thought how near she had been to grieving the Lord, she forgot her pain, and with the tears in her eyes she clasped her little brother in her arms, and kneeling down upon the floor, poured out her heart to God for forgiveness for herself, and that he might change her brother's naughty heart and overcome his wicked temper, for Christ's sake.

So she earnestly prayed for and with little Tom. When she arose from her knees his passion was all gone, and the tears came down his cheeks as he lisped out: "O God, hear Katie, and forgive naughty Tom, for Christ's sake."

From that good day peace began to reign in this little home. Tom grew quiet and gentle, and the conduct of both loudly says, If you want to be successful and save yourself from vexations and crossness and anger, you must pray much for power over your own heart, and seek His help "who resisteth the proud and giveth grace to the humble."

I CANNOT find that, in the wide or concentrated laws of the Bible, there are any express injunctions to formal acts in the promotion of godliness, beyond, "Search the Scriptures;" "Be instant in prayer;" "Forsake not the assembling of yourselves together;" "Do good and communicate." The mantle is a wide one; preserve its simple integrity, and its folds will fit the shape of youth and age, rich and poor, those whom the north gives up, and those whom the south keeps not back.

Do not cut and confine it for mankind, according to your own poor taste and figure, at your peril.

Gossip.

A GREAT deal is written in a wholesale way against gossip. *Malicious* gossip is evil-speaking, and is breaking a commandment. Away with it! Kindly and thoughtful gossip is incidental to our interest in and contact with our race. Talk of fashions, habits, accidents, economy, babies, and the weather is the limpid flow of a large number of minds; and shame upon any mind, however strong or stored, which cannot readily relax to it and luxuriate in it. There is nothing common or unclean, there is nothing really trifling which affects humanity; the greatest will be the tenderest.

Do not squander time, for time is the stuff life is made of.

Rest Found.

"Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy-laden, and I will give you rest."

My God, I thank thee who hast made
The earth so bright,
So full of splendor and of joy,
Beauty and light;
So many noble things are here,
Noble and right.

I thank thee too that thou hast made
Joy to abound;
So many gentle thoughts and deeds
Circling us round,
That in the darkest spot on earth
Some love is found.

I thank thee more that all our joy
Is touched with pain;
That shadows fall on brightest hours;
That thorns remain;
So that earth's bliss may be our guide,
And not our chain.

For thou who knowest, Lord, how soon
Our weak heart clings,
Hast given us tender loves and true,
Yet all with wings,
So that we see gleaming on high
Diviner things.

I thank thee, Lord, that thou hast kept
The best in store;
We have enough, yet not too much
To long for more;
A yearning for a deeper peace
Not known before.

I thank thee, Lord, that here our souls,
Though amply blest,
Have never found, although they seek,
A perfect rest—
Nor ever shall, until they lean
On Jesus' breast.

A. A. Proctor.

It is often said of people who get drunk, that they "drink like beasts." There is no truth in the comparison. Beasts drink water when they are thirsty. They have no taste for any thing stronger; neither do they ever *learn* to have such a taste. If men and women would do as well as the beasts in this respect, we should not have a drunkard in the country.

How Nelly was Sorry.

Nelly had been naughty. When her kind Aunt Jane, who was teaching her to read, told her she must learn over the last four words of her little spelling-lesson, she threw the book on the floor, and said, "I wont!"

Her mother led her up stairs to her room, and said, "Nelly, it is very wrong for you to speak so to your good Aunt Jane. The dear Lord Jesus is grieved when you are so angry and cross, and it makes me very sorry too. Sit down here in your little chair and think about it, and when you are sorry you may come and tell me." She went away, and Nelly sat pouting all alone. Naughty thoughts were in her heart. She said, "It 's too bad. They are very cross to me. I do n't love them."

The room was very still. There was her little white bed, and close beside it was the chair where her mother sat every evening at bedtime. By-and-by she began to remember kneeling just there beside her mother last night, to pray, and saying, "I will be your good little girl, mamma, and I will be Christ's good little girl too." Then she remembered how her mother kissed her as she laid her down in bed, and tucked her in all warm and comfortable.

As Nelly thought of these things, she stopped pouting, and a gentle, pleasant look came into her face. She rose from her little chair, saying, "I 'll go and tell mamma I 'm sorry now."

"Mamma," she said, opening her mother's door and peeping in, "I 'm sorry." Her mother laid down her work, and took her little girl on her lap. "What are you sorry for, Nelly?"

"O mamma, now I hope you do n't think I would say, like brother Fred, 'I 'm sorry you shut me up.' Of course I 'm sorry I was a naughty girl."

"And are you going to try to be a good girl now, dear?"

"Yes, mamma. Are n't you going to kneel down and ask God to forgive me?"

"Yes, dear, and then you must go and ask Aunt Jane to forgive you too."

"No, I do n't want to," cried Nelly, with a wilful little shake of her shoulders.

"Why, my dear child," said her mother, "I thought you were sorry."

"Yes, mamma, I am sorry to God, but I 'm not sorry to Aunt Jane."

"But, Nelly, if you were really sorry to God, you would be sorry to Aunt Jane too. You had better go back and think about it again."

Nelly went away sullenly, and threw herself down on her little

chair, looking crosser than before, and it was longer before good thoughts came to drive out the bad ones. A little sunbeam stole in between the green leaves of the maple outside the window, and played about upon her dress and hands, and tried to make friends with her; but Nelly took no notice. Then a little bird came near and sang to her, and he kept singing, louder and merrier, till she had to listen. Then she remembered. "Aunt Jane called me her little bird yesterday because I was singing so loud under her window. I was singing, 'Jesus loves me.' Aunt Jane taught me that. She sang it to me when I was sick one night last week. What a bad girl I was to Aunt Jane this morning. I do n't believe 'Jesus loves me' to-day. I do n't believe Aunt Jane loves me either. There, she is coming up stairs. She is singing that same little hymn to herself. Now she is opening mamma's door, and asking, 'Where is Nelly?' Here I am, Aunt Jane," she cried, running out into the entry. "I am sorry I was so naughty to you, and I 'll learn these four words in a minute, and say them to you." She ran away to learn them, and came back soon with her spelling-book in her hand, singing, "Jesus loves me," all the way up stairs, as happy as the little bird in the maple-tree, and the little sunbeam that was playing with him there. M. E. A.

Little Things.

Little martin-boxes of houses are generally the most happy and cosy; little villages are nearer being atoms of shattered paradise than any thing we know of; little fortunes bring the most content, and little hopes the least disappointment. Little words are the sweetest to hear; little charities fly farthest and stay longest on the wing; little lakes are stillest, and little farms are best tilled. Little books are the most read, and little songs most loved. And when nature would make any thing especially rare and beautiful, she makes it little.

Mother-Love.

The compassionate love of a mother for a wicked son is one of the noblest spectacles here below. An eminent French writer understood it, when, describing the first murder, he says, "They both stood weeping, those parents of the human race—the father over Abel, the mother over Cain." Yes, it is the mother's right to weep over her wayward boy—over the fathomless misery involved in his heart-rending guilt—bitter tears, ofttimes fruitful tears, which the Lord gathers in his vials. And if the Cains at last bow the head in penitence, it is because their mothers love them in spite of all, and heap up on their heads the hot coals of an unquenchable love.

No Baby in the House.

No baby in the house, I know—
  'T is far too nice and clean ;
No tops by careless fingers strewn
  Upon the floor are seen ;
No finger-marks are on the panes,
  No scratches on the chairs,
No wooden men set up in rows,
  Or marshalled off in pairs ;
No little stockings to be darned,
  All ragged at the toes ;
No pile of mending to be done,
  Made up of baby-clothes ;
No little troubles to be soothed,
  No little hands to fold ;
No grimy fingers to be washed,
  No stories to be told ;
No tender kisses to be given,
  No nicknames, "Love" and "Mouse ;"
No merry frolics after tea—
  No baby in the house.

The Effect of a Life of Pleasure.

It is among the children of light enjoyment and unsettled life that we must look for *stony heartlessness;* not in the world of business, not among the poor crushed to earth by privation and suffering. That hardens the character, but often leaves the heart soft. If you wish to know what hollowness and heartlessness are, you must seek for them in the world of light, elegant, superficial fashion, where frivolity has turned the heart into a rock-bed of selfishness. Say what you will of the heartlessness of trade, it is nothing compared with the heartlessness of fashion. Say what you will of the atheism of science, it is nothing to the atheism of that round of pleasure in which the heart lives, *dead* while it lives. Robertson.

"I NEVER get along," said poor Tom Berry, "and I never expect to."

"How does it happen ?" asked his friend ; "you seem to have had natural advantages enough."

"Well," said Tom, "I believe it was because my father never had faith in me. He always talked as if I had n't sconce ; so, of course, I had n't any ; for we are pretty nearly what our friends expect us to be."

That is so. Certain temperaments are made worthless by a simple want of encouragement.

What do You Get for Nothing?

"So you wont give me anything!"

"You need n't have put it in that way; I've got nothing to give. Nobody gives to me; I get nothing but what I work for and pay for, and it's rather hard to come upon such folks. You should go to them that get plenty for nothing, and have more than they want."

Old Allan Barrow leaned his elbows on his garden wicket, and as he spoke turned away from the person he spoke to, a gray-headed man, in workman's clothes, by name Silas Pyne. He carried a little book in one hand, and the other held a pencil, ready to write.

"You have told me of two sorts of people," he said, "that I do n't expect to meet with—those that have nothing but what they pay for, and those that have more than they want."

"Very like," said Allan; "but there are some of both in the world, for all that. I've got nothing but what I pay for, but I have n't got more than I want." Silas smiled, and shook his head.

"What d'ye shake your head at?" asked Allan gruffly.

"Why, at the mistake you are in, friend," answered Silas, "in thinking you pay for everything."

"Make it out that it's a mistake, and I'll give you leave to put me down five shillings in your book," said Allan.

"Thank you," said Silas; "but before I begin to do it, will you just give me a draught from your well? It's the best water in the parish."

"That it is," answered Allan, fetching a cup for him; "and it's a prime thing for me, that can't drink much of anything else. Take it all in all, it is the most useful thing in life."

"As to that," said Silas, "we could n't live in it, though we could n't live well without it. Air, good fresh air, is the thing we could n't by any means do without."

"And for *that*," said Allan, "you'll never have finer than this that blows over the common. I take it, it's worth ten years of life to be in a good air."

"You are right there," said Silas, "and I should say you're a proof of it: you look as firm as a rock, and as red as a rose."

"Not amiss," said Allan—"never knew much about sickness."

"And yet you've lived many years," said Silas.

"Just up to my threescore and ten," answered Allan, nodding.

Silas began to write in his book.

"What are you putting down?" asked Allan.

"Your name for five shillings," said Silas: "did n't you say that I should have it, if I could prove that you had things that you neither worked for nor paid for?"

"Yes; but you've not begun to do that yet," said Allan.

"What do you pay for air?" asked Silas.

"Pooh! nonsense!" said Allan.

"For water?" said Silas.

"Pooh!" said Allan again.

"For health, and having been brought through threescore years and ten?" continued Silas.

"Oh, as to *them*—of course we never count up the things that God gives us," said Allan; "I wasn't thinking of them."

"No, friend; few people do think of them," said Silas. "The best blessings, I mean of those belonging to this life, are such as cannot be bought with silver or gold; and they are freely given to the rich and poor, and are taken as matters of course without any praise or thanks to the Giver. Come now, I have shown you that you don't pay for several things that you couldn't live without, and I could tell you of many more. Can't you find in your heart to give a little towards sending his missionaries to preach to poor sinners of the better blessings of salvation to eternal life? Surely such a thank-offering would be but becoming."

"Well," said Allan, putting his hand in his pocket, "I'm not against giving you a trifle; but I didn't know you was going to talk that way when I spoke about the five shillings."

"Name your own sum," said Silas. "Give what you will, it must be trifling, looking at what you have received. I've told you of four blessings that the bank couldn't buy; aren't they worth a shilling apiece?"

Old Allan smiled, and taking out two half-crowns, said, "Well, and there's a fifth that's worth another; and that is a friend that is faithful to remind one of his duty: so you needn't scratch out my name; here's the five shillings."

"Ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that though he was rich, yet for your sakes he became poor, that ye through his poverty might be rich." 2 Cor. 8:9.

"But ye are washed, but ye are sanctified, but ye are justified in the name of the Lord Jesus, and by the Spirit of our God." 1 Cor. 6:11. "Freely ye have received, freely give." Matt. 10:8.

AUGUSTINE was so careful not to speak evil of the absent, and not to encourage others in doing so, that he had the following distich engraven on his table:

"Far from this table be the worthless guest
Who wounds another's fame, though but in jest."

Spiders.

Are the natural allies of the gardener. All know, in some sense, how destructive they are to insects; but few appreciate how potent a little spider, not able perhaps to cover with its outspread legs your little finger-nail, is against an insect many times its size and strength. I have seen such a spider, its body a line in length, capture and destroy a yellow-jacket. It meets strength with cunning. We have hosts of spiders which weave webs for entangling their prey, and with these we are most familiar. But no less efficient destroyers are those which hunt their prey, and seize it by running or leaping, and others which lie in wait in curiously wrought dens. And when we have spoken of spiders in the water, spiders in holes of the earth, spiders on the surface of the earth, spiders on bush and tree, we have even then omitted those curious little spiders which, seeking an outermost leaf of a tree-top, throw out their threads to the breeze, and sail in the upper air, perhaps to prey on those insects which seldom in a perfect state come on the surface of the earth. Now these spiders are grossly misrepresented. The same nurse who taught us to be afraid of the "dark," and to tremble at ghosts as we passed the graveyard, taught us to scream at spiders and this last with just as much reason as the former

Those who have made this little creature a life-long study, aver that not a single well-authenticated instance of the spider hurting a person seriously has come to their notice, and it is even doubtful if the power to hurt in any of them equals that of the mosquito.

Spiders are the natural guerillas of the garden, pouncing upon and destroying the innumerable insects which ravage our trees and shrubs; therefore when we ruthlessly kill them and tear down their webs, we open our fruits and flowers to the incursions of enemies not easily foiled or routed by other means.

Faith.

Think of that wonderful rule, "According to thy faith be it unto thee!" Have we not had a private version of the promises something in this wise: "Blessed are they that do hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall go on hungering and thirsting?" When we look over our lives, can we not see that according to our faith so it has been unto us? We *have* gone hungering and thirsting; we *have* had just enough strength to labor and not conquer. It is a very different thing to read the Bible with this hidden spirit of mental reservation, or even with the conviction that these have been fulfilled to a favored few, and the firm belief that they will be granted in all their fulness

to ourselves individually. Try it but once, and see if it does not seem a new book to you.

Oh, let us pause to think if we *could* but believe God's gracious words, what joy, what confidence would fill our souls! If we could but silence these whispers of distrust, how soon the faith of Paul would bring the peace of Paul into our hearts!

A Scripture for the Opening Year.

"Behold, I have given Him for a leader and commander to the people." Isa. 55 : 4. "It became him to make the Captain of our salvation perfect through suffering." Heb. 2 : 10.

Men are constantly putting themselves under leaders. When one falls, another rises. No incompetency weakens the desire. The people *need* a commander, with wisdom to plan, courage to lead, and strength to win. We are *created* to trust in a stronger arm than ours. God has given us one. And the Captain of our salvation is made perfect. How? Through suffering. He is a *tried* commander. He plans every campaign. He knows the strength of the enemy. He has laid his account with treachery, cowardice, and slowness of heart to believe in him. He clearly discovers every weak point, and has ample reserves for every emergency. To him there can be no surprises. Retreats are in the plan of his advance. The reason of his marchings and counter-marchings may be hid from us, but *blessed* are they that do his will, for they shall "enter in through the gates into the city." Certain success awaits his followers. To the faithful unto death will he give a crown of life, for he "shall have dominion from sea to sea," and of "the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end."

The Lie Punished.

In the market town of Devizes, a woman named Ruth Pierce, with three others, agreed to join in the purchase of a sack of wheat, each paying an equal share. One of them, in collecting the money, found some wanting, and charged Ruth with not having paid her portion. Ruth declared that she had given her money, and called on God to witness that she spoke the truth. She said she wished that she might be struck dead if she told a lie. She was again pressed on the subject, when on repeating the awful words, she fell down and expired. The *missing money was found grasped in her dead hand.* As a record to future ages, the mayor and inhabitants of Devizes erected in the market-place a stone pillar, on which is an inscription relating the awful fact.

Operations of the American Tract Society.

Receipts from sales for the year ending April 1, 1870	$361,513 44
Receipts from donations and legacies	116,171 05
Total receipts for the year	479,081 65
Cost of manufacturing and issuing	304,526 76
Colporteurs, agencies, and depositories	113,151 41
District Secretaries	12,407 04
Cash donations to foreign and pagan lands	6,000 00
All other expenses	42,416 56
Gratuitous distribution during the year	59,058 88

Including the grants on the home and foreign fields, the donations of the Society have exceeded *one thousand dollars per week* for the whole period of its existence.

New Publications during the year, in English, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Swedish, and Armeno-Turkish, 339; of which 43 are volumes.

Printed during the year 967,076 volumes, and 9,013,500 other publications, besides the periodicals.

Monthly Issue of the Messenger, 170,250; of the Child's Paper, 348,250; of the Botschafter, 37,058; making in all 555,558 publications monthly.

Total Publications on the Society's catalogue, 4,569, of which 881 are volumes; besides 3,955 in 141 languages or dialects aided in publication abroad.

Colporteurs employed during the year 287, including 56 students during vacations; 10,220 religious meetings were held or addressed, and 256,897 family visits made.

Statistical Information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

President of the United States ---------- ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.
Vice-President of the United States -------- SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana.

CABINET.

Secretary of State ---------- HAMILTON FISH, of New York.
Secretary of the Treasury ---------- GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts.
Secretary of War ---------- WILLIAM W. BELKNAP, of Iowa.
Secretary of the Navy ---------- GEORGE M. ROBESON, of New Jersey.
Secretary of the Interior ---------- JACOB D. COX, of Ohio.
Postmaster-General ---------- JOHN A. J. CRESWELL of Maryland.
Attorney-General ---------- AMOS T. AKERMAN, of Georgia.

JUDICIARY: SUPREME COURT UNITED STATES.

Chief-Justice ---------- SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio, 1864; born 1808.
Associate Justice ---------- SAMUEL NELSON, of New York, 1845; born 1792.
" " ---------- ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pennsylvania, 1846; born 1794.
" " ---------- NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Maine, 1858; born 1803.
" " ---------- NOAH H. SWAYNE, of Ohio, 1862; born 1805.
" " ---------- SAMUEL F. MILLER, of Iowa, 1862; born 1816.
" " ---------- DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois, 1862: born 1815.
" " ---------- STEPHEN J. FIELD, of California, 1863; born 1817.

United States Congress.—The Forty-first Congress commenced its first regular session March 4, 1869. The members of each House receive a salary of $5,000 per annum, and mileage at 20 cents a mile. For each day's absence, except for sickness, $8 is deducted. The Speaker of the House of Representatives receives double the salary of a member.

The Senate is composed, when the states are all represented, of 74 members, two being elected by the Legislature of each state, for a term of six years. The Vice-President of the United States is President of the Senate. In his absence, a president *pro tempore* is chosen by the Senate.

The House of Representatives consists, when full, of 300 members, apportioned to the

several states according to their population; a new election occurring every second year. In addition to these, a delegate is admitted from each organized territory, with the right to debate questions that concern it, but not to vote.

Constitutional Amendment.—Thirty of the states having ratified the proposed Fifteenth Amendment, declaring that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," it is now a part of the Federal Constitution.

Product of Uncle Sam's Farm.—The special commissioner of the revenue estimates the annual crop of corn at 900,000,000 bushels, valued at $450,000,000; of hay, 25,000,000 tons, valued at $250,000,000; of potatoes, 50,000,000 bushels, valued at $90,000,000; of wool, 177,000,000 pounds, valued at $75,225,000; of tobacco, 225,000,000 pounds, valued at $37,125,000.

The present gross annual product of the nation is estimated at $6,825,000,000; the value of the leading agricultural products for the current year at $3,282,950,000; and of cotton, woollen, iron, leather, and paper manufactures, railway service, and fisheries at $4,295,000,000.

Miscellaneous.

Foreign Immigration.—During the last fifty years, nearly seven million alien passengers and immigrants have come to this country, from thirty-four different nationalities. The immigration the past year was very large. Over 10,000 emigrants left Europe in one week, and over 5,000 arrived at Gastle Garden in one day in April. Our annual increase of population, by immigration, and by the surplus of births over deaths, is now about 1,100,100.

New Postage Stamps.—The one cent stamp has Franklin's bust; color, imperial marine blue. Two cents, Jackson's bust; color, velvet brown. Three cents, Washington's bust; color, Milan green. Six cents, Lincoln's bust; color, cochineal red. Ten cents, Jefferson's bust; color, chocolate. Twelve cents, Clay's bust; color, neutral purple. Fifteen cents, Webster's bust; color, orange. Twenty-four cents, Scott's bust; color, pure purple. Thirty-three cents, Hamilton's bust; color, black. Ninety cents, Commodore O. H. Perry's bust; color, carmine.

Newspaper Editing.—Thirty years ago the chief editor of a New York newspaper was also its chief reporter, and rarely employed more than two or three assistants. Now the leading daily morning papers have each an editorial staff of ten or more men, with an equal number of reporters, sixty printers, and eight or ten pressmen; also some twenty carriers, and a dozen mailing clerks and book-keepers The chief editor controls the paper. One assistant, in charge of the news, is called the night editor; another, called the city editor, attends to the reporters and the day's local items; the financial editor attends to all commercial news, the literary editor to new publications, and the critical editor writes upon art and music, the drama, opera, etc. Each paper has also a number of editorial assistants, who write on such topics as are assigned them by the editor-in-chief.

The Newspaper Press.—A good idea of the general spread of intelligence among a people may be gathered from the number and circulation of the newspaper press, unquestionably one of the great agents of modern civilization. From a table in Appleton's Journal, it appears that there are 5,000 newspapers in the United States, or one to every 7,000 of the inhabitants; 1,260 in Great Britain and 1,640 in France, or 1 to every 23,000; 700 in Prussia, or 1 to every 26,000; 506 in Italy, or 1 every 44,000; 365 in Austria, or one to every 105,000; 300 in Switzerland, or 1 to every 8,000; 275 in Belgium, or 1 to every 15,000; 225 in Holland, or 1 to every 16,000; 200 in Russia, or only 1 to every 330,000; 200 in Spain, or 1 to every 75,000; 150 in Norway and Sweden, or 1 to every 36,000; 100 in Denmark, or 1 to every 20,000; and 100 in Turkey, or 1 to every 300,000.

A Delusion Exposed.—A philosophical instrument-maker in England states that for many years he has had a large sale for magnets and batteries for concealment under floors or tables, or in cupboards, and for wire to be concealed in rooms, by which the phenomena of spirit-rapping was easily produced. One of the Fox sisters, also, a "remarkable medium" for "spiritual manifestations," has confessed that the wonderful "knockings" were made by a bar of lead attached by an elastic band to the right knee, so that an unseen movement of the left foot could thump it against the floor at the pleasure of the operator.

THE AGGREGATE INCOMES of the benevolent societies holding their anniversaries in London during the month of May, 1870, was £1,480,980, equal to nearly seven and a half million dollars. In the analysis the sum given for foreign missions is £659,470; for home missions, £235,538; for educational purposes, £146,355; for missions to the Jews, the colonies, and the continent of Europe, £225,126. The total is not much more than equal to one penny in the pound of government income tax. The largest income is of the Bible Society, £182,265. The largest missionary income is of the Wesleyan Society, £145,751; next are the two Episcopal societies, Church Mission, £141,828, and the Propagation of the Gospel, £106,434. Then the London Society, £104,670.

MR. PEABODY'S DONATIONS.—For Institutes at Danvers and Peabody, $250,000; Peabody Museum at Salem, $150,000; Newburyport, for a library, $30,000; Memorial church in Georgetown, Mass., to the memory of his mother, and free public library at same place, $100,000; Phillips Academy, Andover, $30,000; Massachusetts Historical Society, $20,000; Harvard College, for Museum and Professorship of American Archæology and Ethnology, $150,000; Yale College, for Museum and Natural History, $150,000; Peabody Institute at Baltimore, $1,000,000; Maryland Historical Society, $20,000; Kenyon College, $25,000; Public Library at Port Mills, Thetford, Vt., $10,000; Southern Educational Fund, $3,000,000; London poor, $1,750,000; his kindred, $1,500,000; and many smaller donations.

CHRISTIAN EXPENDITURES.—It is estimated that about five million dollars were given last year by Christians of every name for the spread of the gospel among the heathen; while the war system of Christendom for the same time cost two thousand millions!

A MUNIFICENT GIFT.—Mr. James Lenox, the honored president of the American Bible Society, and one of the most benevolent citizens of New York, proposes to found the Lenox Library, giving a block of land opposite the Central Park as a site, and $300,000, or more if necessary, for the erection of the building. He also proposes to add his entire collection of statuary, paintings, and books, probably the most valuable in the country, as a beginning for the library, and any amount of money needed to make it complete and unrivalled. The same liberal-minded philanthropist is also erecting a Presbyterian hospital in New York, at a cost of a million dollars.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.—Florence Nightingale, who is as sensible as she is philanthrophic, in a letter to Dr. Wines, Secretary of the New York Prison Association, recommends that those guilty of crimes against property should be taught by practical experience that it is dearer to steal than to work. She says, "If a thief's or a forger's sentence were that he had to work his way out of prison by repaying the amount he had stolen, and repaying the state besides for his sustenance, out of his earnings, instead of being provided for and lodged in prison, he might then perhaps learn this lesson—instead of the one now actually taught him—that it is dearer to steal than to work."

A HEATHEN PEOPLE CHRISTIANIZED.—The sixty native churches on the Sandwich Islands and the native pastors and preachers are wholly supported by their own people. The native Hawaiian Christians last year contributed nearly $30,000 in gold for benevolence, sent out five foreign missionaries, and employed a native Chinese to labor among his countrymen. The monthly contributions on one of the islands average a hundred dollars, and of a single church two hundred dollars, being $2,406 last year. The native pastors labor with zeal and fidelity, and preach acceptably.

A GLORIOUS CHANGE.—In the Friendly Islands, fifty years ago sunk in the grossest darkness, over 30,000 natives now regularly attend Christian worship, and contribute over $15,000 a year to religious objects, and sustain 250 day schools with 10,000 scholars.

A SIGNIFICANT CHANGE.—One of the noteworthy changes now taking place in India, where the superstitious customs introduced and enforced by an intolerant priesthood, that seemed fixed and unalterable, are giving way before the light of reason and true religion, was witnessed at Bombay in June. It was the first public marriage of a Hindoo widow, and took place in the presence of numerous spectators, several of whom were Europeans, under the auspices of the Hindoo Widow Marriage Association. Both of the parties were Brahmins, the bridegroom being twenty-five years of age and the bride seventeen. A strong feeling against the cruel law forbidding the marriage of widows is growing up throughout India.

NOT A FAR-SEEING PROPHET.—In June, 1827, a leading editor of Massachusetts ridiculed the project of a railroad from Boston to Albany as "a project which every one knows, who knows the simplest rules of arithmetic, to be impracticable, but at an expense little less than the market value of the whole territory of Massachusetts; and which, if practicable, every person of common sense knows would be as useless as a railroad from Boston to the moon." How strangely this reads in connection with the fact that in 1868 Massachusetts had 1,425 miles of railroad, and that the value of the real and personal property of Boston alone in 1868 was $493,573,700, largely the result of railroads.

NEW ROUTES OF TRADE AND TRAVEL.—As was confidently anticipated, the opening of the Pacific Railroad is turning the direction of many long-established routes of commerce across our own continent. The mails from Australia to Europe are now sent by way of this new highway of travel, having been carried from Sydney to London in 52 days, while the shortest time yet made by the way of the Suez Canal is 55 days. It is believed that the time can be reduced to 45 days by the new route; and the prospect of thus gaining ten days' time is peculiarly gratifying to the people of those distant colonies; while California also anticipates the opening of a profitable commerce with them.

PACIFIC RAILROAD TIME TABLE.—The following statement of time and distances is given by the "Western Railroad Gazette:"

	Miles.	Hours.
New York to Chicago, Ill.	911	36¼
Chicago to Omaha, Neb.	491	24½
Omaha to Bryan	858	43
Bryan to Ogden, Utah	233	10¼
Ogden to Elko, Nevada, via Central Pacific Railroad	278	12½
Elko to Sacramento, Cal., via Central Pacific Railroad	465	31
Sacramento to San Francisco, via Western Pacific Railroad	117	3½
	3,353	161½

Thus a total distance of 3,353 miles is made, according to the present schedule time, in 6 days and 17½ hours, actual time.

At San Francisco the mails will connect with the various steamship lines running on the Pacific, and may be landed at Honolulu in 9 days from that city, or 16 days from New York. They can reach Japan in 19 days from San Francisco, or 26 days from New York, or 34 days from Great Britain—thus beating the British mails sent via Suez, three to four weeks. The trip between Yokohama, Japan, and either Hong Kong or Shanghai, is readily accomplished by the Pacific Mail Steamships in from 5 to 6 days, which, added to the time in reaching Japan, will give the through time necessary to reach either of the abovenamed ports of China. By this route there will probably be a monthly mail from New York to Australia in 35 days through time.

MOUNT WASHINGTON RAILWAY.—The lower terminus of this road is 2,685 feet above the level of the sea, or 1,117 feet above the White Mountain House. This leaves a grade of 3,600 feet to be overcome, as the height of the mountain is 6,285 feet above the level of the sea. The length of the road is two miles and thirteen-sixteenths. The heaviest grade is 13 inches to the yard, and the very lightest, one inch to the foot. The railroad takes a generally straight line. The locomotive pushes the car before it up the incline, and both run upon three rails, the centre one being a cog rail. The engine and car are kept upon the track by friction rollers under the side of the cog rail, and the appliances for stopping the descent are ample. By means of atmospheric brakes either the car or engine could be sent down alone at any given rate, fast or slow, and there are also hand brakes operating with equal directness upon the central wheels, together with other means of governing the machinery of locomotion. Every competent person who has examined the road and the running machinery pronounces both as safe as they could possibly be made. The landing-place at the top of the mountain is directly in the rear of the telegraph office, and but a few rods from the door of the Tip-Top House.

BRIDGES.—THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.—The plan of the East River Bridge, as proposed by Mr. Roebling, has met with the approval of the Board of U. S. Engineers, appointed to examine it, and of the Government, and has been fully adopted by the Board of Consulting Engineers, who say: "The bridge proposed by Mr. Roebling, a steel wire cable suspension bridge, 1,600 feet between the towers, 135 feet above the water, will be, in the opinion of the board, a durable structure, of a strength sufficient to withstand six times the strain to which

it can under any circumstances be subjected; that it will bear the action of the greatest storm of which we have any knowledge, and that the method of joining the parts cannot be surpassed for simplicity and security in the result."

In the United States, the most remarkable suspension bridges are Ellett's Wheeling bridge, over the Ohio, with a span of 1,010 feet; erected in 1848, and blown down in 1854. The Lewiston bridge, 7 miles below Niagara Falls, built by E. W. Serrel, spanned 1,040 feet. Roebling's bridge, at the Falls, spans 821 feet. McAlpine's new Niagara bridge has a span of 1,264 feet; and the proposed bridge to connect New York and Brooklyn is to have a span of 1,600 feet.

THE SKY AN INDICATOR OF THE WEATHER.—The color of the sky at particular times affords good guidance. Not only does a very rosy sunset presage good weather, and a ruddy sunrise bad weather, but there are other tints which speak with equal clearness and accuracy. A bright yellow sky in the evening indicates wind; a pale yellow, wet; a neutral gray color constitutes a favorable sign in the evening, and an unfavorable one in the morning. The clouds are again full of meaning in themselves. If their forms are soft, undefined, and feathery, the weather will be fine; if their edges are hard, sharp, and definite, it will be foul. Generally speaking, any deep, unusual hues betoken wind or rain; while the more quiet and delicate tints bespeak fair weather. These are simple maxims; and yet the British Board of Trade has thought fit to publish them for the use of seafaring men.

COMPOUND INTEREST TABLES, ON ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.—

Years.	5 per cent.	6 per cent.	7 per cent.	Years.	5 per cent.	6 per cent.	7 per cent.
1	1,050.62	1,060.90	1,071.22	11	1,721.18	1,915.66	2,130.97
2	1,103.77	1,125.46	1,147.48	12	1,808.30	2,032.30	2,282.69
3	1,159.61	1,193.98	1,229.16	13	1,899.82	2,156.05	2,445.23
4	1,218.28	1,266.64	1,316.69	14	1,995.96	2,287.33	2,619.35
5	1,279.93	1,343.74	1,410.42	15	2,096.95	2,426.59	2,805.89
6	1,344.67	1,425.55	1,510.83	16	2,213.07	2,574.34	3,005.70
7	1,412.72	1,512.34	1,618.38	17	2,314.59	2,731.09	3,219.72
8	1,484.22	1,604.41	1,733.63	18	2,431.74	2,897.41	3,449.00
9	1,559.94	1,702.09	1,857.07	19	2,554.81	3,073.84	3,694,62
10	1,638.26	1,805.74	1,989.33	20	2,684.11	3,261.01	3,957.71

With slight variations, these tables will also show the amount of $100, by leaving off the right hand column, and moving the point one column to the left; and of $10, by moving the point two columns to the left. The interest is calculated semi-annually, and all fractions of a cent disregarded.

TABLE OF SIMPLE INTEREST AT SEVEN PER CENT.—

Principal.	1 day.	1 month.	1 year.	Principal.	1 day.	1 month.	1 year.	Principal.	1 day.	1 month.	1 year.
$1	.00	.01	.07	$11	.00	.06	.77	$30	.01	.17	2.10
2	.00	.01	.14	12	.00	.07	.84	40	.01	.23	2.80
3	.00	.02	.21	13	.00	.07	.91	50	.01	.29	3.50
4	.00	.02	.28	14	.00	.08	.98	60	.01	.35	4.20
5	.00	.03	.35	15	.00	.09	1.05	70	.01	.40	4.90
6	.00	.03	.42	16	.00	.09	1.12	80	.02	.46	5.60
7	.00	.04	.49	17	.00	.10	1.19	90	.02	.52	6.30
8	.00	.05	.56	18	.00	.10	1.26	100	.02	.58	7.00
9	.00	.05	.63	19	.00	.11	1.33	500	.10	2.88	35.00
10	.00	.06	.70	20	.00	.12	1.40	1,000	.19	5.75	70.00

Fractions of a cent being omitted in this table, the prevailing custom is followed of stating half a cent and over as one cent, and less than half a cent as nothing. The month is reckoned as thirty days.

FORM OF A BEQUEST.—I bequeath to my executors the sum of----------dollars, *in trust*, to pay over the same in----------after my decease, to the person who, when the same is payable, shall act as treasurer of the----------Society, formed in----------in the year eighteen hundred and-------- to be applied to the charitable purposes of said Society and under its direction.

ANNIVERSARIES AND OFFICERS OF CHARITABLE SOCIETIES.

BOSTON.—AM. BOARD COM. FOR. MISSIONS, 1st Tues. in Oct.; Rev. Selah B. Treat, Rev. Nathaniel G. Clark, D. D., Sec's; Langdon S. Ward, Treas., Miss. house, 33 Pemberton-sq.; Rev. Geo. W. Wood, Sec. in New York, Bible-house. AM. BAP. MISS. UNION, 4th Tues. in May; Rev. Jos. G. Warren, D. D., Rev. J. N. Murdock, D. D., Sec's; F. A. Smith, Treas., 12 Bedford-st. AM. ED. SOC., in May; Rev. I. N. Tarbox, Sec.; S. T. Farwell, Treas., 15 Cornhill. AM. TRACT SOC. (national) N. E. BRANCH; Rev. L. B. Rockwood, Sec., H. E. Simmons, Dist. Sec. and Treas., 104 Washington-st. AMER. TRACT SOC., BOSTON, last Wed. in May; Rev. G. F. S. Savage, Rev. L. S. Potwin, Sec's; 164 Tremont-st. MASS. HOME MISS. SOC., Rev. H. B. Hooker, D. D., Sec., 35 Washington-st. CONG'L PUB. and S.-S. SOC., Rev. A. Bullard, Rev. W. Barrows, D. D., Sec's; M. H. Sargent, Treas., 13 Cornhill. AM. SAB. SCH'L UNION, E. Shute, Agent, 40 Winter-st. AM. MISS. ASSO., Rev. C. L. Woodworth, Dist. Sec., 13 Cornhill. SEAMAN'S FRIENDS SOC., Rev. S. W. Hanks, Sec., 13 Cornhill.

NEW YORK.—AM. BIBLE SOC., 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Joseph Holdich, D. D., Rev. T. Rallston Smith, D. D., Sec's; Caleb T. Rowe, Gen. Agent; And. L. Taylor, Assist. Treas., Bible-house, Astor-pl. AM. BIBLE UNION, William H. Wyckoff, LL. D., Cor. Sec.; Henry J. Wright, Ass't Treas., 32 Great Jones-st. AM. TRACT SOC., Wed. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. J. M. Stevenson, D. D., Cor. Sec.; O. R. Kingsbury, Treas., 150 Nassau-st. AM. HOME MISS. SOC., Wed. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Milton Badger, D. D., Rev. David B. Coe, D. D., Rev. A. H. Clapp, Cor. Sec's; W. H. Smith, Treas., Bible-house, Astor-pl. AM. BAP. HOME MISS. SOC., Rev. J. S. Backus, D. D., Rev. J. B. Simmons, Sec's; J. M. Whitehead, Assist. Treas., 39 Park Row. BOARD OF FOR. MISS. OF PRES. CH., Rev. John C. Lowrie, D. D., Rev. David Irving, and Henry H. Jessup, D. D., Cor. Sec's; Wm. Rankin, Jr., Treas., 23 Centre-st. AM. AND FOR. CHRIS. UNION, Tues. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., Sec., T. S. Young, Treas., 27 Bible-house. AM. SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOC., Monday preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. H. Loomis, D. D., and S. H. Hall, D. D., Sec's, 80 Wall-st. NAT. TEMP. SOC., J. N. Stearns, Pub. Agent. 172 William-st. PROT. EPIS. CH. MISSION—Domestic Com., Rev. A. T. Twing, D. D., Sec., 17 Bible-house; Foreign Com., Rev. S. D. Denison, D. D., Sec. and Gen. Agent, 19 Bible-house. AM. CH. MISS'Y SOC., Geo. D. Morgan, Treas., Rev. Wm. A. Newbold, Fin. Sec., 3 Bible-house. EVAN. KNOWL. SOC., Rev. H. Dyer, D. D., 2 Bible-house. METH.—Book Concern, T. Carlton, D. D., and J. Lanahan, D. D., Agents, 805 Broadway; Mission. Soc., J. P. Durbin, D. D., Cor. Sec., T. Carlton, D. D., Treas., 805 Broadway; S. S. Union, D. Wise, D. D., Cor. Sec.; Tract Soc. Meth. Epis. Ch., J. Lanahan, D. D., Treas.; Rev. D. Wise, D. D., Cor. Sec., 805 Broadway. REFORMED—Dom. Mission, Rev. Jacob West, Cor. Sec., 34 Vesey-st.; Board of Pub., Rev. J. Lansing, D. D., Sec.; Wm. Ferris, Agent, Peter Duryee, Treas., 215 Greenwich-st.; For. Miss., Rev. J. M. Ferris, Cor. Sec., G. G. Smith, Treas. Board of Educa., Rev. John L. See, Cor. Sec. SOC. FOR COL. AND THEOL. EDUCA. AT WEST, 42 Bible-house. AM. MISS. ASSO., Rev. Geo. Whipple, and Rev. M. E. Strieby, Sec's; Edgar Ketchum, Treas., 59 Reade-st. N. Y. ST. COLON. SOC., Rev. J. B. Pinney, LL. D., Cor. Sec., J. M. Goldberg, Rec. Sec., I. T. Smith, Treas., 22 Bible-house. AM. S.-S. UNION, J. B. Taylor, Sec., G. S. Scofield, Agent, 8 and 10 Bible-house. N. Y. SAB. COM., Rev. W. W. Atterbury, Sec., 5 Bible-house.

PHILADELPHIA.—PENN. BRANCH AM. TRACT SOC., 1408 Chestnut-st., H. N. Thissell, Dist. Sec. and Supt. Colp. AM. S.-S. UNION, S. A. Allibone, Editor; A. Kirkpatrick, Supt., 1122 Chestnut-st. GEN. ASSEM. BOARDS—Domestic Missions, 907 Arch-st., Cyrus Dickson, D. D., Cor. Sec.; S. D. Powel, Treas. Education, 907 Arch-st., Rev. W. Speer, D. D., Cor. Sec., Wm. Main, Treas. Publication, 821 and 1334 Chestnut-st., William E. Schenck, D. D., Cor. Sec.; Rev. John W. Dulles, Ed. Sec.; Winthrop Sargent, Super. of Colp., and Treas. AM. BAP. PUB. SOC., 530 Arch-st.; Rev. B. Griffith, Sec. PENN. BIBLE SOC., 701 Walnut-st., Jos. H. Dulles, Cor. Sec. PHILA. BIBLE SOC., Thomas Mackellar, Cor. Sec. PHILA. EDUCA. SOC., Rev. Charles Brown, Cor. Sec., also RELIEF FOR DIS. MINISTERS, 1334 Chestnut st. DIST. SEC. HOME MISS. SOC., Rev. Robert Adair, Sec., 1334 Chestnut-st. LUTH. BD. OF PUB., 42 North Ninth-st., Rev. E. W. Hutter, D. D., Cor. Sec. AM. BOARD OF COM FOR FOR. MIS., Rev. John McLeod, Sec., 1334 Chestnut-st. REF. CH. PUB. BOARD, 54 N. Sixth-st., Rev. G. B. Russell, D. D., Book Editor, Rev. S. R. Fisher, Treas. DOM. MISS. REF. CH. IN U. S., 54 N. 6th-st.; Rev. B. Bausman, D. D., Pres., Rev. S. H. Giesy, D. D., Sec. FOR. MISS. REF. PRES. CHURCH, 636 North 17th-st.; Rev. S. O. Wylie, Chairman.

YEARLY MEETINGS OF FRIENDS.—NEW ENGLAND, Newport, R. I.. Second day after 2d Sixth day in Sixth mo. NEW YORK, Sixth day after 4th First day in Fifth mo. PHIL., third Second day in Fourth mo. BALTIMORE, Seventh-day preced. last Second day but one in Tenth mo. NORTH CAROLINA, New Garden, Guilford Co., Second day after first First day in Eleventh mo. OHIO, Mt. Pleasant, Sixth day preced. First day in Ninth mo. INDIANA, Richmond, Wayne Co., on Fourth day after last First day in Ninth mo. WESTERN, Plainfield, Ind., Sixth day preced. third First day in Ninth mo. IOWA, Oskaloosa, Second day after first First day in Ninth mo. CANADA, Pickering, C. W., last Sixth day in Sixth mo.

MINISTERS' MEETINGS.—GEN. CONFERENCE IN MAINE, 3d Tues. in June. GEN. ASSO., NEW HAMPSHIRE, 4th Tues. in Aug. GEN. CONVEN. IN VERMONT, 3d Tues. in June. GEN. ASSOCIA., MASS., 4th Tues. in June. EVAN. CONSO., R. I., 2d Tues. in June. GEN. ASSO., CONN., 3d Tues. in June. GEN. ASSO., N. Y., 3d Tues. in Sept. GEN. CONVEN. PROT. EPIS. CH., 1st Wed. in Oct. GEN. ASSEMBLY PRES. CHURCH, 3d Thurs. in May, in Philadelphia. GEN. CONFER. M. E. CHURCH, May every 4th year from 1860. GEN. SYNOD REF. CHURCH, on the 1st Wed. in June.

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House on Fire.—On being awakened at night by an alarm of fire, it is particularly important to preserve presence of mind, and not to act till a moment has been taken for reflection. Preservation may depend on the choice made of going *up* or *down* stairs, or on some selection of movement equally unimportant in ordinary circumstances. In making way through a burning house, it is best to creep along on hands and knees, the freest air being to be had close to the floor.

Chimney on Fire.—Should a fire break out in a chimney, a blanket wetted should be nailed above the fireplace, and suspended so as to cover the opening entirely; the fire will then commonly go out of itself. A solution of pearlash in water thrown upon a fire extinguishes it instantly. Dissolve a quarter of a pound in hot water, and pour into a bucket of water.

Escape from Fire.—In case of a person's clothes being set on fire, instead of throwing open the door and running into the air, let the person, particularly if a female, whose dress ignites rapidly, fall on the ground, and roll in a carpet, rug, blanket, curtain, cloak, or whatever thick woollen article may be at hand. If any other persons are present, they should assist in doing this, and be particularly careful to keep doors and windows shut, as every draught of air feeds the flames, which it is the object to suppress.

To Restore Persons apparently Drowned.—Send quickly for medical assistance. *Cautions:* Avoid all rough usage. Never hold up the body by the feet, nor rub it with salt or spirits. Convey the body carefully, with the head and shoulders supported in a raised position, to the nearest house. Strip the body and rub it dry; then wrap it in hot blankets, and place it in a warm bed in a warm chamber free from smoke. To restore the warmth of the body, carefully move a heated covered warming-pan over the back and spine. Put bladders or bottles of hot water to the pit of the stomach, the armpits, and to the soles of the feet. Foment the body with hot flannels. Rub the body briskly but not roughly with the hand, but do not suspend the use of the other means. Try to restore the action of the lungs, by alternately pressing upon the chest with your hands and releasing it.

How to Prolong Life.—The difference between rising in the morning at six o'clock and at eight, for forty years, amounts to 29,200 hours; or ten years, reckoning eight working hours to a day. Thus by gaining two hours a day from unnecessary sleep, or from idle and misspent time, ten years of active life may be added to a life of forty years.

How to Work with the Tract-Society.

1. First of all, with your whole heart take Christ for your Saviour, and the spreading of his salvation for your business in life.
2. Supply yourself with its leaflets, tracts, and cards for all classes, and distribute them freely and discreetly to lead men to Christ—by letters, with a friendly word, and in passing to and fro.
3. Secure a monthly visitation of every family in your neighborhood, with a fitting tract, and with personal efforts for their temporal and eternal salvation.
4. Secure a colporteur to canvass the county in which you live with its books and tracts, and provide for his salary, expenses, and donations.
5. Loan or give the best volumes of the Society where they will be most useful, with special commendation and requests to read them.
6. Procure subscribers to the Messenger and Child's Paper.
7. Secure an annual collection for the Society in your church and congregation.
8. Gain donations and legacies from friends.
9. Contribute to its funds as the Lord prospers you.
10. Remember it in your will.
11. Pray that it may be preëminently Christlike in its teachings, its spirit, and its labors, and that God's blessing may rest richly upon it.
12. Write, if so enabled by God, something worthy to be perpetuated among its publications, and save souls long after you are gone to your reward.

MEMORANDA FOR 1871.

JAN. 1, Circumcision of our Lord; 6, Epiphany; 8, 1st Sund. aft. Epiph.; 15, 2d Sund. aft. Epiph.; 22, 3d Sund. aft, Epiph.; 25, Convcr. of St. Paul; 29, 4th Sund. aft. Epiph. FEB. 2, Purif. of Virgin Mary; 5, Septuagesima Sund.; 12, Sexagesima Sund.; 19, Quinquagesima Sund.; 22, Ash-Wednesday; 24, St. Matthias; 26, 1st Sund. in Lent. MARCH 5, 2d S. in Lent; 12, 3d Sund. in Lent; 19, 4th Sund. in Lent; 25, Annun. of Virgin Mary; 26, 5th Sund. in Lent. APRIL 2, Sund. bef. Easter; 3, Mon. bef. Easter; 4, Tues. bef. Easter; 5, Wed. bef. Easter; 6, Thurs. bef. Easter; 7, Good Friday; 8, Easter-even; 9, Easter-day; 10, Mon. in Easter-week; 11, Tues. in Easter-week; 16, 1st Sund. aft. Easter; 23, 2d Sund. aft. Easter; 25, St. Mark; 30, 3d Sund. aft. Easter. MAY 1, SS. Philip and James; 7, 4th Sund. aft. Easter; 14, 5th Sund. aft. Easter; 18, Ascension-day; 21, Sund. aft. Ascension; 28, Whit-Sunday; 29, Mon. in Whit-sun-week; 30, Tues. in Whitsun-week. JUNE 4, Trinity-Sunday; 11, 1st Sund. aft. Trin., and St. Barnabas; 18, 2d Sund. aft. Trin.; 24, Nativ. of St. John Baptist; 25, 3d Sund. aft. Trin.; 29, St. Peter. JULY 2, 4th Sund. aft. Trin.; 9, 5th Sund. aft. Trin.; 16, 6th Sund. aft. Trin.; 23, 7th Sund. aft. Trin.; 25, St. James; 30, 8th Sund. aft. Trin. AUG. 6, 9th Sund. aft. Trin.; 13, 10th Sund. aft. Trin.; 20, 11th Sund. aft. Trin.; 24, St. Bartholomew; 27, 12th Sund. aft. Trin. SEPT. 3, 13th Sund. aft. Trin.; 10, 14th Sund. aft. Trin.; 17, 15th Sund. aft. Trin.; 21, St. Matthew; 24, 16th Sund. aft. Trin.; 29, St. Michael and All Angels. OCT. 1, 17th Sund. aft. Trin.; 8, 18th Sund. aft. Trin.; 15, 19th Sund. aft. Trin.; 18, St. Luke Evan.; 22, 20th Sund. aft. Trin.; 28, Sts. Simon and Jude; 29, 21st Sund. aft. Trin. NOV. 1, All-Saints-day; 5, 22d Sund. aft. Trin.; 12, 23d Sund. aft. Trin.; 19, 24th Sund. aft. Trin.; 26, 25th Sund. aft. Trin.; 30, St. Andrew. DEC. 3, 1st Sund. in Advent; 10, 2d Sund. in Advent; 17, 3d Sund. in Advent; 21, St. Thomas; 24, 4th Sund. in Advent; 25, Christmas; 26, St. Stephen; 27, St. John Evan.; 28, Holy Innocents; 31, 1st Sund. aft. Christmas.

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Letters, prepaid by stamps, 3 cts. each ½ oz. or fraction thereof, to all parts of the United States; forwarded to another Post-office without charge, on request of the person addressed; if not called for, returned to the writer free, if endorsed with that request. If the stamp is omitted, the letter is forwarded to the Dead-letter office, and returned to the writer. *Drop* or *local* letters, 2 cts. each ½ oz. prepaid, and all letters and papers delivered in cities free of charge. *Circulars*, unsealed, with no writing, 2 cts. for every three circulars to one address.

Newspapers to any part of the United States, to regular subscribers, payable quarterly in advance, *weekly*, not over 4 oz., 5 cts. a quarter, and 5 cts. for each additional 4 oz.; and an additional 5 cts. for each additional issue, *dailies* six times a week being 30 cts. a quarter. *All other regular periodicals sent to subscribers*, 1 ct. for less than 4 oz. Weekly newspapers free in the county where issued. Small periodicals referred to the Postmaster-General.

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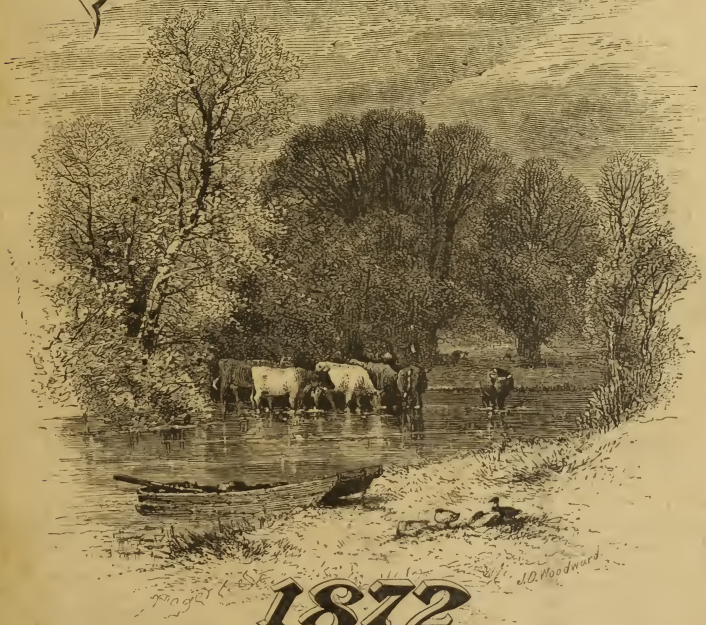
The Family Christian Almanac



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New Diplomatic Relations.—A Japanese ambassador, a prince in his own country, and an uncle of the reigning Mikado, has arrived in this country, to reside in Washington. A number of young noblemen accompanied him, some of whom are to pursue their studies in this country, some in England, and some in Prussia. While they were in New York there was a reunion with them of the young Japanese who are in this vicinity. There are others at the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn, in New Brunswick, and in Boston. They have been sent here by the government of Japan, and are making remarkable proficiency in their studies. One at least has been hopefully converted, and is training to preach the gospel.

A Valid Ground for Damages.—In accordance with a law passed by the legislature of Ohio, a woman in Portsmouth brought a suit against a liquor-dealer for $250 damages, for selling her husband liquor that caused him to neglect his business. The jury gave her a verdict for $175.

Japanese Exclusiveness giving Way.—Rev. Mr. Verbeck, a missionary to Japan, says that though it is but ten years since that country was opened to modern commerce, hundreds of native shops now sell foreign goods. A large portion of the men in the middle and upper classes dress in our costume. The army and navy are remodelled on the European and American systems. They have stages, steamers, telegraphs, and a railroad, docks, and extensive foundries with foreign machinery, and sewing-machines in the tailors' shops. Beef, the abomination of Buddhism, is largely consumed, and bread is much liked. A foreign college in Yeddo has hundreds of boys studying English, French, and German. Eight foreign physicians teach in medical colleges. Several newspapers are published, and a large quantity of English and French books are imported.

Growing Liberality.—The Mikado of Japan has recently given an interview to Hon. William H. Seward, recently Secretary of State in this country, the first private individual allowed the honor.

Sacrificed to Idols.—At the idolatrous festival of Juggernath, at Serampore, India, the crowd, as for several years past, was small; but four persons were crushed under the wheels of the car, through their own carelessness or that of the police. At Harripal, forty miles from Calcutta, the idol's car fell over and crushed three persons to death.

A Sign of Liberty.—The Bible, the word of God, has been rigorously excluded from the dominions of the Pope, who claims to be the vicar of the Son of God. One of the first acts of the Italian government on entering Rome, was to abolish the old customhouse laws, so that now the Bible and religious books can be freely introduced into the states of the church. Several of the colporteurs of the British and Foreign Bible Society at once entered Rome with their precious treasures.

A Better Investment.—The Italian government having confiscated the property of the monastic establishments which they closed, have devoted a portion of it to education, and have founded thirty-three great model schools in different parts of the kingdom. Since 1862, there have been over 1,600 elementary schools established for boys, and 900 for girls, in which 60,000 boys and 30,000 girls are under instruction.

Proportion of Criminals.—During the last ten years there were arrested by the New York city police 706,120 criminals, of whom 217,649 were natives of the United States, though even these were largely children of foreign parents, 357,725 of Ireland, 73,684 of Germany, and 57,062 of other countries.

Mutually Profitable.—The manufacturing establishments in New York which, for the sake of discouraging strikes, proposed at the beginning of the year to admit their workmen to a share of the profits, have found the experiment to work well. A large carriage-making firm that then announced their intention of making a half-yearly dividend of one-tenth of the profits, in July declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. in cash on the earnings of each man. A large iron pump manufactory declared a dividend of over four and a third per cent. on the earnings of their men. The employers in these establishments find their profits about as usual, while the workmen are convinced that coöperation materially promotes their interests.

Dancing.—We are in hearty accord with the official expression of sentiment of a council of Roman-catholic bishops, that public, promiscuous dancing is pernicious to the highest, purest, and best interests of social life. A Baltimore paper says: "The opinion of this council derives great weight from the fact that it is based upon the information obtained in the confessional from one end of the country to the other. The effect of these dances upon mind and morals with us is an inference; with them it is a disclosure; and we do not know how its weight is to be resisted by the votaries of the fashion."

THE ILLUSTRATED
Family Christian Almanac
FOR
THE UNITED STATES,
FOR THE
YEAR OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST
1872,

BEING A BISSEXTILE, OR LEAP YEAR; AND, UNTIL JULY 4TH, THE 96TH YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

CALCULATED FOR

BOSTON, NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, AND CHARLESTON,

AND

FOUR PARALLELS OF LATITUDE.

ADAPTED FOR USE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY;

WITH

VALUABLE SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL INFORMATION.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS, IN EQUAL OR CLOCK TIME,

BY DR. SAMUEL HART WRIGHT, A. M.

PENN YAN, YATES COUNTY, NEW YORK.

BOSTON, Lat. 42° 21′ N.; Long. 71° 4′ W.
NEW YORK, Lat. 40° 42′ 40′ N.; Long. 74° 1′ W.
WASHINGTON, Lat. 38° 53′ N.; Long. 77° W.
CHARLESTON, Lat. 32° 47′ N.; Long. 79° 57′ W.

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ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1872.

There will be four Eclipses this year, as follows:

I. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon May 22; invisible in the United States.

II. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun June 5; invisible in North America, except in Washington Territory and the Arctic regions.

III. A very small Eclipse of the Moon in the evening of November 14th and morning of the 15th; visible, being only one thirty-third of the Moon's diameter on the northern limb. See the following table.

PLACES.	Begins.	Middle, 15th.	End, 15th.	PLACES.	Begins.	Middle, 14th.	End.
	D. H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		D. H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Portland	15 0 18 m.	0 38 m.	0 58 m.	Detroit	14 11 27 ev.	11 47 ev.	12 7 m.
Boston	15 0 15 m.	0 35 m.	0 55 m.	Chicago	14 11 9 ev.	11 29 ev.	11 49 ev.
Quebec	15 0 14 m.	0 34 m.	0 54 m.	Milwaukie	14 11 8 ev.	11 28 ev.	11 48 ev.
New York	15 0 3 m.	0 23 m.	0 43 m,	New Orleans	14 10 59 ev.	11 19 ev.	11 39 ev.
Philadelphia	14 11 58 ev.	0 18 m.	0 38 m.	St. Louis	14 10 58 ev.	11 18 ev.	11 38 ev.
Washington	14 11 51 ev.	0 11 m.	0 31 m.	Austin	14 10 28 ev.	10 48 ev.	11 8 ev.
Rochester	14 11 48 ev.	0 8 m.	0 28 m.	San Francisco	14 8 50 ev.	9 10 ev.	9 30 ev.
Buffalo	14 11 44 ev.	0 4 m.	0 24 m.	Portland, Or.	14 8 50 ev.	9 10 ev.	9 30 ev.
Charleston	14 11 40 ev.	0 0 m.	0 20 m.	Sitka	14 7 58 ev.	8 18 ev.	8 38 ev.

IV. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun November 30; invisible in North America.

MORNING STARS.

Venus (♀) until July 15.
Mars (♂) after May 17.
Jupiter (♃) after August 2.
Saturn (♄) to April 10.

EVENING STARS.

Venus after July 15.
Mars until May 17.
Jupiter until August 2.
Saturn after April 10.

PLANETS BRIGHTEST.

MERCURY January 27, May 25, and September 18, rising before the Sun; also April 2, July 31, and November 24, setting soon after the Sun. VENUS and MARS not this year. JUPITER January 15. SATURN July 9.

THE FOUR SEASONS.

			D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Winter	begins, 1871,	December	22,	0	51 mo.,	and lasts	89	0	58
Spring	" 1872,	March	20,	1	49 mo.,	"	92	20	34
Summer	" "	June	20,	10	23 eve.,	"	93	11	23
Autumn	" "	September	22,	0	46 eve.,	"	89	17	59
Winter	" "	December	21,	6	45 mo.	Trop. year,	365	5	54

CYCLES OF TIME AND CHURCH DAYS.

Dominical Letters	G F	Septuagesima Sund.	Jan. 28	Easter Sunday	Mar. 31
Epact	20	Sexagesima "	Feb. 4	Low Sunday	April 7
Solar Cycle	5	Quinquagesima "	" 11	Rogation Sunday	May 5
Golden Number	11	Ash Wednesday	" 14	Ascension Day	" 9
Roman Indiction	15	Quadragesima Sund.,	" 18	Pentecost Sunday	" 19
Jewish Lunar Cycle	8	Mid-Lent Sunday	Mar. 10	Trinity Sunday	" 26
Dionysian Period	201	Palm Sunday,	" 24	Corpus Christi	" 30
Julian Period	6585	Good Friday	" 29	Advent Sunday	Dec. 1

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RELATIVE PLACES OF THE MOON.

MOON.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Apogee --	22	19	18	15	12	9	6	2 30	26	24	21	19
Perigee --	9	7	6	1 27	24	21	20	17	14	12	6	3 31
Highest --	23	19	17	14	11	7	5	1 28	24	22	18	16
Lowest --	9	6	4 31	27	25	21	19	15	11	9	5	2 30

NOTE. The tides may be expected highest when the Moon is in perigee, and lowest at apogee. The duration of moonlight will be greatest when the Moon is highest, and least when it is lowest. When the full Moon falls about the time of the "highest," the entire night will be lighted by the Moon.

CONJUNCTION OF PLANETS, AND OTHER PHENOMENA.

Month.	Aspect.	Wash'n time. D.	H.	M.	Distance apart. °	′	Month.	Aspect.	Wash'n time. D.	H.	M.	Distance apart. °	′
Jan. -	Sun in perigee	0	1	21 e.			July --	☽ near ♂	4	9	26 m.	♂ 0	58 S.
"	♄ ♂ Sun	3	1	35 m.	♄ 0	0	"	☽ near ♀	5	6	22 m.	♀ 1	58 S.
"	☽ near ♀	7	6	13 m.	♀ 0	57 N.	"	☽ near ♃	7	6	41 m.	♃ 3	39 S.
"	☽ near ♄	9	10	57 e.	♄ 2	18 N.	"	Saturn ☌ Sun	9	6	15 e.	♄ 180	0 E.
"	☽ near ♂	12	10	20 m.	♂ 3	34 N.	"	♃ ♂ ☿	10	1	33 e.	♃ 1	12 S.
"	♃ ☌ Sun	15	10	35 m.	♃ 180	0 E.	"	☽ near ♄	19	3	5 e.	♄ 3	12 N.
"	☿ gr. elon.	24	3	36 m.	☿ 24	40 W.	"	♀ ♂ ♃	28	9	14 e.	♀ 0	41 N.
"	☽ near ♃	24	0	21 e.	♃ 2	19 S.	Aug. -	☽ near ♂	2	5	30 m	♂ 2	17 S.
"	♄ near ☿	29	4	50 e.	☿ 0	6 S.	"	♃ ♂ Sun.	2	10	57 e.	♃ 0	0
Feb. -	☽ near ♀	6	0	27 m.	♀ 2	52 N.	"	☿ gr. elon.	3	2	37 m.	☿ 27	21 E.
"	☽ near ♄	6	2	34 e.	♄ 2	36 N.	"	☽ near ♃	4	0	31 m	♃ 3	56 S.
"	☽ near ♂	10	9	48 m.	♂ 4	31 N.	"	☽ near ♀	4	2	8 e.	♀ 3	28 S.
"	♀ near ♄	14	3	15 m.	♀ 0	34 N.	"	☽ near ☿	6	9	2 m.	☿ 7	45 S.
"	☽ near ♃	20	1	33 e.	♃ 2	10 S.	"	☽ near ♄	15	10	42 e.	♄ 3	8 N.
Mar.	☽ near ♄	5	2	58 m.	♄ 2	58 N.	"	♀ ♂ ☿	23	9	46 m.	♀ 6	29 N.
"	☽ near ♀	6	6	9 e.	♀ 3	58 N.	"	☽ near ♂	31	0	21 m.	♂ 3	18 S.
"	☽ near ♂	10	10	13 m.	♂ 4	34 N.	"	☽ near ♃	31	6	33 e.	♃ 4	12 S.
"	♃ stationary	15	11	17 e.			Sept. -	☽ near ♀	3	9	31 e.	♀ 3	49 S.
"	☽ near ♃	18	7	24 e.	♃ 2	18 S.	"	☽ near ♄	12	5	34 m.	♄ 3	13 N.
April -	☽ near ♄	1	11	43 m.	♄ 3	19 N.	"	☿ gr. elon	15	8	53 e.	☿ 17	53 W.
"	☿ gr. elon.	5	2	2 m.	☿ 19	18 E.	"	♄ stationary	18	8	46 m.		
"	☽ near ♀	5	2	15 e.	♀ 3	59 N.	"	♃ ♂ ♂	21	11	14 m.	♂ 0	38 N.
"	☽ near ♂	8	11	13 m.	♂ 3	42 N.	"	☽ near ♃	28	0	31 e.	♃ 4	29 S.
"	☽ near ☿	9	2	53 m.	☿ 6	32 N.	"	☽ near ♂	28	6	45 e.	♂ 3	56 S.
"	♃ ☌ Sun	10	6	7 m.	♃ 90	0 E.	Oct. --	☽ near ♀	4	3	52 m	♀ 2	34 S.
"	♄ ☌ Sun	10	7	55 m.	♄ 90	0 W.	"	♄ ☌ Sun	7	5	29 e.	♄ 90	0 E.
"	☽ near ♃	15	6	16 m.	♃ 2	38 S.	"	☽ near ♄	9	0	7 e.	♄ 3	25 N.
"	☽ near ♄	28	6	11 e.	♄ 3	32 N.	"	☽ near ♃	26	5	29 m.	♃ 4	41 S.
"	♄ stationary	30	0	53 m.			"	☽ near ♂	27	1	6 e.	♂ 4	0 S.
May -	☽ near ♀	5	3	40 e.	♀ 2	30 N.	Nov. -	☽ near ♀	3	6	32 m.	♀ 0	25 S.
"	☽ near ♂	7	0	1 e.	♂ 2	13 N.	"	☽ near ♄	5	7	58 e.	♄ 3	38 N.
"	☽ near ♃	12	8	45 e.	♃ 3	1 S.	"	♃ ☌ Sun	22	6	18 m.	♃ 90	0 W.
"	☽ near ♄	26	0	22 m.	♄ 3	33 N.	"	☽ near ♃	22	7	47 e.	♃ 4	42 S.
"	☿ gr. elon.	22	2	34 m.	☿ 25	13 W.	"	☽ near ♂	25	6	57	♂ 3	26 S.
June -	☽ near ☿	4	2	13 m.	☿ 0	34 S.	"	☿ gr. elon.	27	6	29 e.	☿ 21	32 E.
"	☽ near ♀	4	10	8 e.	♀ 0	11 N.	Dec. -	☽ near ♀	3	3	57 m.	♀ 1	41 N.
"	♃ ♂ ♂	5	4	14 m.	♃ 0	2 S.	"	☽ near ♄	3	6	57 m	♄ 3	47 N.
"	☽ near ♂	5	11	38 m.	♂ 0	35 N.	"	♀ ♂ ♄	4	7	55 e.	♀ 1	59 S.
"	☽ near ♃	9	1	16 e.	♃ 3	22 S.	"	♃ stationary	16	8	27 e		
"	♀ ♂ ♂	17	0	41 m.	♀ 0	41 S.	"	☽ near ♃	20	5	28 m.	♃ 4	31 S.
"	☽ near ♄	22	7	22 m.	♄ 3	23 N.	"	☽ near ♂	23	10	53 e.	♂ 2	16 S.
Ju'y --	Sun apogee	2	10	8 e.			"	☽ near ♄	30	9	24 e.	♄ 3	54 N.

NOTE. The word "near" and ☌ indicate sameness of longitude.

Gleanings.

Earthquakes.—The eastern part of the country had the rare visitation of an earthquake, October 20, 1870, it having passed from Ohio through New York, Lower Canada, and New England, to the coast. It occurred a little after eleven o'clock in the morning, and lasted from half a minute to two minutes, distinct shocks having been noticed in various places, but accompanied by no serious consequences. The Roman-catholic bishop of Batang, on the border of Thibet, Burmah, and China, reports a terrible earthquake, in which 3,282 lives were lost. A destructive hurricane has recently visited Cuba, the severest within a century, in which 2,000 persons were lost.

Healthy Country Homes.—Hon. Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts, with a far-reaching and considerate philanthropy, has petitioned the legislature to require the railroads centring in Boston to run cheap railroad trains for the poorer classes of work-people, so that they may be able to procure homes in the country, instead of packing their families into the crowded, damp, ill-ventilated, unhealthy tenement-houses of the city. In his petition he states that two of the roads out of London carry passengers each way for ten miles into the suburbs for twopence a day. In forcible words he says: "If you wish to see the laboring population healthy, sober, self-supporting, honest, chaste, religious, you must provide them with homes where health is not an exception, where decency is not an impossibility, where squalor and discomfort do not necessarily drive the husband and father to the rumshop."

A Wonderful Waterfall.—The government geologists in Demarara, British Guiana, have discovered on the Potaro river, within a hundred miles of the capital, a fall with two leaps, one of 770 feet and nearly 600 feet wide, the other over 80 feet.

New Use of Photography.—While Paris was besieged, the London Times frequently published long columns of announcements, designed to convey intelligence to those who remained in the city. A six-column page of the Times was carefully photographed on a small piece of thin paper but little larger than a postage stamp. It was entirely illegible by the naked eye, but could be easily read under the microscope. The photographs were sent to Bordeaux, whence they were taken to Paris by carrier-pigeons. There they were magnified, and thrown upon a large screen by the aid of a magic-lantern. The messages were then copied, and sent to the persons to whom they were addressed.

Inconceivably Minute.—An extraordinary machine has been invented in London, by which a person can duplicate his writing a million times smaller, making it invisible except by a powerful miscroscope. The inventor claims that by it he can copy the whole Bible twenty-two times in the space of an inch.

Piercing the Mountains.—The tunnel through the Alps, connecting the railways of France and Italy, was successfully finished the day after Christmas, 1870. This great work was commenced in 1857, and has gone forward night and day from either side, till the two gangs of workmen met far beneath the summit of the central mountain of the three that the tunnel has pierced. The length of the tunnel is 12,220 metres, or about 7 3-5 miles; its height and breadth are about 25 feet, and the cost of construction about $10,000,000.

Signalling the Weather.—Since November 1, 1870, the daily papers have published bulletins sent to them by the War Department at Washington, of meteorological observations in regard to the height of the barometer and thermometer, and the direction and force of the wind. They are taken by scientific men at fifty different stations in all parts of the country, from Key West, Florida, to San Francisco. It is believed that this will be of great practical benefit to farmers and sailors, by giving timely warning of the approach of storms.

Working of the New System.—At a recent meeting of the Friends in New York, Mr. Thomas Foulke, a venerable Quaker, gave an account of his visit to the Northwestern reservation of Indians near Omaha, where 6,000 Pawnees and Winnebagoes are living under the supervision of Mr. Samuel Janny, whom they affectionately call "grandfather." The attempt to introduce civilization among them by peaceful means is meeting encouraging success, in spite of the prejudice and hostility of neighboring whites. The Indian boys are taught agriculture, and the girls domestic duties and housekeeping; and they are industrious, obedient, and intelligent. The government, desiring to engage the religious sentiment of the country in the work of civilizing the Indians, has requested the various religious

denominations and missionary associations to designate suitable persons in whom they have confidence, to act as Indian agents in the different territories.

A Public Benefactor.—The "Bibliotheca Sacra" for April gives to Dr. Wayland, the late distinguished president of Brown University, the deserved credit of having, by his thoughtful and judicious founding of the free library in Wayland, Mass., led the legislature of that state to enact the Library law, authorizing cities and towns to appropriate money for similar institutions. Many of the intelligent communities in that state are now, in consequence, favored with excellent free public libraries.

A Profitable Account.—It is said that the head of one of the largest and most successful banking houses in the country, when a young man, resolved to take Jacob's pledge, "Of all that Thou shalt give me, I will surely give the tenth unto Thee." He accordingly opened an account with O. P. J., (Old Patriarch Jacob,) crediting to it a tenth of all the commissions that came to his office. His benevolent contributions are very large, and when asked how he can afford to give them, he says, "It don't cost me anything. It is the Lord's money I give."

Literary Activity.—A Boston publisher having offered a premium for the best Sunday-school book, received three hundred manuscripts, making a pile two feet high, two feet wide, and five feet long, sufficient in the aggregate for 93,000 pages of print.

A Destructive Drug.—Rev. T. Powell, a missionary of the London Missionary Society in the South Sea Islands, is convinced that one of the chief causes of the decay of the native races among them is the general use of tobacco, introduced among them through their intercourse with the civilized world. The whole population have become slaves to this narcotic drug, which stupefies their minds, enervates their bodies, and seems to deprive their physical systems of the needful stamina to resist prevalent diseases.

Saving the Fallen.—Some time since, the chief of police in Boston having arrested 113 abandoned women of various ages, requested the court not to pass a final sentence upon them, but to allow him to try the experiment of kind treatment and encouragement, in the hope of saving them from sin and ruin. In six weeks he reported to the court that fifty-six had been sent to their parents and friends, and were doing well, fifteen had been put in places of respectable employment, and were living virtuous lives, seven were in charity homes or asylums, thirty could not be found, having probably left the city, and five having failed to abandon their evil ways, were surrendered by their bail, and were sentenced to imprisonment. The chief has since been requested by many others of the class to rescue them from their degraded lives, and has sent them to good homes, where they are under Christian influence.

The Way to Health and Wealth.—A printer, instead of going out to drink with his fellow-workmen, put in the bank the same amount he would have spent for liquor. At the end of five years he had on deposit nearly $582, and had not lost a day from ill-health; while three out of five of the others had become drunkards, and were discharged from the office. He bought the printing-office, enlarged the business, and in twenty years was worth $100,000.

A Corrupt and Corrupting Business.—A United States senator stated in his place in that body, that well-informed persons believed that the government had been defrauded of its revenues on distilled spirits to the amount of five hundred million dollars!

Whiskey and Tobacco.—The receipts of the Internal Revenue Bureau for the year ending June 30, 1870, were $183,634,832, of which the collections from spirits were $55,537,355, and from fermented liquors $6,260,728, or more than one-third of the entire receipts. The revenue from tobacco was $31,318,536; showing that more than half the entire revenue is derived from these two articles.

A Disgrace Removed.—Not the least of the happy consequences of the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops, is the opening of the filthy part of the city in which the despised Jews have always been confined, and their restoration to the rights of men and citizens. They have addressed a grateful memorial to the Italian government for granting to them the boon of civil and religious freedom, which the church had always denied them. By the aid of the Italian police, the Jewish boy Coen, who was stolen from his parents by the priests in 1864, has been recovered, and the superior of the convent arrested for concealing him.

Progress of the Gospel.

STUDY THE FIGURES.—Romanists are making pretentious claims and loud boasts, which indicate their cherished desire for domination in this country, and many timid Protestants are despondent in view of their increasing numbers. Such would do well to consider the steady growth of the great bodies of Christian believers in all parts of the country. In Philadelphia, Roman-catholics who in 1811 had one-eleventh of the churches in the city, have now not quite one eleventh; while Episcopalians, who then had only one-ninth, have now more than one-sixth, and Presbyterians, who then had less than one-seventh, have now nearly one-fourth.

A GREAT STEP FORWARD.—A class of ten native Christian women have recently completed their first year's course of study of medicine, under the instruction of Dr. Humphrey of the Methodist mission in India. It is believed, that after another year's study and practice, they will be prepared for useful labor as female physicians. What is also particularly remarkable is, that the funds for their education are contributed by enlightened and liberal native gentlemen.

THE ENLIGHTENING GOSPEL.—Another illustration of the influence of Christianity in awakening the intellect, is furnished by the converted natives of Ceylon. A plan has been originated by the graduates of the Batticotta Seminary to found a Christian college at Jaffna, they proposing to raise a sufficient sum to endow the native professorships and to meet the ordinary expenses, hoping that Christians in America will complete the needed endowment of $50,000. This will make the fourth college already established in connection with the missions of the American Board.

PRIZING THE GOSPEL.—At the annual meeting of the Methodist mission at Foochow, in December, the chief subject of discussion was the self-support of this church, the native preachers being the principal speakers. The native church agreed to double the amount of their last year's contribution, thus meeting one-fifth of all the expenses of the support of the ministry among them. One of the ordained native preachers has voluntarily ceased to take any part of his support from the missionary society.

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE.—It is very significant of the extent to which the gospel is permeating the mind of the people of Tinnevelly in India, that thirty-two natives were not long since ordained at one service to the work of the Christian ministry, in the presence of a congregation of over 2,000 of their people. A native pastor preached the sermon. There are 49 native pastors in the provinces, and 12,000 native Christians.

"NOT WITH OBSERVATION."—An intelligent native remarked to a missionary in Turkey, that his strongest impression that Protestantism was to be successful in Turkey and Syria, did not come from their schools, books, or churches, but from the prodigious extent to which the country at large is leavened by Protestant truth. "The grandest results of your labors," he said, "are not at all apparent."

A LIGHTHOUSE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.—Four years ago, $50,000 was contributed in this country to build a Bible House in Constantinople, and an admirable site was secured, but the Turkish government withheld their permission to erect the building. After several years' delay they have given their consent, and a substantial edifice will be built for the diffusion of the true light over the East, where French and Roman influence are losing their power.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS AS CIVILIZERS.—Two Baptist missionaries who twenty years ago settled among the African tribes at the Cameroons in Upper Guinea, have taught the people to make houses, have reduced the language to writing, and are now printing the Bible which they have translated. The writer of a recent book of travels in the Malay Archipelago, says that through the labors of the Dutch missionaries, the northeastern part of Celebes, which forty years ago was a wilderness inhabited by naked savages, who garnished their rude houses with human heads, has now become a civilized community. The people are now the most industrious and peaceable, the best clothed, the best housed, the best fed, and the best educated in the whole archipelago.

TURNING THE KING'S HEART.—The native chiefs of Abeokuta, Africa, have selected a new king, who has sent word to the Christians that he desires to facilitate the progress of civilization and Christianity, and to open the way for the return of the English missionaries.

1st MONTH. **JANUARY, 1872.** 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON. H. M.	NEW YORK. H. M.	WASH'TON. H. M.	CHARLES'N. H. M.	CHICAGO. H. M.
Third Quarter	3	5 15	ev.	5 3	ev.	4 51	ev.	4 39	ev.	4 9	ev.
New Moon	10	10 14	mo.	10 2	mo.	9 50	mo.	9 38	mo.	9 8	mo.
First Quarter	17	7 18	mo.	7 6	mo.	6 54	mo.	6 42	mo.	6 12	mo.
Full Moon	25	0 30	ev.	0 18	ev.	0 6	ev.	11 54	mo.	11 24	mo.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark. H. M. S.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Rises. H. M.	H. W. Boston H. M.	CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Rises. H. M.	H. W. N. York H. M.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; MARYLAND, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California. Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Rises. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Rises. H. M.	H. W. Ch'ton H. M.
1	1	M	12 3 43	7 30	4 38	10 15	3 22	7 24	4 44	10 16	ev. 7	7 19	4 49	10 18	7 4	5 4	10 24	11 22
2	2	Tu	12 4 12	7 30	4 39	11 19	4 5	7 24	4 45	11 20	0 52	7 19	4 50	11 21	7 4	5 5	11 23	ev. 5
3	3	W	12 4 40	7 30	4 40	morn.	4 55	7 24	4 46	morn.	1 42	7 19	4 51	morn.	7 4	5 6	morn.	0 55
4	4	Th	12 5 7	7 30	4 41	0 24	5 48	7 24	4 47	0 24	2 34	7 19	4 52	0 23	7 4	5 7	0 22	1 48
5	5	Fr	12 5 34	7 30	4 42	1 34	6 45	7 24	4 48	1 32	3 31	7 19	4 53	1 30	7 4	5 8	1 25	2 45
6	6	Sa	12 6 1	7 30	4 43	2 46	7 47	7 24	4 49	2 43	4 32	7 19	4 54	2 40	7 4	5 8	2 31	3 47
7	7	S	12 6 27	7 30	4 44	4 2	8 51	7 24	4 50	3 58	5 36	7 19	4 55	3 53	7 4	5 9	3 41	4 51
8	8	M	12 6 53	7 30	4 45	5 19	9 54	7 24	4 51	5 13	6 40	7 19	4 56	5 8	7 4	5 10	4 52	5 54
9	9	Tu	12 7 18	7 30	4 46	6 34	10 56	7 24	4 52	6 28	7 38	7 19	4 57	6 22	7 4	5 11	6 4	6 56
10	10	W	12 7 43	7 29	4 47	sets.	11 52	7 24	4 53	sets.	8 35	7 19	4 58	sets.	7 4	5 12	sets.	7 52
11	11	Th	12 8 7	7 29	4 48	6 10	morn.	7 23	4 54	6 15	9 31	7 18	4 59	6 20	7 4	5 12	6 35	8 45
12	12	Fr	12 8 31	7 29	4 49	7 29	0 45	7 23	4 55	7 32	10 22	7 18	5 0	7 36	7 4	5 13	7 48	9 37
13	13	Sa	12 8 54	7 28	4 50	8 44	1 37	7 23	4 56	8 46	11 9	7 18	5 1	8 49	7 4	5 14	8 57	10 26
14	14	S	12 9 16	7 28	4 51	9 54	2 26	7 22	4 57	9 55	11 57	7 17	5 2	9 56	7 4	5 15	10 1	11 12
15	15	M	12 9 38	7 27	4 53	11 2	3 12	7 22	4 58	11 2	morn.	7 17	5 3	11 2	7 3	5 16	11 3	11 58
16	16	Tu	12 9 59	7 27	4 54	morn.	3 58	7 22	4 59	morn.	0 44	7 17	5 4	morn.	7 3	5 17	morn.	morn.
17	17	W	12 10 19	7 26	4 55	0 8	4 47	7 21	5 0	0 7	1 33	7 16	5 5	0 6	7 3	5 18	0 2	0 47
18	18	Th	12 10 39	7 26	4 56	1 9	5 39	7 21	5 1	1 8	2 26	7 16	5 6	1 6	7 2	5 19	0 59	1 39
19	19	Fr	12 10 57	7 25	4 58	2 12	6 31	7 20	5 3	2 9	3 17	7 15	5 7	2 6	7 2	5 20	1 56	2 31
20	20	Sa	12 11 15	7 24	4 59	3 13	7 24	7 19	5 4	3 9	4 10	7 14	5 8	3 5	7 2	5 21	2 52	3 24
21	21	S	12 11 33	7 23	5 0	4 13	8 19	7 18	5 5	4 9	5 4	7 14	5 9	4 3	7 1	5 22	3 48	4 19
22	22	M	12 11 49	7 22	5 1	5 11	9 11	7 18	5 6	5 5	5 57	7 13	5 10	4 59	7 1	5 23	4 42	5 11
23	23	Tu	12 12 5	7 22	5 3	6 5	10 1	7 17	5 8	5 59	6 47	7 12	5 12	5 53	7 0	5 24	5 34	6 1
24	24	W	12 12 20	7 21	5 4	rises.	10 49	7 16	5 9	rises.	7 33	7 12	5 13	rises.	7 0	5 25	rises.	6 49
25	25	Th	12 12 34	7 20	5 5	5 2	11 31	7 15	5 10	5 7	8 14	7 11	5 14	5 12	7 0	5 26	5 24	7 31
26	26	Fr	12 12 47	7 20	5 6	6 3	ev. 11	7 15	5 11	6 7	8 57	7 10	5 15	6 11	6 59	5 27	6 24	8 11
27	27	Sa	12 12 59	7 19	5 7	7 5	0 52	7 14	5 12	7 9	9 38	7 10	5 16	7 12	6 59	5 28	7 22	8 52
28	28	S	12 13 11	7 18	5 9	8 9	1 32	7 13	5 13	8 11	10 17	7 9	5 17	8 13	6 58	5 29	8 19	9 32
29	29	M	12 13 22	7 17	5 10	9 11	2 11	7 12	5 15	9 12	10 53	7 8	5 19	9 13	6 58	5 30	9 16	10 11
30	30	Tu	12 13 32	7 16	5 11	10 15	2 50	7 12	5 16	10 15	11 34	7 8	5 20	10 15	6 57	5 31	10 14	10 50
31	31	W	12 13 41	7 15	5 13	11 22	3 32	7 11	5 17	11 20	ev. 18	7 7	5 21	11 19	6 56	5 32	11 15	11 32

2d MONTH. FEBRUARY, 1872. 29 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.		BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHTON.	CHARLES'N.	CHICAGO.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Third Quarter	2	5 26 mo.	5 14 mo.	5 2 mo.	4 50 mo.	4 20 mo.
New Moon	8	8 ev.	8 56 ev.	8 44 ev.	8 32 ev.	8 2 ev.
First Quarter	16	9	1 28 mo.	1 16 mo.	1 4 mo.	0 34 mo.
Full Moon	24	12 mo.	0 mo.	5 48 mo.	5 36 mo.	5 6 mo.

Day of Year.	Day of Month	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; MARYLAND, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California.				CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.			
				SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. BOSTON	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N. YORK	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. CH'TON
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
32	1	Th	12 13 50	7 14	5 14	morn.	4 20	7 10	5 18	morn.	1 7	7 6	5 22	morn.		6 56	5 32	morn.	ev. 20
33	2	Fr	12 13 57	7 13	5 15	0 31	5 13	7 9	5 19	0 28	1 59	7 5	5 23	0 26		6 55	5 33	0 18	1 13
34	3	Sa	12 14 4	7 11	5 16	1 42	6 16	7 7	5 20	1 38	3 2	7 4	5 24	1 34		6 54	5 34	1 23	2 16
35	4	S	12 14 10	7 10	5 18	2 56	7 23	7 6	5 22	2 51	4 8	7 3	5 25	2 46		6 53	5 35	2 32	3 23
36	5	M	12 14 16	7 9	5 19	4 9	8 34	7 5	5 23	4 4	5 19	7 2	5 26	3 58		6 52	5 36	3 41	4 34
37	6	Tu	12 14 20	7 8	5 20	5 20	9 42	7 4	5 24	5 14	6 28	7 1	5 27	5 8		6 51	5 37	4 49	5 42
38	7	W	12 14 24	7 7	5 22	6 20	10 44	7 3	5 25	6 15	7 28	7 0	5 28	6 9		6 50	5 38	5 51	6 44
39	8	Th	12 14 26	7 6	5 23	7 10	11 37	7 2	5 26	7 5	8 19	6 59	5 29	7 0		6 49	5 39	6 45	7 37
40	9	Fr	12 14 29	7 5	5 25	sets.	morn.	7 1	5 28	sets.	9 13	6 58	5 31	sets.		6 48	5 40	sets.	8 26
41	10	Sa	12 14 30	7 4	5 26	7 30	0 26	7 0	5 29	7 32	9 58	6 57	5 32	7 34		6 47	5 41	7 40	9 12
42	11	S	12 14 30	7 2	5 27	8 42	1 12	6 59	5 30	8 43	10 38	6 56	5 33	8 44		6 46	5 42	8 46	9 56
43	12	M	12 14 30	7 1	5 29	9 49	1 56	6 58	5 31	9 49	11 20	6 55	5 34	9 48		6 46	5 43	9 47	10 38
44	13	Tu	12 14 29	7 0	5 30	10 56	2 38	6 57	5 32	10 55	morn.	6 54	5 35	10 53		6 45	5 44	10 48	11 21
45	14	W	12 14 27	6 58	5 31	morn.	3 21	6 56	5 33	11 58	0 6	6 53	5 36	11 55		6 44	5 45	11 47	morn.
46	15	Th	12 14 24	6 57	5 33	0 1	4 5	6 54	5 34	morn.	0 52	6 52	5 38	morn.		6 43	5 46	morn.	0 5
47	16	Fr	12 14 21	6 55	5 34	1 3	4 55	6 53	5 36	0 59	1 42	6 50	5 39	0 55		6 42	5 46	0 43	0 55
48	17	Sa	12 14 17	6 54	5 35	2 5	5 50	6 51	5 37	2 0	2 36	6 49	5 40	1 55		6 41	5 47	1 41	1 20
49	18	S	12 14 12	6 52	5 36	3 3	6 46	6 50	5 38	2 57	3 32	6 48	5 41	2 52		6 40	5 48	2 35	2 46
50	19	M	12 14 7	6 51	5 38	3 58	7 46	6 49	5 40	3 52	4 31	6 47	5 42	3 46		6 39	5 49	3 28	3 46
51	20	Tu	12 14 0	6 50	5 39	4 49	8 44	6 48	5 41	4 43	5 29	6 46	5 43	4 37		6 38	5 50	4 18	4 44
52	21	W	12 13 53	6 48	5 41	5 35	9 36	6 46	5 43	5 29	6 22	6 44	5 45	5 23		6 37	5 50	5 6	5 36
53	22	Th	12 13 46	6 47	5 42	6 14	10 24	6 45	5 44	6 9	7 10	6 43	5 46	6 3		6 36	5 51	5 48	6 24
54	23	Fr	12 13 38	6 45	5 43	rises.	11 7	6 43	5 45	rises.	7 49	6 41	5 47	rises.		6 35	5 52	rises.	7 7
55	24	Sa	12 13 29	6 44	5 45	6 0	11 46	6 42	5 47	6 3	8 29	6 40	5 48	6 5		6 34	5 53	6 13	7 46
56	25	S	12 13 20	6 42	5 46	7 4	ev. 24	6 40	5 48	7 5	9 11	6 38	5 49	7 7		6 32	5 54	7 11	8 24
57	26	M	12 13 10	6 40	5 47	8 9	1 2	6 38	5 49	8 9	9 48	6 37	5 50	8 9		6 31	5 54	8 10	9 2
58	27	Tu	12 12 59	6 38	5 48	9 14	1 41	6 37	5 50	9 13	10 25	6 35	5 51	9 12		6 30	5 55	9 9	9 41
59	28	W	12 12 48	6 37	5 49	10 22	2 21	6 35	5 51	10 20	11 4	6 34	5 52	10 17		6 29	5 56	10 10	10 21
60	29	Th	12 12 36	6 36	5 50	11 31	3 4	6 34	5 52	11 31	11 49	6 33	5 53	11 27		6 28	5 57	11 16	11 4

3d MONTH. **MARCH, 1872.** 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H. M. BOSTON.	H. M. NEW YORK.	H. M. WASH'TON.	H. M. CHARLES'N.	H. M. CHICAGO.
Third Quarter	2	2 45 ev.	2 33 ev.	2 21 ev.	2 9 ev.	1 39 ev.
New Moon	9	8 9 mo.	7 57 mo.	7 45 mo.	7 33 mo.	7 3 mo.
First Quarter.....	16	9 41 ev.	9 29 ev.	9 17 ev.	9 5 ev.	8 35 ev.
Full Moon	24	8 59 ev.	8 47 ev.	8 35 ev.	8 23 ev.	7 53 ev.
Third Quarter.....	31	9 48 ev.	9 36 ev.	9 24 ev.	9 12 ev.	8 42 ev.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; MARYLAND, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California.				CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.			
				SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. BOSTON	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N. YORK	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. CH'TON.
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
61	1	Fr	12 12 24	6 36	5 50	morn.	3 54	6 34	5 52	morn.	ev. 40	6 33	5 53	morn.		6 28	5 58	morn.	11 54
62	2	Sa	12 12 12	6 34	5 51	0 45	4 53	6 32	5 53	0 41	1 40	6 31	5 54	0 36		6 27	5 58	0 22	ev. 53
63	3	S	12 11 59	6 33	5 52	1 57	6 1	6 31	5 54	1 52	2 47	6 30	5 55	1 46		6 26	5 59	1 29	2 1
64	4	M	12 11 45	6 31	5 54	3 6	7 15	6 29	5 55	3 0	4 0	6 28	5 56	2 54		6 25	6 0	2 35	3 15
65	5	Tu	12 11 32	6 29	5 55	4 8	8 27	6 28	5 56	4 2	5 12	6 27	5 57	3 56		6 24	6 1	3 37	4 27
66	6	W	12 11 17	6 28	5 56	5 1	9 32	6 27	5 57	4 56	6 18	6 26	5 58	4 50		6 23	6 1	4 33	5 32
67	7	Th	12 11 3	6 26	5 58	5 45	10 29	6 25	5 59	5 40	7 14	6 24	5 59	5 36		6 22	6 2	5 22	6 29
68	8	Fr	12 10 48	6 25	5 59	6 20	11 20	6 24	6 0	6 16	8 2	6 23	6 0	6 13		6 21	6 3	6 3	7 20
69	9	Sa	12 10 32	6 23	6 0	sets.	morn.	6 22	6 1	sets.	8 46	6 21	6 1	sets.		6 20	6 3	sets.	8 1
70	10	S	12 10 16	6 21	6 1	7 29	0 1	6 20	6 2	7 29	9 29	6 19	6 2	7 29		6 19	6 4	7 29	8 43
71	11	M	12 10 0	6 19	6 2	8 37	0 43	6 18	6 3	8 36	10 10	6 18	6 3	8 34		6 17	6 5	8 31	9 24
72	12	Tu	12 9 44	6 17	6 3	9 44	1 24	6 16	6 4	9 42	10 47	6 16	6 4	9 39		6 16	6 6	9 32	10 5
73	13	W	12 9 27	6 16	6 4	10 48	2 5	6 15	6 5	10 45	11 28	6 15	6 5	10 41		6 14	6 6	10 30	10 46
74	14	Th	12 9 11	6 14	6 6	11 52	2 46	6 13	6 6	11 48	morn.	6 13	6 6	11 43		6 13	6 7	11 29	11 29
75	15	Fr	12 8 53	6 12	6 7	morn.	3 29	6 12	6 7	morn.	0 15	6 12	6 7	morn.		6 11	6 8	morn.	morn.
76	16	Sa	12 8 36	6 10	6 8	0 53	4 19	6 10	6 8	0 48	1 6	6 10	6 8	0 43		6 10	6 9	0 26	0 19
77	17	S	12 8 18	6 9	6 9	1 51	5 13	6 9	6 9	1 45	1 59	6 9	6 9	1 39		6 9	6 9	1 21	1 13
78	18	M	12 8 0	6 7	6 10	2 45	6 11	6 7	6 10	2 39	2 57	6 7	6 10	2 33		6 8	6 10	2 14	2 11
79	19	Tu	12 7 42	6 5	6 11	3 31	7 11	6 5	6 11	3 25	3 56	6 5	6 11	3 19		6 6	6 11	3 1	3 11
80	20	W	12 7 24	6 3	6 12	4 12	8 12	6 3	6 12	4 6	4 56	6 3	6 12	4 1		6 5	6 11	3 44	4 12
81	21	Th	12 7 6	6 2	6 14	4 47	9 5	6 2	6 13	4 42	5 50	6 2	6 13	4 37		6 3	6 12	4 23	5 5
82	22	Fr	12 6 48	6 0	6 15	5 18	9 53	6 1	6 14	5 14	6 39	6 1	6 14	5 11		6 2	6 13	4 59	5 53
83	23	Sa	12 6 29	5 59	6 16	5 44	10 37	6 0	6 15	5 42	7 22	6 0	6 15	5 39		6 1	6 14	5 32	6 37
84	24	S	12 6 11	5 57	6 17	rises.	11 18	5 58	6 16	rises.	8 0	5 58	6 16	rises.		5 59	6 14	rises.	7 18
85	25	M	12 5 52	5 55	6 19	7 3	11 53	5 56	6 17	7 2	8 38	5 56	6 17	7 2		5 58	6 15	7 0	7 53
86	26	Tu	12 5 34	5 53	6 20	8 12	ev. 34	5 54	6 18	8 10	9 21	5 55	6 18	8 8		5 56	6 16	8 3	8 34
87	27	W	12 5 15	5 52	6 21	9 23	1 15	5 53	6 19	9 20	10 2	5 54	6 19	9 17		5 55	6 16	9 8	9 15
88	28	Th	12 4 57	5 50	6 22	10 36	1 59	5 52	6 20	10 32	10 41	5 53	6 20	10 28		5 54	6 17	10 14	9 59
89	29	Fr	12 4 38	5 48	6 23	11 50	2 47	5 50	6 21	11 45	11 29	5 51	6 20	11 40		5 53	6 18	11 23	10 47
90	30	Sa	12 4 20	5 46	6 24	morn.	3 40	5 48	6 22	morn.	ev. 26	5 49	6 21	morn.		5 52	6 18	morn.	11 40
91	31	S	12 4 2	5 44	6 25	1 0	4 43	5 46	6 23	0 54	1 30	5 47	6 22	0 48		5 50	6 19	0 29	ev. 43

4th MONTH. APRIL, 1872. 30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	H. M.	NEW YORK.	H. M.	WASHTON.	H. M.	CHARLES'N.	H. M.	CHICAGO.
New Moon	7		7 48 ev.		7 36 ev.		7 24 ev.		7 12 ev.		6 42 ev.
First Quarter	15		5 27 ev.		5 15 ev.		5 3 ev.		4 51 ev.		4 21 ev.
Full Moon	23		8 53 mo.		8 41 mo.		8 29 mo.		8 17 mo.		7 47 mo.
Third Quarter	30		3 37 mo.		3 25 mo.		3 13 mo.		3 1 mo.		2 31 mo.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark.			CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.								CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.								CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; MARYLAND, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California.								CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.							
						SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON RISES.		H. W. BOSTON		SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON RISES.		H. W. N.YORK		SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON RISES.		SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON RISES.		H. W. CH'TON	
			H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
92	1	M	12	3	43	5	43	6	26	2	4	5	54	5	45	6	24	1	57	2	40	5	46	6	23	1	51	5	49	6	20	1	34	1	54
93	2	Tu	12	3	25	5	42	6	28	2	58	7	9	5	44	6	26	2	53	3	53	5	45	6	24	2	47	5	48	6	21	2	31	3	9
94	3	W	12	3	8	5	40	6	29	3	41	8	16	5	42	6	27	3	37	5	0	5	43	6	25	3	32	5	46	6	21	3	18	4	16
95	4	Th	12	2	50	5	38	6	30	4	19	9	16	5	40	6	28	4	15	6	2	5	41	6	26	4	12	5	45	6	22	4	1	5	16
96	5	Fr	12	2	32	5	36	6	31	4	50	10	7	5	38	6	29	4	47	6	53	5	40	6	27	4	45	5	44	6	23	4	38	6	7
97	6	Sa	12	2	15	5	34	6	32	5	15	10	53	5	36	6	30	5	14	7	37	5	38	6	28	5	13	5	42	6	23	5	9	6	53
98	7	S	12	1	58	5	32	6	33	sets.		11	53	5	34	6	31	sets.		8	16	5	36	6	29	sets.		5	41	6	24	sets.		7	33
99	8	M	12	1	41	5	31	6	34	7	25	morn.		5	33	6	32	7	24	8	56	5	35	6	30	7	22	5	39	6	25	7	17	8	11
100	9	Tu	12	1	25	5	29	6	35	8	32	0	11	5	31	6	33	8	29	9	37	5	33	6	31	8	26	5	38	6	25	8	18	8	51
101	10	W	12	1	8	5	27	6	36	9	37	0	51	5	29	6	34	9	32	10	17	5	31	6	32	9	28	5	37	6	26	9	17	9	32
102	11	Th	12	0	52	5	26	6	37	10	40	1	32	5	28	6	35	10	35	10	57	5	30	6	33	10	30	5	35	6	27	10	16	10	15
103	12	Fr	12	0	37	5	24	6	38	11	40	2	15	5	26	6	36	11	35	11	43	5	28	6	34	11	29	5	34	6	27	11	13	10	59
104	13	Sa	12	0	21	5	23	6	40	morn.		2	59	5	25	6	37	morn.		morn.		5	27	6	35	morn.		5	33	6	28	morn.		11	47
105	14	S	12	0	6	5	21	6	41	0	36	3	47	5	24	6	38	0	30	0	33	5	26	6	36	0	23	5	32	6	29	0	7	morn.	
106	15	M	11	59	51	5	19	6	42	1	25	4	40	5	22	6	39	1	19	1	27	5	24	6	37	1	13	5	31	6	30	0	56	0	40
107	16	Tu	11	59	37	5	18	6	43	2	9	5	39	5	21	6	40	2	3	2	25	5	23	6	38	1	57	5	30	6	30	1	42	1	39
108	17	W	11	59	23	5	16	6	44	2	46	6	37	5	19	6	41	2	42	3	23	5	22	6	39	2	36	5	29	6	31	2	23	2	37
109	18	Th	11	59	9	5	14	6	45	3	19	7	34	5	17	6	42	3	15	4	20	5	20	6	40	3	11	5	28	6	32	3	0	3	34
110	19	Fr	11	58	56	5	13	6	47	3	45	8	28	5	16	6	44	3	42	5	13	5	19	6	41	3	40	5	27	6	32	3	32	4	28
111	20	Sa	11	58	43	5	11	6	48	4	12	9	26	5	14	6	45	4	10	6	2	5	17	6	42	4	8	5	25	6	33	4	3	5	26
112	21	S	11	58	30	5	10	6	49	4	36	10	1	5	13	6	46	4	35	6	47	5	16	6	43	4	35	5	24	6	34	4	33	6	1
113	22	M	11	58	28	5	8	6	50	rises.		10	45	5	11	6	47	rises.		7	29	5	14	6	44	rises.		5	23	6	35	rises.		6	45
114	23	Tu	11	58	7	5	6	6	51	7	6	11	25	5	10	6	48	7	4	8	8	5	13	6	45	7	1	5	22	6	35	6	54	7	25
115	24	W	11	57	56	5	5	6	52	8	21	ev.	7	5	9	6	49	8	18	8	53	5	12	6	46	8	14	5	21	6	36	8	3	8	07
116	25	Th	11	57	45	5	3	6	53	9	37	0	53	5	7	6	50	9	32	9	39	5	10	6	46	9	27	5	20	6	37	9	14	8	53
117	26	Fr	11	57	35	5	2	6	54	10	51	1	42	5	6	6	51	10	45	10	26	5	9	6	47	10	39	5	19	6	37	10	23	9	42
118	27	Sa	11	57	25	5	1	6	55	11	59	2	37	5	5	6	52	11	53	11	19	5	8	6	48	11	47	5	18	6	38	11	30	10	37
119	28	S	11	57	16	4	59	6	56	morn.		3	35	5	3	6	53	morn.		ev.	21	5	6	6	49	morn.		5	16	6	39	morn.		11	35
120	29	M	11	57	8	4	58	6	58	0	56	4	39	5	2	6	54	0	50	1	26	5	5	6	50	0	44	5	15	6	39	0	28	ev.	39
121	30	Tu	11	57	0	4	56	6	59	1	44	5	48	5	0	6	55	1	39	2	34	5	3	6	51	1	33	5	14	6	40	1	19	1	48

5th MONTH. **MAY, 1872.** 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M. BOSTON.	H. M. NEW YORK.	H. M. WASHTON.	H. M. CHARLES'N.	H. M. CHICAGO.
New Moon	7	8 35 mo.	8 23 mo.	8 11 mo.	7 59 mo.	7 29 mo.
First Quarter	15	11 21 mo.	11 9 mo.	10 57 mo.	10 45 mo.	10 15 mo.
Full Moon	22	6 24 ev.	6 12 ev.	6 0 ev.	5 48 ev.	5 18 ev.
Third Quarter	29	9 29 mo.	9 17 mo.	9 5 mo.	8 53 mo.	8 23 mo.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; MARYLAND, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California.				CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.			
				SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. BOSTON	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N. YORK	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. CH'TON.
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
122	1	W	11 56 52	4 55	7 0	2 22	6 56	4 59	6 56	2 18	3 41	5 2	6 52	2 13		5 13	6 41	2 0	2 56
123	2	Th	11 56 46	4 53	7 1	2 53	7 55	4 57	6 57	2 50	4 40	5 1	6 53	2 47		5 12	6 42	2 38	3 55
124	3	Fr	11 56 39	4 52	7 2	3 19	8 50	4 56	6 58	3 18	5 35	5 0	6 54	3 16		5 11	6 43	3 11	4 50
125	4	Sa	11 56 34	4 50	7 3	3 45	9 39	4 54	6 59	3 44	6 25	4 58	6 55	3 44		5 10	6 44	3 43	5 39
126	5	S	11 56 28	4 49	7 4	4 9	10 23	4 53	7 0	4 10	7 9	4 57	6 56	4 10		5 10	6 45	4 13	6 23
127	6	M	11 56 24	4 48	7 5	4 33	11 4	4 52	7 1	4 35	7 47	4 56	6 57	4 37		5 9	6 45	4 43	7 4
128	7	Tu	11 56 20	4 47	7 6	sets.	11 43	4 51	7 2	sets.	8 25	4 55	6 58	sets.		5 8	6 46	sets.	7 43
129	8	W	11 56 16	4 46	7 7	8 26	morn.	4 50	7 3	8 22	9 9	4 54	6 59	8 17		5 7	6 47	8 2	8 24
130	9	Th	11 56 14	4 45	7 8	9 29	0 24	4 49	7 4	9 23	9 51	4 53	7 0	9 18		5 6	6 47	9 1	9 5
131	10	Fr	11 56 11	4 44	7 9	10 26	1 5	4 48	7 5	10 20	10 33	4 52	7 1	10 14		5 5	6 48	9 55	9 49
132	11	Sa	11 56 9	4 43	7 10	11 19	1 49	4 47	7 6	11 13	11 15	4 51	7 2	11 7		5 5	6 49	10 48	10 33
133	12	S	11 56 8	4 42	7 11	morn.	2 33	4 46	7 7	11 58	morn.	4 50	7 3	11 52		5 4	6 49	11 34	11 21
134	13	M	11 56 8	4 41	7 12	0 4	3 21	4 45	7 8	morn.	0 5	4 49	7 4	morn.		5 3	6 50	morn.	morn.
135	14	Tu	11 56 8	4 40	7 13	0 44	4 9	4 44	7 9	0 39	0 55	4 48	7 5	0 34		5 2	6 51	0 17	0 9
136	15	W	11 56 8	4 39	7 14	1 19	5 2	4 43	7 10	1 14	1 48	4 47	7 6	1 10		5 2	6 51	0 56	1 2
137	16	Th	11 56 9	4 38	7 15	1 48	5 56	4 42	7 11	1 45	2 41	4 46	7 7	1 41		5 1	6 52	1 30	1 56
138	17	Fr	11 56 11	4 37	7 16	2 14	6 49	4 42	7 11	2 11	3 36	4 46	7 7	2 9		5 1	6 53	2 2	2 49
139	18	Sa	11 56 13	4 36	7 17	2 37	7 42	4 41	7 12	2 36	4 27	4 45	7 8	2 34		5 0	6 53	2 31	3 42
140	19	S	11 56 16	4 36	7 18	3 2	8 34	4 40	7 13	3 2	5 19	4 44	7 9	3 2		5 0	6 54	3 2	4 34
141	20	M	11 56 19	4 35	7 19	3 25	9 22	4 40	7 14	3 27	6 8	4 44	7 10	3 28		4 59	6 55	3 32	5 22
142	21	Tu	11 56 22	4 34	7 20	3 52	10 11	4 39	7 15	3 54	6 57	4 43	7 10	3 57		4 58	6 55	4 5	6 11
143	22	W	11 56 27	4 33	7 21	rises.	11 0	4 38	7 16	rises.	7 43	4 43	7 11	rises.		4 58	6 56	rises.	7 0
144	23	Th	11 56 31	4 32	7 22	8 33	11 48	4 37	7 17	8 27	8 31	4 42	7 12	8 22		4 57	6 57	8 5	7 48
145	24	Fr	11 56 37	4 32	7 23	9 46	ev. 39	4 37	7 18	9 40	9 25	4 42	7 13	9 33		4 57	6 57	9 15	8 39
146	25	Sa	11 56 43	4 31	7 24	10 50	1 35	4 36	7 19	10 44	10 20	4 41	7 14	10 37		4 56	6 58	10 19	9 35
147	26	S	11 56 49	4 30	7 25	11 42	2 32	4 35	7 19	11 37	11 13	4 40	7 15	11 31		4 56	6 58	11 14	10 32
148	27	M	11 56 56	4 29	7 26	morn.	3 28	4 35	7 20	morn.	ev. 14	4 40	7 16	morn.		4 55	6 59	morn.	11 28
149	28	Tu	11 57 3	4 29	7 27	0 24	4 29	4 34	7 21	0 20	1 15	4 39	7 16	0 15		4 55	7 0	0 1	ev. 29
150	29	W	11 57 11	4 28	7 28	0 58	5 29	4 34	7 22	0 54	2 15	4 39	7 17	0 51		4 55	7 0	0 40	1 29
151	30	Th	11 57 19	4 27	7 28	1 25	6 27	4 33	7 23	1 23	3 13	4 38	7 18	1 21		4 54	7 1	1 14	2 27
152	31	Fr	11 57 28	4 26	7 29	1 50	7 23	4 32	7 23	1 49	4 8	4 37	7 18	1 48		4 54	7 1	1 45	3 23

6th MONTH. JUNE, 1872. 30 DAYS.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark.	Calendar for Boston; New England, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	H. W. Boston	Calendar for New York City; Philadelphia, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	H. W. N. York	Calendar for Washington; Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Calendar for Charleston; North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	H. W. Ch'ton.
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
153	1	Sa	11 57 37	4 26	7 30	2 13	8 16	4 32	7 24	2 14	5 0	4 37	7 19	2 14	4 54	7 2	2 16	4 16
154	2	S	11 57 46	4 25	7 31	2 37	9 6	4 31	7 25	2 39	5 51	4 37	7 19	2 40	4 53	7 2	2 45	5 6
155	3	M	11 57 56	4 25	7 32	3 2	9 52	4 31	7 26	3 5	6 38	4 36	7 20	3 8	4 53	7 3	3 17	5 52
156	4	Tu	11 58 6	4 24	7 32	3 30	10 36	4 30	7 26	3 34	7 21	4 36	7 20	3 38	4 53	7 3	3 50	6 36
157	5	W	11 58 17	4 24	7 33	sets.	11 20	4 30	7 27	sets.	8 2	4 36	7 21	sets.	4 53	7 4	sets.	7 20
158	6	Th	11 58 28	4 23	7 33	8 18	12 0	4 29	7 27	8 12	8 45	4 35	7 21	8 6	4 52	7 4	7 48	8 0
159	7	Fr	11 58 39	4 23	7 34	9 13	morn.	4 29	7 28	9 7	9 29	4 35	7 22	9 1	4 52	7 5	8 42	8 43
160	8	Sa	11 58 50	4 23	7 35	10 2	0 43	4 29	7 29	9 56	10 12	4 35	7 23	9 49	4 52	7 5	9 30	9 27
161	9	S	11 59 2	4 22	7 35	10 43	1 27	4 28	7 29	10 38	10 52	4 34	7 23	10 32	4 52	7 6	10 15	10 10
162	10	M	11 59 14	4 22	7 36	11 19	2 10	4 28	7 30	11 14	11 37	4 34	7 24	11 9	4 52	7 6	10 54	10 53
163	11	Tu	11 59 26	4 22	7 36	11 50	2 53	4 28	7 30	11 46	morn.	4 34	7 24	11 42	4 52	7 7	11 30	11 37
164	12	W	11 59 39	4 22	7 37	morn.	3 37	4 28	7 31	morn.	0 23	4 34	7 25	morn.	4 52	7	morn.	morn.
165	13	Th	11 59 41	4 22	7 37	0 16	4 23	4 28	7 31	0 13	1 10	4 34	7 25	0 10	4 52	7 8	0 1	0 23
166	14	Fr	12 0 4	4 22	7 38	0 40	5 11	4 28	7 32	0 38	1 57	4 34	7 26	0 37	4 52	7 8	0 31	1 11
167	15	Sa	12 0 16	4 22	7 38	1 2	6 3	4 28	7 32	1 2	2 49	4 34	7 26	1 1	4 52	7 8	1 0	2 3
168	16	S	12 0 29	4 22	7 38	1 26	6 57	4 28	7 32	1 27	3 42	4 34	7 26	1 28	4 52	7 9	1 30	2 57
169	17	M	12 0 42	4 22	7 39	1 51	7 51	4 28	7 33	1 53	4 36	4 34	7 27	1 55	4 52	7 9	2 1	3 51
170	18	Tu	12 0 55	4 22	7 39	2 17	8 47	4 28	7 33	2 21	5 32	4 34	7 27	2 24	4 52	7 9	2 34	4 47
171	19	W	12 1 8	4 22	7 39	2 51	9 43	4 28	7 33	2 56	6 29	4 34	7 27	3 0	4 52	7 9	3 14	5 43
172	20	Th	12 1 21	4 22	7 39	rises.	10 40	4 28	7 33	rises.	7 25	4 34	7 27	rises.	4 52	7 10	rises.	6 40
173	21	Fr	12 1 34	4 23	7 39	8 32	11 35	4 29	7 34	8 26	8 18	4 35	7 28	8 20	4 53	7 10	8 1	7 35
174	22	Sa	12 1 46	4 23	7 39	9 33	ev. 30	4 29	7 34	9 27	9 17	4 35	7 28	9 21	4 53	7 10	9 3	8 30
175	23	S	12 1 59	4 23	7 40	10 20	1 27	4 29	7 34	10 16	10 12	4 35	7 28	10 10	4 53	7 10	9 55	9 27
176	24	M	12 2 12	4 23	7 40	10 57	2 21	4 29	7 34	10 54	11 4	4 35	7 28	10 50	4 53	7 10	10 38	10 21
177	25	Tu	12 2 25	4 23	7 40	11 29	3 13	4 29	7 34	11 26	11 58	4 35	7 29	11 24	4 53	7 11	11 16	11 13
178	26	W	12 2 37	4 23	7 40	11 54	4 4	4 29	7 35	11 53	ev. 51	4 35	7 29	11 52	4 53	7 11	11 48	ev. 4
179	27	Th	12 2 49	4 24	7 40	morn.	4 57	4 30	7 35	morn.	1 44	4 36	7 29	morn.	4 54	7 11	morn.	0 57
180	28	Fr	12 3 2	4 24	7 40	0 19	5 51	4 30	7 35	0 19	2 37	4 36	7 29	0 19	4 54	7 11	0 19	1 51
181	29	Sa	12 3 14	4 24	7 40	0 45	6 45	4 30	7 35	0 46	3 31	4 36	7 29	0 47	4 54	7 11	0 51	2 45
182	30	S	12 3 26	4 25	7 40	1 7	7 40	4 31	7 35	1 9	4 25	4 37	7 29	1 12	4 55	7 11	1 19	3 40

MOON'S PHASES.

		Boston.	New York.	Washton.	Charles'n.	Chicago.
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
New Moon	5	10 39 ev.	10 27 ev.	10 15 ev.	10 3 ev.	9 33 ev.
First Quarter	14	2 35 mo.	2 23 mo.	2 11 mo.	1 59 mo.	1 29 mo.
Full Moon	21	2 14 mo.	2 2 mo.	1 50 mo.	1 38 mo.	1 8 mo.
Third Quarter	27	4 43 ev.	4 31 ev.	4 19 ev.	4 7 ev.	3 37 ev.

7th MONTH. JULY, 1872. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H. M. BOSTON.	H. M. NEW YORK.	H. M. WASHTON.	H. M. CHARLES'N.	H. M. CHICAGO.
New Moon	5	1 41 ev.	1 29 ev.	1 17 ev.	1 5 ev.	0 35 ev.
First Quarter	13	3 4 ev.	2 52 ev.	2 40 ev.	2 28 ev.	1 58 ev.
Full Moon	20	9 9 mo.	8 57 mo.	8 45 mo.	8 33 mo.	8 3 mo.
Third Quarter	27	2 35 mo.	2 23 mo.	2 11 mo.	1 59 mo.	1 29 mo.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark. H. M. S.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Rises. H. M.	H. W. Boston H. M.	CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Rises. H. M.	H. W. N. York H. M.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; MARYLAND, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California. Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Rises. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Rises. H. M.	H. W. Ch'ton H. M.
183	1	M	12 3 37	4 25	7 40	1 33	8 32	4 31	7 34	1 37	5 17	4 37	7 29	1 41	4 55	7 11	1 51	4 32
184	2	Tu	12 3 48	4 26	7 40	2 4	9 22	4 32	7 34	2 8	6 8	4 37	7 29	2 13	4 55	7 11	2 27	5 22
185	3	W	12 4 0	4 27	7 40	2 39	10 11	4 33	7 34	2 44	6 57	4 38	7 29	2 50	4 56	7 11	3 7	6 11
186	4	Th	12 4 10	4 27	7 39	3 20	10 58	4 33	7 33	3 26	7 41	4 38	7 28	3 32	4 56	7 11	3 51	6 58
187	5	Fr	12 4 21	4 28	7 39	sets.	11 41	4 34	7 33	sets.	8 23	4 39	7 28	sets.	4 57	7 11	sets.	7 41
188	6	Sa	12 4 31	4 29	7 39	8 42	morn.	4 35	7 33	8 37	9 8	4 40	7 28	8 31	4 57	7 11	8 13	8 21
189	7	S	12 4 41	4 29	7 39	9 19	0 21	4 35	7 33	9 14	9 49	4 40	7 28	9 9	4 58	7 11	8 53	9 3
190	8	M	12 4 50	4 30	7 38	9 52	1 3	4 36	7 32	9 48	10 28	4 41	7 27	9 43	4 58	7 10	9 30	9 44
191	9	Tu	12 4 59	4 31	7 38	10 20	1 44	4 37	7 32	10 17	11 7	4 42	7 27	10 13	4 59	7 10	10 4	10 24
192	10	W	12 5 7	4 32	7 38	10 44	2 24	4 37	7 32	10 42	11 48	4 42	7 27	10 40	5 0	7 10	10 33	11 3
193	11	Th	12 5 15	4 33	7 37	11 7	3 3	4 38	7 31	11 6	morn.	4 43	7 26	11 5	5 0	7 10	11 2	11 44
194	12	Fr	12 5 23	4 33	7 37	11 30	3 44	4 39	7 31	11 30	0 30	4 44	7 26	11 30	5 1	7 9	11 31	morn.
195	13	Sa	12 5 29	4 34	7 36	11 53	4 28	4 40	7 30	11 54	1 16	4 45	7 25	11 55	5 1	7 9	12 0	0 28
196	14	S	12 5 36	4 35	7 36	morn.	5 17	4 40	7 30	morn.	2 3	4 45	7 25	morn.	5 2	7 9	morn.	1 17
197	15	M	12 5 43	4 36	7 35	0 17	6 12	4 41	7 29	0 20	2 58	4 46	7 24	0 23	5 3	7 8	0 31	2 12
198	16	Tu	12 5 48	4 37	7 34	0 47	7 15	4 42	7 29	0 51	4 0	4 47	7 24	0 55	5 3	7 8	1 7	3 15
199	17	W	12 5 53	4 37	7 34	1 24	8 18	4 43	7 28	1 29	5 2	4 48	7 23	1 34	5 4	7 8	1 49	4 18
200	18	Th	12 5 57	4 38	7 33	2 10	9 23	4 44	7 28	2 16	6 9	4 49	7 23	2 22	5 4	7 7	2 40	5 23
201	19	Fr	12 6 1	4 39	7 32	rises.	10 27	4 45	7 27	rises.	7 13	4 50	7 22	rises.	5 5	7 7	rises.	6 27
202	20	Sa	12 6 5	4 40	7 32	8 10	11 26	4 45	7 26	8 4	8 9	4 50	7 21	7 58	5 5	7 6	7 41	7 26
203	21	S	12 6 8	4 41	7 31	8 53	ev. 19	4 46	7 26	8 48	9 6	4 51	7 21	8 44	5 6	7 6	8 30	8 19
204	22	M	12 6 10	4 42	7 30	9 26	1 13	4 47	7 25	9 23	9 58	4 52	7 20	9 20	5 7	7 5	9 11	9 13
205	23	Tu	12 6 11	4 43	7 29	9 56	2 2	4 48	7 24	9 54	10 44	4 53	7 19	9 52	5 7	7 5	9 47	10 2
206	24	W	12 6 12	4 44	7 28	10 21	2 47	4 49	7 23	10 20	11 31	4 53	7 18	10 20	5 8	7 4	10 18	10 47
207	25	Th	12 6 13	4 45	7 27	10 46	3 33	4 50	7 22	10 46	ev. 19	4 54	7 17	10 47	5 8	7 3	10 50	11 33
208	26	Fr	12 6 13	4 46	7 26	11 10	4 21	4 51	7 21	11 12	1 8	4 55	7 17	11 14	5 9	7 3	11 21	ev. 21
209	27	Sa	12 6 12	4 47	7 25	11 27	5 12	4 52	7 20	11 30	1 57	4 56	7 16	11 33	5 10	7 2	11 43	1 12
210	28	S	12 6 11	4 48	7 24	morn.	6 7	4 52	7 19	morn.	2 53	4 56	7 15	morn.	5 11	7 1	morn.	2 7
211	29	M	12 6 9	4 49	7 23	0 6	7 4	4 53	7 18	0 11	3 49	4 57	7 14	0 15	5 11	7 0	0 28	3 4
212	30	Tu	12 6 7	4 50	7 22	0 39	8 0	4 54	7 18	0 44	4 45	4 58	7 14	0 50	5 12	7 0	1 6	4 0
213	31	W	12 6 4	4 51	7 21	1 18	8 57	4 55	7 17	1 24	5 41	4 59	7 13	1 30	5 13	6 59	1 48	4 57

8th MONTH. AUGUST, 1872. 31 DAYS.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.					CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY: PHILADELPHIA, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.					CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California.			CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.			
				Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	H. W. Boston		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	H. W. N. York		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	H. W. Ch'ton.
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
214	1	Th	12 6 0	4 52	7 20	2 4	9 49		4 56	7 16	2 10	6 35		5 0	7 12	2 16	5 14	6 58	2 35	5 49
215	2	Fr	12 5 56	4 53	7 19	2 55	10 37		4 57	7 15	3 2	7 22		5 1	7 11	3 8	5 14	6 57	3 27	6 37
216	3	Sa	12 5 51	4 54	7 18	3 49	11 19		4 58	7 14	3 55	8 2		5 1	7 10	4 1	5 15	6 56	4 18	7 19
217	4	S	12 5 46	4 55	7 16	sets.	11 59		4 59	7 12	sets.	8 44		5 2	7 9	sets.	5 16	6 55	sets.	7 59
218	5	M	12 5 40	4 56	7 15	8 23	morn.		5 0	7 11	8 20	9 23		5 3	7 8	8 16	5 16	6 54	8 5	8 37
219	6	Tu	12 5 44	4 57	7 14	8 49	0 37		5 1	7 10	8 46	10 1		5 4	7 7	8 44	5 17	6 53	8 36	9 15
220	7	W	12 5 26	4 58	7 13	9 11	1 15		5 2	7 9	9 10	10 37		5 5	7 6	9 9	5 18	6 52	9 5	9 53
221	8	Th	12 5 19	4 59	7 11	9 34	1 53		5 3	7 7	9 33	11 13		5 6	7 4	9 33	5 18	6 51	9 33	10 30
222	9	Fr	12 5 10	5 0	7 10	9 56	2 30		5 4	7 6	9 57	11 54		5 7	7 3	9 58	5 19	6 50	10 1	11 9
223	10	Sa	12 5 1	5 1	7 9	10 20	3 9		5 5	7 5	10 22	morn.		5 8	7 2	10 24	5 20	6 49	10 31	11 52
224	11	S	12 4 52	5 2	7 8	10 47	3 52		5 6	7 4	10 50	0 38		5 9	7 0	10 54	5 21	6 48	11 5	morn.
225	12	M	12 4 42	5 3	7 7	11 19	4 42		5 7	7 3	11 24	1 29		5 10	6 59	11 28	5 21	6 47	11 43	0 42
226	13	Tu	12 4 31	5 4	7 5	12 0	5 43		5 8	7 1	morn.	2 29		5 11	6 58	morn.	5 22	6 46	morn.	1 43
227	14	W	12 4 20	5 5	7 4	morn.	6 48		5 9	7 0	0 5	3 35		5 12	6 57	0 11	5 23	6 45	0 28	2 48
228	15	Th	12 4 8	5 6	7 2	0 52	8 1		5 10	6 58	0 58	4 47		5 13	6 55	1 5	5 23	6 44	1 24	4 1
229	16	Fr	12 3 56	5 7	7 0	1 56	9 13		5 11	6 56	2 2	5 59		5 14	6 53	2 9	5 24	6 43	2 28	5 13
230	17	Sa	12 3 43	5 8	6 59	3 10	10 17		5 12	6 55	3 16	7 3		5 15	6 52	3 21	5 25	6 42	3 38	6 17
231	18	S	12 3 30	5 9	6 57	rises.	11 15		5 13	6 53	rises.	7 57		5 16	6 50	rises.	5 25	6 41	rises.	7 15
232	19	M	12 3 16	5 10	6 55	7 53	ev. 4		5 14	6 52	7 51	8 49		5 17	6 49	7 48	5 26	6 40	7 41	8 4
233	20	Tu	12 3 2	5 11	6 54	8 21	0 49		5 15	6 51	8 20	9 35		5 18	6 48	8 19	5 27	6 39	8 15	8 49
234	21	W	12 2 47	5 12	6 52	8 47	1 34		5 16	6 49	8 47	10 19		5 19	6 46	8 48	5 27	6 38	8 49	9 34
235	22	Th	12 2 32	5 14	6 51	9 11	2 18		5 17	6 48	9 13	11 0		5 20	6 45	9 15	5 28	6 37	9 19	10 18
236	23	Fr	12 2 16	5 15	6 50	9 37	2 59		5 18	6 47	9 40	11 44		5 21	6 44	9 43	5 29	6 36	9 52	10 59
237	24	Sa	12 2 0	5 16	6 48	10 6	3 45		5 19	6 45	10 10	ev. 31		5 21	6 42	10 15	5 29	6 35	10 27	11 45
238	25	S	12 1 44	5 17	6 47	10 38	4 36		5 20	6 44	10 43	1 23		5 22	6 41	10 48	5 30	6 34	11 3	ev. 36
239	26	M	12 1 27	5 18	6 45	11 17	5 31		5 21	6 42	11 23	2 17		5 23	6 40	11 28	5 31	6 33	11 46	1 31
240	27	Tu	12 1 10	5 19	6 44	11 59	6 30		5 22	6 41	morn.	3 17		5 24	6 38	morn.	5 31	6 32	morn.	2 30
241	28	W	12 0 52	5 20	6 42	morn.	7 33		5 23	6 39	0 5	4 17		5 25	6 37	0 11	5 32	6 31	0 30	3 33
242	29	Th	12 0 34	5 21	6 40	0 49	8 30		5 24	6 38	0 55	5 15		5 26	6 36	1 1	5 33	6 29	1 20	4 30
243	30	Fr	12 0 16	5 22	6 39	1 44	9 23		5 25	6 36	1 50	6 9		5 27	6 34	1 56	5 33	6 28	2 14	5 23
244	31	Sa	11 59 58	5 23	6 37	2 42	10 11		5 26	6 35	2 47	6 57		5 28	6 33	2 53	5 34	6 26	3 9	6 11

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
New Moon	4	5 1 mo.	4 49 mo.	4 37 mo.	4 25 mo.	3 55 mo.
First Quarter	12	1 8 mo.	0 56 mo.	0 44 mo.	0 32 mo.	0 2 mo.
Full Moon	18	4 9 ev.	3 57 ev.	3 45 ev.	3 33 ev.	3 3 ev.
Third Quarter	25	3 51 ev.	3 39 ev.	3 27 ev.	3 15 ev.	2 45 ev.

9th MONTH. SEPTEMBER, 1872. 30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D. H. M.	BOSTON. H. M.	NEW YORK. H. M.	WASHTON. H. M.	CHARLES'N. H. M.	CHICAGO. H. M.
New Moon	2	8 9 ev.	9 57 ev.	7 45 ev.	7 33 ev.	7 3 ev.
First Quarter.	10	9 19 mo.	9 7 mo.	8 55 mo.	8 43 mo.	8 13 mo.
Full Moon	16	0 20 rth.	0 8 rth.	11 56 ev.	11 44 ev.	11 14 ev.
Third Quarter	24	8 37 mo.	8 25 mo.	8 13 mo.	8 1 mo.	7 31 mo.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.					CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY: PHILADELPHIA, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; MARYLAND, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California.			CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.			
				SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. BOSTON		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N.YORK	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. CH'TON
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
245	1	S	11 59 39	5 24	6 35	3 43	10 54		5 27	6 33	3 48	7 40	5 29	6 31	3 52	5 35	6 25	4 5	6 54
246	2	M	11 59 20	5 26	6 33	sets.	11 31		5 28	6 31	sets.	8 13	5 30	6 29	sets.	5 35	6 24	sets.	7 31
247	3	Tu	11 59 0	5 27	6 32	7 16	morn.		5 29	6 30	7 15	8 54	5 31	6 28	7 13	5 36	6 22	7 8	8 9
248	4	W	11 58 41	5 28	6 30	7 38	0 9		5 30	6 28	7 37	9 30	5 32	6 26	7 37	5 37	6 21	7 36	8 44
249	5	Th	11 58 21	5 29	6 28	8 1	0 44		5 31	6 26	8 2	10 7	5 33	6 24	8 3	5 37	6 20	8 5	9 21
250	6	Fr	11 58 1	5 30	6 26	8 24	1 21		5 32	6 24	8 26	10 42	5 34	6 23	8 28	5 38	6 19	8 34	10 0
251	7	Sa	11 57 41	5 31	6 25	8 49	2 0		5 33	6 23	8 52	11 22	5 35	6 21	8 55	5 38	6 18	9 5	10 40
252	8	S	11 57 20	5 32	6 23	9 20	2 40		5 34	6 21	9 24	morn.	5 35	6 20	9 29	5 39	6 16	9 42	11 27
253	9	M	11 57 0	5 33	6 21	9 56	3 27		5 35	6 19	10 2	0 12	5 36	6 18	10 7	5 40	6 15	10 24	morn.
254	10	Tu	11 56 39	5 35	6 19	10 43	4 21		5 36	6 17	10 49	1 8	5 37	6 16	10 55	5 40	6 14	11 14	0 21
255	11	W	11 56 18	5 36	6 17	11 39	5 26		5 37	6 16	11 45	2 12	5 38	6 15	11 52	5 41	6 12	morn.	1 26
256	12	Th	11 55 57	5 37	6 15	morn.	6 39		5 38	6 14	morn.	3 25	5 39	6 13	morn.	5 42	6 11	0 11	2 39
257	13	Fr	11 55 36	5 38	6 14	0 48	7 53		5 39	6 13	0 54	4 38	5 40	6 12	1 0	5 42	6 9	1 18	3 53
258	14	Sa	11 55 15	5 39	6 12	2 4	9 3		5 40	6 11	2 9	5 48	5 41	6 10	2 14	5 43	6 8	2 29	5 3
259	15	S	11 54 54	5 40	6 10	3 23	10 2		5 41	6 9	3 26	6 48	5 41	6 9	3 30	5 43	6 7	3 42	6 2
260	16	M	11 54 33	5 41	6 8	rises.	10 55		5 42	6 7	rises.	7 39	5 42	6 7	rises.	5 44	6 6	rises.	6 55
261	17	Tu	11 54 11	5 42	6 6	6 44	11 40		5 43	6 5	6 44	8 22	5 43	6 5	6 43	5 45	6 5	6 42	7 40
262	18	W	11 53 50	5 43	6 5	7 10	ev. 20		5 44	6 4	7 11	9 7	5 44	6 4	7 12	5 45	6 4	7 16	8 20
263	19	Th	11 53 29	5 44	6 3	7 37	1 3		5 44	6 2	7 39	9 49	5 44	6 2	7 41	5 46	6 3	7 48	9 3
264	20	Fr	11 53 8	5 45	6 1	8 3	1 45		5 45	6 0	8 7	10 29	5 45	6 0	8 11	5 47	6 1	8 21	9 45
265	21	Sa	11 52 47	5 46	6 0	8 36	2 29		5 46	5 59	8 41	11 11	5 46	5 59	8 45	5 47	6 0	9 0	10 29
266	22	S	11 52 26	5 47	5 58	9 11	3 14		5 47	5 57	9 17	11 59	5 47	5 57	9 22	5 48	5 59	9 39	11 14
267	23	M	11 52 5	5 48	5 56	9 53	4 3		5 48	5 56	9 59	ev. 50	5 48	5 56	10 6	5 48	5 57	10 24	ev. 3
268	24	Tu	11 51 44	5 50	5 55	10 41	4 59		5 49	5 54	10 47	1 46	5 49	5 54	10 54	5 49	5 55	11 13	0 59
269	25	W	11 51 24	5 51	5 53	11 34	6 1		5 50	5 53	11 40	2 47	5 50	5 53	11 47	5 50	5 54	morn.	2 1
270	26	Th	11 51 4	5 52	5 51	morn.	7 1		5 51	5 51	morn.	3 46	5 51	5 51	morn.	5 50	5 53	0 5	3 1
271	27	Fr	11 50 44	5 53	5 49	0 32	7 58		5 52	5 49	0 38	4 43	5 52	5 49	0 43	5 51	5 51	1 0	3 58
272	28	Sa	11 50 24	5 54	5 47	1 30	8 51		5 53	5 48	1 35	5 36	5 53	5 48	1 40	5 52	5 50	1 55	4 51
273	29	S	11 50 4	5 55	5 46	2 33	9 38		5 54	5 46	2 37	6 24	5 54	5 46	2 41	5 52	5 48	2 52	5 38
274	30	M	11 49 45	5 56	5 44	3 36	10 21		5 55	5 45	3 29	7 7	5 55	5 45	3 41	5 53	5 47	3 49	6 21

10th MONTH. OCTOBER, 1872. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M. BOSTON.	H. M. NEW YORK.	H. M. WASHTON.	H. M. CHARLES'N.	H. M. CHICAGO.
New Moon	2	10 46 mo.	10 34 mo.	10 22 mo.	10 10 mo.	9 40 mo.
First Quarter	9	4 20 ev.	4 8 ev.	3 56 ev.	3 44 ev.	3 14 ev.
Full Moon	16	10 50 mo.	10 38 mo.	10 26 mo.	10 14 mo.	9 44 mo.
Third Quarter	24	4 9 mo.	3 57 mo.	3 45 mo.	3 33 mo.	3 3 mo.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; MARYLAND, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California.				CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.			
				SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. BOSTON	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N. YORK	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. CH'TON	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. CH'TON
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
275	1	Tu	11 49 26	5 57	5 42	4 39	11 1	5 56	5 43	4 40	7 44	5 56	5 43	4 42	7 1	5 54	5 45	4 46	7 1
276	2	W	11 49 8	5 58	5 40	sets.	11 37	5 57	5 41	sets.	8 19	5 57	5 41	sets.	7 37	5 55	5 43	sets.	7 37
277	3	Th	11 48 49	5 59	5 39	6 27	morn.	5 58	5 40	6 29	8 58	5 58	5 40	6 31	8 12	5 55	5 42	6 35	8 12
278	4	Fr	11 48 31	6 1	5 37	6 52	0 12	6 0	5 38	6 55	9 38	5 59	5 38	6 58	8 52	5 56	5 41	7 7	8 52
279	5	Sa	11 48 14	6 2	5 36	7 21	0 52	6 1	5 37	7 25	10 20	6 0	5 37	7 29	9 35	5 57	5 40	7 42	9 35
280	6	S	11 47 56	6 3	5 34	7 56	1 35	6 2	5 35	8 1	11 3	6 1	5 35	8 6	10 20	5 57	5 39	8 22	10 20
281	7	M	11 47 39	6 4	5 32	8 38	2 20	6 3	5 33	8 44	11 57	6 2	5 34	8 50	11 12	5 58	5 37	9 9	11 12
282	8	Tu	11 47 23	6 5	5 31	9 32	3 12	6 4	5 32	9 38	morn.	6 3	5 32	9 45	morn.	5 59	5 36	10 4	morn.
283	9	W	11 47 7	6 6	5 29	10 35	4 10	6 5	5 30	10 41	0 57	6 4	5 31	10 48	0 10	5 59	5 35	11 6	0 10
284	10	Th	11 46 51	6 8	5 27	11 48	5 18	6 6	5 28	11 53	2 4	6 5	5 29	11 59	1 18	6 0	5 34	morn.	1 18
285	11	Fr	11 46 36	6 9	5 26	morn.	6 31	6 7	5 27	morn.	3 18	6 6	5 28	morn.	2 31	6 1	5 33	0 15	2 31
286	12	Sa	11 46 22	6 10	5 24	1 4	7 42	6 8	5 25	1 8	4 27	6 7	5 26	1 13	3 42	6 1	5 31	1 26	3 42
287	13	S	11 46 8	6 11	5 22	2 20	8 46	6 9	5 24	2 23	5 31	6 8	5 25	2 26	4 46	6 2	5 30	2 35	4 46
288	14	M	11 45 54	6 12	5 21	3 35	9 40	6 10	5 22	3 36	6 26	6 9	5 23	3 38	5 40	6 3	5 29	3 43	5 40
289	15	Tu	11 45 41	6 13	5 19	4 49	10 27	6 11	5 21	4 49	7 13	6 10	5 22	4 50	6 27	6 3	5 28	4 51	6 27
290	16	W	11 45 28	6 14	5 17	rises.	11 12	6 12	5 19	rises.	7 55	6 11	5 20	rises.	6 54	6 4	5 26	rises.	7 12
291	17	Th	11 45 17	6 15	5 15	6 2	11 53	6 13	5 17	6 5	8 36	6 12	5 19	6 8	7 53	6 5	5 25	6 17	7 53
292	18	Fr	11 45 5	6 17	5 14	6 32	ev. 34	6 15	5 16	6 36	9 21	6 13	5 18	6 41	8 34	6 6	5 24	6 53	8 34
293	19	Sa	11 44 45	6 18	5 12	7 11	1 16	6 16	5 14	7 16	10 2	6 14	5 16	7 22	9 16	6 7	5 23	7 38	9 16
294	20	S	11 44 45	6 19	5 11	7 45	2 1	6 17	5 13	7 51	10 43	6 15	5 15	7 57	10 1	6 8	5 22	8 16	10 1
295	21	M	11 44 35	6 20	5 9	8 32	2 46	6 18	5 12	8 38	11 30	6 16	5 14	8 44	10 46	6 8	5 21	9 4	10 46
296	22	Tu	11 44 27	6 21	5 8	9 23	3 36	6 19	5 11	9 29	ev. 22	6 17	5 13	9 35	11 36	6 9	5 20	9 55	11 36
297	23	W	11 44 19	6 22	5 6	10 20	4 30	6 20	5 9	10 26	1 16	6 18	5 11	10 32	ev. 30	6 10	5 19	10 50	ev. 30
298	24	Th	11 44 11	6 23	5 5	11 19	5 26	6 21	5 8	11 24	2 12	6 19	5 10	11 29	6 11	5 18	11 45	1 26	
299	25	Fr	11 44 5	6 25	5 3	morn.	6 23	6 22	5 6	morn.	3 9	6 20	5 9	morn.	6 12	5 17	morn.	2 23	
300	26	Sa	11 43 59	6 26	5 2	0 20	7 19	6 23	5 5	0 25	4 4	6 21	5 8	0 29	6 13	5 16	0 42	3 19	
301	27	S	11 43 54	6 27	5 0	1 22	8 10	6 24	5 3	1 25	4 54	6 22	5 6	1 28	6 14	5 15	1 37	4 10	
302	28	M	11 43 50	6 28	4 59	2 24	8 58	6 25	5 2	2 26	5 43	6 23	5 5	2 28	6 15	5 14	2 34	4 58	
303	29	Tu	11 43 47	6 29	4 57	3 20	9 42	6 26	5 0	3 21	6 28	6 24	5 3	3 22	6 16	5 13	3 24	5 42	
304	30	W	11 43 44	6 30	4 55	4 31	10 24	6 27	4 59	4 31	7 9	6 25	5 2	4 30	6 16	5 12	4 29	6 24	
305	31	Th	11 43 42	6 32	4 54	5 39	11 5	6 29	4 58	5 37	7 48	6 26	5 1	5 35	6 17	5 11	5 30	7 5	

11th MONTH. NOVEMBER, 1872. 30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHTON.	CHARLES'N.	CHICAGO.
New Moon	1	0 44	mo.	0 32	mo.	0 20	mo.	0 8	mo.	11 38	31st.
First Quarter	7	11 7	ev.	10 55	ev.	10 43	ev.	10 31	ev.	10 1	ev.
Full Moon	14	0 24	15th.	0 12	15th.	12 0	ev.	11 48	ev.	11 18	ev.
Third Quarter	23	1 1	mo.	0 49	mo.	0 37	mo.	0 25	mo.	11 55	22d.
New Moon	30	1 50	ev.	1 38	ev.	1 26	ev.	0 14	ev.	0 44	ev.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY: PHILADELPHIA, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; MARYLAND, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California.				CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.			
				SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. BOSTON	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N. YORK	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. CH'TON
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
306	1	Fr	11 43 41	6 33	4 53	sets.	11 48	6 30	4 57	sets.	8 30	6 27	5 0	sets.		6 18	5 10	sets.	7 48
307	2	Sa	11 43 41	6 34	4 52	5 54	morn.	6 31	4 56	5 59	9 17	6 28	4 59	6 4		6 19	5 9	6 19	8 30
308	3	S	11 43 41	6 35	4 51	6 34	0 39	6 32	4 55	6 40	10 4	6 29	4 58	6 46		6 20	5 8	7 4	9 18
309	4	M	11 43 43	6 36	4 50	7 26	1 18	6 33	4 54	7 32	10 53	6 30	4 57	7 39		6 21	5 7	7 58	10 11
310	5	Tu	11 43 45	6 38	4 49	8 28	2 11	6 34	4 53	8 34	11 52	6 31	4 56	8 41		6 22	5 7	9 0	11 7
311	6	W	11 43 48	6 39	4 47	9 38	3 7	6 35	4 51	9 44	morn.	6 32	4 55	9 49		6 23	5 6	10 7	morn.
312	7	Th	11 43 52	6 40	4 46	10 52	4 7	6 36	4 50	10 56	0 54	6 33	4 54	11 1		6 24	5 5	11 16	0 7
313	8	Fr	11 43 56	6 42	4 45	morn.	5 12	6 38	4 49	morn.	1 57	6 35	4 53	morn.		6 25	5 4	morn.	1 12
314	9	Sa	11 44 2	6 43	4 44	0 7	6 19	6 39	4 48	0 10	3 4	6 36	4 52	0 14		6 26	5 3	0 25	2 19
315	10	S	11 44 8	6 44	4 43	1 21	7 21	6 40	4 47	1 23	4 6	6 37	4 51	1 26		6 27	5 2	1 33	3 21
316	11	M	11 44 15	6 46	4 42	2 33	8 18	6 42	4 46	2 34	5 2	6 39	4 50	2 35		6 28	5 2	2 38	4 18
317	12	Tu	11 44 23	6 47	4 41	3 42	9 10	6 43	4 45	3 41	5 55	6 40	4 49	3 41		6 29	5 1	3 39	5 10
318	13	W	11 44 33	6 48	4 40	4 53	9 57	6 44	4 44	4 51	6 43	6 41	4 48	4 49		6 30	5 0	4 44	5 57
319	14	Th	11 44 42	6 50	4 39	rises.	10 44	6 46	4 43	rises.	7 28	6 42	4 47	rises.		6 31	5 0	rises.	6 44
320	15	Fr	11 44 52	6 51	4 38	5 2	11 25	6 47	4 42	5 7	8 8	6 43	4 46	5 12		6 32	4 59	5 27	7 25
321	16	Sa	11 45 3	6 52	4 37	5 39	ev. 9	6 48	4 41	5 45	8 53	6 44	4 45	5 51		6 32	4 58	6 8	8 9
322	17	S	11 45 16	6 53	4 36	6 23	0 51	6 49	4 40	6 29	9 37	6 45	4 44	6 36		6 33	4 58	6 55	8 51
323	18	M	11 45 29	6 54	4 35	7 13	1 38	6 50	4 40	7 19	10 21	6 46	4 44	7 26		6 34	4 57	7 46	9 38
324	19	Tu	11 45 42	6 55	4 34	8 8	2 23	6 51	4 39	8 14	11 6	6 47	4 43	8 21		6 35	4 56	8 40	10 23
325	20	W	11 45 57	6 57	4 34	9 6	3 10	6 52	4 38	9 12	11 55	6 48	4 42	9 17		6 36	4 56	9 35	11 10
326	21	Th	11 46 13	6 58	4 33	10 6	3 57	6 53	4 38	10 11	ev. 44	6 49	4 42	10 16		6 36	4 55	10 30	11 57
327	22	Fr	11 46 29	6 59	4 32	11 8	4 46	6 54	4 37	11 11	1 34	6 50	4 41	11 15		6 37	4 55	11 26	ev. 46
328	23	Sa	11 46 36	7 0	4 31	morn.	5 37	6 55	4 36	morn.	2 25	6 51	4 41	morn.		6 38	4 55	morn.	1 37
329	24	S	11 47 4	7 2	4 31	0 9	6 29	6 57	4 36	0 11	3 15	6 52	4 41	0 14		6 39	4 54	0 21	2 29
330	25	M	11 47 22	7 3	4 30	1 12	7 21	6 58	4 35	1 13	4 6	6 53	4 40	1 14		6 40	4 54	1 18	3 21
331	26	Tu	11 47 42	7 4	4 30	2 13	8 11	6 59	4 35	2 13	4 55	6 54	4 40	2 14		6 40	4 54	2 14	4 11
332	27	W	11 48 2	7 5	4 29	3 17	9 0	7 0	4 35	3 16	5 45	6 55	4 40	3 15		6 41	4 54	3 12	5 0
333	28	Th	11 48 23	7 6	4 29	4 27	9 48	7 1	4 35	4 25	6 34	6 56	4 40	4 22		6 42	4 54	4 15	5 48
334	29	Fr	11 48 45	7 8	4 29	5 39	10 36	7 3	4 35	5 35	7 21	6 58	4 40	5 30		6 43	4 54	5 20	6 36
335	30	Sa	11 49 7	7 9	4 28	6 53	11 25	7 4	4 34	6 49	8 8	6 59	4 39	6 44		6 44	4 54	6 29	7 25

12th MONTH. DECEMBER, 1872. 31 DAYS.

Day of Year.	Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark.	Boston Sun Rises.	Boston Sun Sets.	Boston Moon Sets.	Boston H. W.	New York Sun Rises.	New York Sun Sets.	New York Moon Sets.	New York H. W.	Washington Sun Rises.	Washington Sun Sets.	Washington Moon Sets.	Washington H. W.	Charleston Sun Rises.	Charleston Sun Sets.	Charleston Moon Sets.	Charleston H. W.
				CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; MARYLAND, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California.				CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.			
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
336	1	S	11 49 30	7 10	4 28	5 15	morn.	7 5	4 34	5 21	9 1	7 0	4 39	5 27	6 44	4 54	5 46	8 15	
337	2	M	11 49 53	7 11	4 28	6 15	0 15	7 6	4 34	6 21	9 56	7 1	4 39	6 28	6 45	4 54	6 48	9 10	
338	3	Tu	11 50 17	7 12	4 28	7 25	1 10	7 7	4 34	7 31	10 48	7 2	4 39	7 37	6 46	4 54	7 56	10 5	
339	4	W	11 50 42	7 13	4 28	8 40	2 5	7 8	4 33	8 45	11 45	7 3	4 39	8 50	6 47	4 54	9 6	11 0	
340	5	Th	11 51 7	7 14	4 28	9 56	3 0	7 9	4 33	10 0	morn.	7 4	4 38	10 4	6 47	4 54	10 16	11 56	
341	6	Fr	11 51 33	7 15	4 28	11 13	3 56	7 10	4 33	11 15	0 42	7 5	4 38	11 18	6 48	4 54	11 26	morn.	
342	7	Sa	11 51 59	7 16	4 28	morn.	4 55	7 11	4 33	morn.	1 42	7 6	4 38	morn.	6 49	4 54	morn.	0 55	
343	8	S	11 52 26	7 17	4 28	0 25	5 52	7 12	4 33	0 26	2 38	7 7	4 38	0 27	6 50	4 54	0 31	1 52	
344	9	M	11 52 53	7 18	4 28	1 34	6 48	7 13	4 33	1 34	3 36	7 8	4 38	1 34	6 50	4 54	1 34	2 48	
345	10	Tu	11 53 20	7 19	4 28	2 42	7 44	7 14	4 33	2 40	4 29	7 9	4 38	2 39	6 51	4 54	2 35	3 44	
346	11	W	11 53 48	7 20	4 28	3 49	8 39	7 15	4 33	3 47	5 24	7 10	4 38	3 44	6 52	4 55	3 36	4 39	
347	12	Th	11 54 16	7 21	4 28	4 57	9 29	7 16	4 33	4 54	6 15	7 11	4 38	4 50	6 53	4 55	4 38	5 29	
348	13	Fr	11 54 45	7 22	4 28	6 3	10 16	7 16	4 33	5 58	7 2	7 11	4 38	5 53	6 54	4 55	5 37	6 16	
349	14	Sa	11 55 14	7 23	4 28	rises.	11 4	7 17	4 33	rises.	7 47	7 12	4 38	rises.	6 55	4 55	rises.	7 4	
350	15	S	11 55 43	7 24	4 29	5 4	11 47	7 18	4 34	5 10	8 31	7 13	4 39	5 17	6 56	4 56	5 37	7 47	
351	16	M	11 56 12	7 24	4 29	5 58	ev. 31	7 18	4 34	6 5	9 18	7 13	4 39	6 11	6 56	4 56	6 30	8 31	
352	17	Tu	11 56 41	7 25	4 29	6 55	1 15	7 19	4 34	7 0	10 1	7 14	4 40	7 6	6 57	4 56	7 24	9 15	
353	18	W	11 57 11	7 25	4 29	7 55	2 0	7 19	4 34	8 0	10 41	7 14	4 40	8 5	6 57	4 56	8 20	10 0	
354	19	Th	11 57 41	7 26	4 30	8 55	2 41	7 20	4 35	8 59	11 23	7 15	4 41	9 4	6 58	4 57	9 16	10 41	
355	20	Fr	11 58 11	7 26	4 30	9 57	3 23	7 20	4 35	10 0	ev. 8	7 15	4 41	10 3	6 58	4 57	10 11	11 23	
356	21	Sa	11 58 41	7 27	4 31	10 57	4 5	7 21	4 36	10 58	0 52	7 15	4 42	11 0	6 59	4 58	11 5	ev. 5	
357	22	S	11 59 11	7 27	4 31	11 58	4 51	7 21	4 36	11 59	1 38	7 16	4 42	11 59	6 59	4 58	morn.	0 51	
358	23	M	11 59 41	7 28	4 32	morn.	5 37	7 22	4 37	morn.	2 25	7 16	4 43	morn.	7 0	4 59	0 1	1 37	
359	24	Tu	12 0 11	7 28	4 32	1 0	6 28	7 22	4 37	0 59	3 14	7 16	4 43	0 59	7 0	4 59	0 57	2 28	
360	25	W	12 0 41	7 28	4 33	2 5	7 22	7 22	4 38	2 3	4 7	7 17	4 44	2 1	7 0	5 0	1 56	3 22	
361	26	Th	12 1 10	7 29	4 33	3 14	8 18	7 23	4 38	3 11	5 2	7 17	4 44	3 8	7 1	5 1	2 59	4 18	
362	27	Fr	12 1 40	7 29	4 34	4 26	9 15	7 23	4 39	4 22	6 1	7 17	4 45	4 18	7 1	5 1	4 5	5 15	
363	28	Sa	12 2 10	7 29	4 34	5 43	10 13	7 23	4 39	5 38	6 59	7 18	4 45	5 32	7 1	5 2	5 15	6 13	
364	29	S	12 2 39	7 29	4 35	6 58	11 11	7 23	4 40	6 52	7 53	7 18	4 46	6 46	7 2	5 3	6 27	7 11	
365	30	M	12 3 8	7 30	4 36	sets.	morn.	7 24	4 41	sets.	8 51	7 18	4 47	sets.	7 2	5 4	sets.	8 6	
366	31	Tu	12 3 37	7 30	4 37	6 18	0 6	7 24	4 42	6 23	9 47	7 19	4 48	6 29	7 3	5 5	6 46	9 0	

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
First Quarter	7	6 59 mo.	6 40 mo.	6 28 mo.	6 16 mo.	5 46 mo.
Full Moon	14	5 0 ev.	4 48 ev.	4 36 ev.	4 24 ev.	3 54 ev.
Third Quarter	22	9 28 ev.	9 16 ev.	9 4 ev.	8 22 ev.	8 22 ev.
New Moon	30	1 52 mo.	1 40 mo.	1 28 mo.	1 16 mo.	0 46 mo.

"Work while it is called To-day."

Do not crouch to-day, and worship
  The old Past, whose life is fled:
Hush your voice to tender reverence:
  Crowned he lies, but cold and dead;

For the Present reigns, our monarch,
  With an added weight of hours:
Honor her, for she is mighty!
  Honor her, for she is ours!

Noble things the great Past promised,
  Holy dreams, both strange and new;
But the Present shall fulfil them:
  What he promised she shall do.

She inherits all his treasures,
  She is heir to all his fame,
And the light that lightens round her
  Is the lustre of his name:

She is wise with all his wisdom;
  Living on his grave she stands;
On her brow she bears his laurels,
  And his harvest in her hands.

God, who crowns the dying ages,
Bids her rule, and us obey—
Bids us cast our lives before her,
Bids us serve the great To-day.

First Steps.

Baby is learning to walk. Come to mother, little one. Take firm hold of dear brother's finger. Father wont let you fall; trust him; his strong arms are on either side of you. Put out the wee foot. One step—two steps. Mother's arms have caught the darling! And now, with a merry crowing laugh, baby is to walk back to father. Weak, toddling little steps are the first steps for the baby. Many a soft fall upon the carpet, and hard bump against table and chair; yet baby will learn to walk. In a few days it will push its little chair along with the hands, followed by tiny feet; and then, discarding all assistance, the darling will run up and down the garden walks as free as the lambs in the meadow.

Look out for your first steps, little boy, when you begin school. The primer and the spelling-book are under your arm; but you think A B C are very little things. First steps are always little things; but they must be taken, or baby can never learn to walk. You will soon learn to read; but do not slight the little letters as they stand before you one by one; they will soon grow into syllables and words and lines and pages and volumes; but the first steps to learning are the A B C.

Look out for first steps among playmates at school. Do not follow the idler lagging at his task, or the truant in neglecting his studies, nor step on forbidden ground, where the tree grows on which forbidden fruit is hung.

Look out for first steps as you go out into the world. The first step in the broad road to destruction will be followed by a second and a third, till it is too late to turn back. Look out for first steps in false weights and measures, making up false estimates, and filling up false accounts. One dollar more in the pocket, one less in the ledger, may seem a little thing, but it is the first step, which leads to the defaulter's ignominy and the forger's sentence. Look out for the first steps down the vale of years. We need a clear record of the past to lighten the road for us. The first steps of a tottering infant, of a studious boy, a God-fearing young man, an honest steward of the Lord's treasure in middle life, are steps which smooth the path to the end, and make that end *peace*. C. E. R. P.

COURTESY is the finest flower of respect.

Darley-Del.
E.D. Hayes Sc.

No Time.

Sunday-school teachers rarely find time to visit their scholars, church-members rarely visit even their brethren, or the unchristian pew-holders in their own sanctuary, who live in the same street with them; and as to going out after the utterly godless, they never think of it. So it turns out that the world is not evangelized, but the church grows lazy and lean.

The great secret of the marvellous success of Spurgeon is, that his church has adopted the Master's plan of gospel distribution. The deacons of it, the lay brethren, the women are as familiar with the streets and lanes, the houses and folks in the vicinity of the great tabernacle, as a manufacturer is with the machinery and operatives of his shop. A less powerful preacher than Spurgeon would have an overflowing congregation if the members of his church went after the people and compelled them to come in.

"Oh, but church-members do not have time to do this work." Exactly so. Time enough for their own work; no time for God's work, not even three half-days in a year. For my own part, I would be content with three half-days. Six hundred members I have. Eighteen hundred half-days, nine hundred days of Christian work in a single year! we would revolutionize our city before the year closed.

A Hartford Pastor.

Weeds.

Where weeds come from it is not always easy to tell. In 1837, one hundred and thirty-seven weeds, nearly all of them English, were more or less established here; now the list reaches to two hundred and fourteen. This gives us an idea of the rapidity with which their introductions take place. We are familiar with the proverb that "ill weeds grow apace," but we hardly realize how enormously they multiply. "The worst of creatures fastest propagate." A single plant of groundsel may produce one hundred and thirty flowers, each in turn bearing fifty seeds; of chickweed, five hundred flowers, each with ten seeds; of shepherd's purse, one hundred and fifty flowers, each having thirty seeds; and as there might without difficulty be four or five crops of each of these during the year, we can see how true it is that "one year's seeding makes seven years' weeding."

How is a Young Man to Know?

"I confess that I am more anxious for my boys than for my girls," said a mother. "I have often said there is more trouble from inefficient wives and mothers than from intemperate and dissolute husbands. When a young man 'comes courting,' he cannot wholly conceal him-

self, and the father and mother and brothers and sisters, or some of them, will be sure to discover what he really is, and, as it were, will smoke out the sly little faults, which try, like mice, to scamper out of sight.

But what can the young man know of the young woman ?

For how many of us make home the rag-bag of ill-humor and capricious and wretched moods of every kind, while we carefully hide them from a stranger. When the guest arrives, we slide a chair over the rent in the carpet, and slip a tidy over the worn edge of the sofa, and lay a prettily bound book over the stain in the parlor table-cloth ; and at his coming the flying hair is smoothed, the sullen look is gilded with a smile, and the sour tone suddenly becomes sweet.

And how is the youth to know that this house, where everything seems to smile, is not always as warm and as sunny as he finds it ? Yet

this young woman, so neatly dressed, so quiet in manner, so fascinating to the young man, may be the most "inefficient" of human beings. Still he can never know it until it is too late. He cannot put it to the proof. All he knows is that she is a woman and he loves her. Is she the intelligent, useful, thrifty, unselfish woman that she seems, or—

How is a young man to know?

It is the *mother's* part to take care that what seems so fair *is* so fair.

Over the Bridge.

"Just over the bridge, ma'am, just over the bridge. It is not far; you can see the house up there. Granny is very bad. I did not know

who to speak to. We have lived here only a little while, and I have to help granny. If I had not been to Sunday-school I should not have known anybody. Granny said the Lord was very kind to put it into your heart to ask me to come in your class last Sunday."

Little Jemmy Clure talked on very fast. He was bareheaded and barefooted, and had on no jacket; but what did he care for that? his small brown feet were used to travelling over the rough road unshod, and his thick curling hair was covering enough for his head; and what can boys want to wear jackets for in warm weather, when they have good shirts on? Jemmy had met me on the road, and in his boyish, earnest manner had said, "Please, ma'am, come and see granny; she is awful bad." And in answer to my interrogatory where she lived, he said, "Oh, just over the bridge, ma'am, just over the bridge. It is not far; you can see the house from here." "And what is the matter with granny?" said I.

"Oh, her heart do n't go right, ma'am. Perhaps you can make it go right, but the doctors can't. Granny has told me that some day it will stop going; but she says the Lord will send us friends in our need, and be kind to me, because my father and mother both served him, and because of her prayers for me."

So we went down the rough road, over the rude bridge, with its crazy railing, and up the steep, narrow path to the house. Jemmy ran on before. Opening the door softly, he said:

"Here 's granny, ma'am. Granny dear, here is my Sunday-school teacher, Miss Matson."

Stretched upon the bed lay the dying woman, not old in years, but in sorrow. The poor beating, throbbing heart, as Jemmy said, "did not indeed go right;" it beat and beat as if it were a caged bird trying to break through its prison-house. I saw that human help was vain, yet I sent Jemmy with a line to the doctor, who, when he came, shook his head and said to me, "Too late!"

"Jemmy knew he should find some one, ma'am; he has great faith in the Lord," said the dying woman, "who always tells him, Jemmy says."

"And so he does, granny, so he does. When you were taken so bad, I did not know what to do, and I kneeled down and said, 'O Lord, help me; show me what to do;' and then I jumped up and ran over the bridge, and met my teacher."

After a second violent paroxysm the beating of the heart became less violent, and granny could speak more easily. "Jemmy," she said, "did I not say the Lord would send me friends in my last hour? It has come, Jemmy. Trust in the Lord always, dear boy—how dear, God only knows!—in sorrow and in joy trust in the Lord, Jemmy.

Miss Matson—doctor, promise me that my Jemmy shall not want for friends, and the Lord bless you."

We took the hand of the poor woman in ours, and promised to care for the boy. Jemmy fell upon the bed beside his friend and wept aloud. A flutter of the pulse, and it was quiet for ever.

The doctor sent some neighbors in to perform the last sad duties to the departed, and I took little Jemmy home with me for the night.

On the second day a small funeral procession of sympathetic villagers wended its way down the path and over the bridge, bearing a rude coffin to its narrow bed.

With heart-rending lamentations poor Jemmy saw the sod heaped upon the grave; but the Father of the fatherless cared for the orphan boy, and many times I have to bless his holy name that I saw poor little Jemmy coming to meet me over the bridge that autumn morning.

C. E. R. P.

Timely Words.

The best work of the world *is done* by culture, and *has always* been done by culture, and *will always* be done by culture. It is among the uncultivated that most apathy and indifference and obstructiveness are now found, and have always been found; and one of the marks of culture is the careful adaptation of means to ends; in other words, *skill in the use of one's weapons.*

It is the duty of professors who teach the use of language to teach young men first of all to be accurate and truthful; that is, not to say five when they mean three, and to avoid discoursing, on stumps, in lyceums, and in monthly magazines, on themes they do not understand, inasmuch as this is a species of imposture which hurts the soul; to cultivate clear thinking as the essential condition of clear writing; to remember that the world has always been prosperous and happy in proportion as it has been governed by reason and not by noise; that men and women are as much responsible for the use they make of their tongues as of their other members; and that the great difference—the greatest—between man and the lower animals is, that he uses his voice to express thought, they theirs to show they feel.

Reaping.

Sixty thousand dollars in gold were received into the coffers of the American Board of Foreign Missions from native churches in heathen lands; and forty-five native preachers have finished their course of study and entered upon preaching and pastoral work during the year.

In a village graveyard, on a chaste and beautiful tombstone, I read an inscription which has dwelt in my mind ever since reading it. The record of virtues bright and lovely was first made, and then followed these words:

"That which thou sowest is not quickened except it die."

It was a precious, precious thought, and I bent my head on the marble and studied the blessed truth. It was pure revelation; reason would have never reached it, yet I believed it with all my heart, and saw that immortality was only through the tomb.

"*Except it die!*" I have sown some seed in the ground. The lamb of my affections has been laid in the tomb. He was sown in corruption, but he will be raised again. His dust will be quickened, and, like the grain which has been sown, he will start into life and beauty, and bloom in the Paradise of God for ever. In this thought there is comfort most comforting; nay, it excites me and stirs me, and half persuades me that it was better far to bury the seed than to keep it. It will yield a harvest of joy hereafter.

This stone has spoken to my soul. It has given me strength and hope in the midst of weakness and grief. Let every bereaved and sorrowing one remember that "that which thou sowest is not quickened *except it die.*"

ELEPHANTA is a small island in Bombay harbor, whose remarkable cave temples are among the wonders of the world. They are situated about half a mile from the landing, and a big staircase, the gift of some pious Rajah, leads up the steep ascent. In front of a great precipice, clothed by nature with her richest adornment of flowers and plants, are doorways opening into gigantic halls. These halls are scooped out of living rock, and some have other halls, like rich chapels, branching out of them. Some lead into courts open to the sky, and others into chambers with little or no light. The walls are sculptured with groups of more than life-sized figures, representing scenes in the life of the idol gods, standing out in full relief. At the end of the great hall is a sort of triune group, nearly twenty feet high, representing Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, the idea of trinity in unity seemingly expressed in it.

This early place of Brahminical worship has been deserted for ages. It is wrapped in the silence of the past, like the temples of Egypt or the Buddhist caves of India—strange records of the devout struggles of a dark and early time, when men, according to what light they had, year after year carved out these gods, worshipping they knew not what, yet nearer the kingdom of heaven, it may be, than many in these enlightened days who are practically ignorant of all worship or devotion, and live without God in the world.

Pen or Home, Which?

How many people there are who seem to be satisfied with a kind of animal household, so that it is more like a pen or a pasture than a human home. The family go about silent, or nodding, scolding, snarling, and apparently without the least thought that they are to restrain any emotion or the indulgence of any whim. Old clothes, shabby dressing-gowns and slippers, petulance and selfishness are quite good enough for home. But if the same persons are to go out to call, or to dine, or to a concert, nothing is too pretty to wear, nothing too sweet to say, no politeness too fine to display.

Wrong End of the Rope.

A clergyman and a Romish priest were talking one day upon the discouragements attending the spread of the gospel, and the comparatively few converts from the people of the world.

"You pull at the wrong end of the rope," said the priest. "We begin with the children, and we never lose them."

CHRISTIAN men will give six hundred minutes every day to "business," and *six* minutes to the word of God. They may, in that way, be good business men, but will they be equally good Christians?

Bringing in the Sheaves.

Ten years ago Mr. Ashly was sent for to attend the funeral of a man who went to church Nowhere, which is by all odds the largest parish in town. Then he asked some of the church to call on the widow and her five small children, and see how it fared with them. The husband had partly paid for his small tenement, and that was all he left her, with two boys and three girls to be provided for. How forlorn it looked to the poor woman, who in her dumb sorrow was not a person to attract the sentimentalist. She and her family were certainly not "interesting;" and woe to the cause, however worthy and urgent, or to the people, however needy, which fail there; they get little or nothing from a large class who depend upon this particular to excite their sympathies or open their purses. Some who called belonged to this class; and these pretty soon dropped calling, and the widow and her family vanished from their minds.

Not so with all. The widow was provided with suitable mourning and invited to church. The boys, wild, uncouth, blustering fellows, were gotten into Sabbath-school, and, what was harder, *kept* there: for there were teachers in the school who are not afraid of work, and who will conquer runaways and truants, indifference and ignorance, if the thing is possible; and it *is* possible. There was n't a wharf, or a railroad, or a shed where the boys hid on Sunday, but their teacher found it out. Dodge the Sabbath-school they could not; and at last they gave in, beat, and became regular attendants of the school, well-behaved, attentive, and studious.

And their sisters followed their example. Their mother also, if she did not venture upon so strange a thing as church, dropped into the prayer-meetings; and here, being taken by the hand and welcomed, found herself drawn to go and go again. It was good to be there; she hardly knew why or wherefore, only it was restful and helpful, I doubt not, to the poor, tired, toiling woman.

So all this silent sympathy and quiet work went on year by year. How much of it God's people are doing everywhere! How many thousand fold more needs be done everywhere and always!

Two years ago a religious quickening sprang up, and our prayer-meeting was arrested one evening by a new voice, whose broken words of penitence and prayer thrilled every soul. "Who is that?" was the involuntary whisper. Hardly anybody knew. "Who is it?" "One of those Jones boys," was the answer. And who are the Jones boys? "The oldest son of that family, you remember," saying something to recall them. Yes, that widow's family. The young man was brought into the kingdom of God; we could not doubt it.

After learning to pray for himself, his next great desire was to set up family prayers at home. Of course he was awkward and shy and ignorant, and the duty seemed to him like moving a mountain, but it must be done; so he asked a young man in the church to go home with him one night and help him. The family altar was set up. Then his brother was converted, and his sisters; and the poor mother was not long in following her children into the same good path. All now are members of the church, and the "oldest boy," as we still call him, is one of the most devout and earnest young Christians among us; and his words, often stammering, and quite likely to offend polite ears, are the most telling words spoken at the neighborhood prayer-meetings. The family, the rescued family, are a Christian family, diffusing the light of piety all around it. Here you see the church must go out and conquer; go out and bring in its trophies; go out and rescue men; go out and *hold on* to what it gets. Work of this kind, multiplied a thousand fold, answers the anxious and perplexing question, how to bring the masses within the power of the gospel of Christ. C.

Come with your Gifts.

I have been reading this morning the ever-new old story of the wise men who came from the East to Jerusalem, asking, "Where is He that is born king of the Jews?" When they had learned that it was "in Bethlehem of Judea," as written by the prophet, they went guided by the wonderful star, and "rejoiced with exceeding great joy."

"And when they were come into the house they saw the young child with Mary his mother"—that was all; and yet they saw in him their King and Lord, for "they fell down and worshipped him."

These wise men, too, brought gifts from their homes in the East, over sandy deserts and rough roads a weary, weary way—rich gifts to offer to their King. "And when they had opened their treasures, they presented unto him gifts, gold, frankincense and myrrh"—royal gifts to a little child born in lowly Bethlehem, and laid in a stable "because there was no room for him in the inn."

There was nothing too costly for these wise men to offer to their King. They did not come to ask for honor or power or any rewards from the royal treasury; they did not lay before him their own wants, or bring before him their own needs: they came simply to fall down and worship him, and lay their gifts before him. Is not this a lesson for us all to lay to heart? Shall we not enter into the Lord's holy temple to worship him and offer our gifts?

Like the Magi, cannot we sometimes put self aside—our wants, our hopes, our fears, our joys, and our sorrows—and come with our gifts and with only a hearty desire to fall down and worship him?

Some one perhaps will say, "I have no gift to offer to my Lord and King. I cannot come before him with gold, frankincense, and myrrh, as the wise men did." Your heart is a gift which you can bring unto him, your songs of praise and thanksgiving; and though yours may not be royal treasures, you can bring some offering to the Lord with the prayer, "Thy kingdom come." That is the great missionary prayer. Did you ever think of it?

Too often we enter into the Lord's presence "careful and troubled about many things," and we go away without his blessing because we dwell less upon him than upon ourselves.

Like the Psalmist, we should "enter into his gates with thanksgiving and into his courts with praise," and with heart and soul and voice "fall down and worship him." P.

Into a Far Country.

"It is only a little ways, father; do n't you feel as if you could walk to the church door?" and Nettie Grey gently pressed her father's feeble hand with her own, while with the other she clasped her precious Bible.

"Ah, yes, dear daughter, I am longing to be there, but I am so weak. After being five weeks on a sick bed it is no wonder."

Slowly yet firmly the sick man, with his little daughter to steady his tottering steps, went to the house of God, with hearts subdued with

tender love and gratitude to Him who had raised the sufferer, as it were, from sickness which for a while seemed unto death.

The parable of the prodigal son was read in the lesson for the day, and the touching story was also made the subject of the discourse. Earnest, heart-searching, yet full of tender pathos, the wandering and returning prodigal was brought, as it were, right before the eyes and the hearts of the congregation.

When Mr. Grey with his daughter returned home, they proceeded to the room where the gentle wife and mother was just recovering from the severe sickness which had brought the husband so low, and laid two cherished little ones in their last sleep in the village churchyard.

"Mother," said Mr. Grey, as he took his wife's thin hand in his, "I feel to-day as if I were returning from a far country. We have been listening to the teachings of the beautiful parable of the prodigal son, and every word came right to my heart. I know that I have been

wandering away into a far country, and that God, by leaving me to myself, has brought me very low; and finally, through his mercy, I am longing to come back to him, and acknowledge that I have sinned against heaven and in his sight. And, wife, do you know that in all this parable, 'the far country' to which the prodigal journeyed makes the most impression upon me.

"When we first ask of the Lord our portion of this world's goods, and feel that we can live without depending upon our Father, we do not mean to leave home altogether, but we allow our hearts to become estranged, and engrossed in our possessions, and no longer acknowledge our dependence; we go farther and farther from our God, and like the prodigal, cut ourselves adrift, and not many days after journey into a far country, away from the Father's house. I wished to make money. I asked for a large portion of this world's goods, and it was given me. I invested and reinvested my money. My heart was in the business, and prayer and daily dependence upon my God were not in my heart. You did not know all this while I was journeying into a far country.

"But God in his infinite love did not forget me; his eye was still upon me in the far country. He left me to myself a while; the coveted wealth vanished. But that was not enough; he took two of my precious lambs from our home fold, and placed them in the good Shepherd's arms. He laid me upon a sick-bed for many long, weary weeks, and then I feared that you, my beloved wife, might be also taken from me. Ah, then I thought of my Father! Can I return to him? Will he receive me, wretched and miserable and poor and blind and naked? And I feel to-day that *he has received me;* that he saw me a great ways off, and had compassion upon me; and he came to me to-day in his holy word, and whispered in my ear, 'This my son was dead and is alive again, was lost and is found.' And, wife, I know now why I have been brought so low; that just as I am, bringing nothing in my hand—just in that way, and that way only, will he receive me again into my Father's house." P.

Thirty or forty years ago, when a young man came from the country to New York to serve as clerk or apprentice, he was taken into his employer's family, and thus had some of the care and comforts of home, with its recreations and enjoyments. With the vast increase of business and the changes of social life, this good old fashion went by the board; and the result was, that hundreds of young men coming to the city must live in boarding-houses, without either the oversight, sympathy, or recreation which they most need.

It was to supply these needs that a Young Men's Christian Associ-

ation was first founded in London, transplanted to New York eighteen years ago, and has been maintained ever since by the Christian munificence of New York merchants. It cares for those who are friendless and homeless; it visits them in sickness, helps them to employment, and provides for both amusement and instruction. In this, its new and beautiful building on the corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, it has a library of four thousand volumes, a reading-room with two hundred and seventy-five of the chief daily and weekly journals of both this country and Europe; able and accomplished teachers to instruct classes in German, French, writing, book-keeping, music, and English literature. It has an admirably arranged gymnasium, with baths attached. Lectures are given in winter by prominent men, monthly receptions to the members with their female friends are made attractive by pictures or exhibitions, and there is a concert every Saturday afternoon.

But while mind and body are cared for, no less so are the needs of the soul. There are noon and evening prayers, and a young men's

prayer-meeting every Thursday night. Sunday afternoon has its Bible class, and Sunday evening preaching in the hall.

Is not this almost a home? What a boon it is, no one who has not been a stranger in a great city, alone in a crowded boarding-house, without sympathy, books, or society, can ever know.

An intelligent and faithful servant is the best servant. Every dollar spent by the Young Men's Christian Association brings back tens or hundreds of dollars to our merchants and master-mechanics, in more faithful, responsible, and intelligent services from their clerks and apprentices.

Every large city is following suit. Young Men's Christian Associations are multiplying in the land, not only in numbers, but in efficiency, usefulness, and influence. Let the rich give them all the means necessary to make their rooms attractive and their agencies for improvement and recreation both fitting and enjoyable.

Out or In.

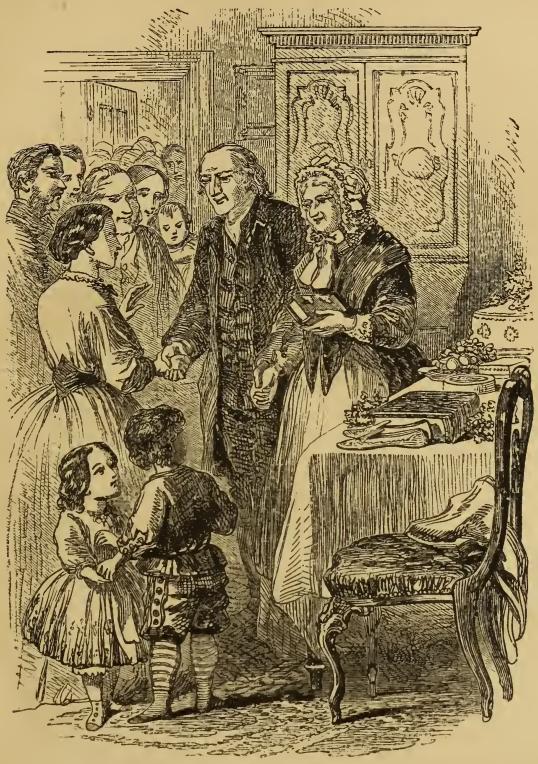
"Cannot I be as good out of the church as in it? cannot I be as useful out of the church as in it?" asked Esther.

"No, emphatically no!" answered Mrs. Charles. "It can never be either safe or right to set up our private judgment against the express will of its divine Founder, and we can expect no blessing on disobedience. The condition of growth and usefulness consists in separating ourselves from the world, and entering into covenant and fellowship with God and his people. The token of that covenant is baptism. "Repent and be baptized" is the command. Repentance is not enough; we must own it by *joining* the people of God; both stand upon the same authority. *Standing aloof* is no way of showing our allegiance and love. To remain an alien or a prodigal is a poor preparation and a worse position for doing good."

"But I am afraid I shall not live up to my professions," said Esther; "the Bible says, as many as are baptized unto Christ must put on Christ."

"No one lives up to his professions here," replied Mrs. Charles; "no one believes, loves, obeys, and worships the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost as he should. And yet our Lord said, 'Go, baptize all nations in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost;' showing plainly that with true penitence and faith in Christ, you are a fit subject for baptism, even though you are not able to practise everything which you profess. The scriptural standard is perfection, not as the *end reached*, but the end *aimed at*."

Esther thought. K.



It is grandfather and grandmother's golden wedding. The dear old couple have lived together half a century to see children and children's children, and children's children's children springing up around them, and the blessings of the covenant which they had entered into with the God of their fathers descending upon the generations after them.

A celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of a married pair is called "the golden wedding," when friends and relatives come in to congratulate them on their long pilgrimage together; and if presents are brought, they should be presents of gold, to signify the preciousness of their undivided life and love. No wonder it is a happy time.

"People ought to be rewarded for living so long together," said a snarling old bachelor. Poor fellow! Let him go.

A silver wedding celebrates the twenty-fifth marriage anniversary;

gifts in silver are made; and the middle-aged couple either find themselves encumbered with an extra amount of superfluous silver, offering tempting baits to the burglar, or are rejoicing in luxuries less common in the modest housekeeping of a quarter of a century ago.

Of late years, crystal weddings for fifteen years, tin weddings for ten years, and wooden for five, have sprung up.

The Hour of Praise.

My God, is any time so sweet,
From blush of morn till evening star,
As that which calls me to thy feet—
The hour of *prayer*?

Ah, Lord, there is another hour,
  Which higher can our spirits raise,
Though not so oft is felt its power—
  The hour of *praise.*

Prayer is the utterance of want,
  And needy man thus often prays ;
But gratitude, alas ! is scant,
  And so is praise.

Yet 't is a loftier feeling far,
  When thus to God the soul can move,
For fear and helplessness are prayer,
  But praise is love.

How blest the moments who can show?
  When heavenly love its stores displays,
And all his mercies rise to view,
  The fruits of grace.

When o'er the breast a pleasure steals,
  Soft as the gentle breath of even,
Making the bosom that it fills
  A little heaven.

For adoration is the tongue
  That 's spoken there. Petition strays
Never from angels' lips ; their song
  Is only praise.

Prayer suits the wilderness, the war,
  The doubt if we may be forgiven :
Earth is the boundary of prayer ;
  Praise is for heaven.

Then say, is any hour so sweet,
  From dewy dawn till twilight's rays,
As that wherein our God we meet
  With hymns of *praise?*

The New Chapel.

The old chapel, with its hard upright wooden seats, its low ceiling, its cribbed accommodations, had done its work ; at least so some of the parish thought—the Sabbath-school teachers, the missionary societies, the prayer-meeting goers. The old chapel had been built by the prayers and gifts and self-denials of the generation who had worshipped in it, and had now about gone. A new generation had come on the stage, who lived in better houses, sat on easier seats, and worked with improved tools ; and *they* wanted a new and more commodious building, more suited to the taste and wants of our day. Of course, those who

started the idea had to encounter indifference, opposition, and pity, as all great reformers do. In fact, it was scouted. "Had n't the *old* chapel served us well?" Yes, it had. "Then why not let well-enough alone?" was the astute rejoinder. "Where is the money to come from?" To be sure, where? But the opposition did not make their stand on that point. "You find a *lot*," they said. That *was* the rub, and they adroitly left it there, seeing no possible vacancy in our small town for such a purpose.

It must be confessed the women were the chief agitators. They are not supposed to be scrupulous about counting the cost; they can, however, jump to pretty correct conclusions, and often have very clear opinions about a "must-have." "A new chapel" was theirs. The men were not in the least alarmed by it. They enjoyed slyly saying, "You find a *lot*," which, oddly enough, never was the least of a poser. They still talked and planned and prayed, and prayed and planned and talked, with not the slightest troubling of the waters to indicate an interest, where an interest would tell.

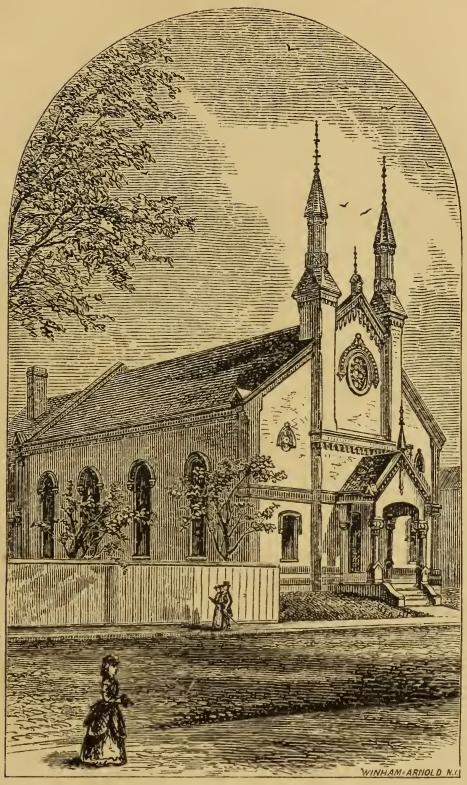
At last a dozen or more of the younger ladies came together, with their needles and thimbles, and formed a club.

Before long a box went up and down our streets, knocking at all the parish doors, asking leave to open its contents for us to see and buy as we chose—pinballs, needle-books, bibs, aprons, nightcaps, cushions. The "Chapel-Club Box" it was labelled. An old deacon almost home blessed the advent of the little box, and slipped ten dollars, almost his last offering for his Lord on earth, into its empty coffers. "Our first and best gift!" said the workers, "and it came in the nick of time;" a sign of approval and favor as unexpected as it was gratifying. The box was a very modest looking box; but, "How pretentious!" said one. "How impertinent!" cried another. "How simply absurd!" exclaimed a third. "Do they expect a *box* to build a chapel?" "A beginning is made," whispered one. "What faith!" echoed another; while others smiled small, sympathizing, incredulous smiles, and *everybody bought.*

The Club worked quietly, patiently, diligently, peddling their small wares, executing some small commissions, and holding one or more small sales, often snubbed and sniffed at, yet keeping the subject indirectly open, and compelling the parish to an occasional thought that way. And so it went on and on, until it leaked out one day that the Club had a thousand dollars in the bank to furnish the new chapel with.

"And there it may *stay*," growled a covetous parishioner.

"Oh, let 'em find a lot—let 'em find a lot!" cried his fellow, with a



chuckle of satisfaction like that a farmer feels in cornering a refractory calf.

A revival interest sprang up in town; the parish was moved and quickened; people unused to church came in; the prayer-meetings filled, the Sunday-school picked up its lost lambs; older people wanted instruction; the little chapel was too strait for the numbers which crowded in. Who could help thinking of more commodious quarters? though nothing was said in presence of the more momentous concerns of the soul.

"Ah, I never expect to see a new chapel in *my* day," said Timorous, who forgot that it is darkest just before the break of day.

"I *do!*" cried one of the Great-hearts.

A sweet and godly woman, the last of her family, with a brooding, mother-love over the dear old church, through which her precious ones went to the "house not made with hands," had looked with tender interest on the still, small labors of her younger sisters; and as often as "the box" knocked at the door of her house, it seemed also to knock at the door of her heart. And as she sat in the solitude of her closet, silently asking, "Lord, what more wilt thou have me do before I go hence?" at length an answer shaped itself, having "chapel" outlined round it.

As she thought on these things, a young man was moved to drop in and see her, and among other things he spoke of a beautiful garden spot to be put into the market on the Monday next; "and a nice spot that for a new chapel," he added. Ah!

Within twenty-four hours the lady had bought the lot, and the offer took wings: "Miss Rogers will give this land to the church for a new chapel, on condition that ten thousand dollars be raised in forty days to build it;" a wise condition, allowing none of that "sober second thought" which ends in dallying and doing nothing.

Of course, the opportunity could not be lost. An offer like that could not be rejected. The inexorable "must" put on his screws. Everybody was offered the privilege of having a share in the concern, and everybody did, but the few, in every church and parish, who "can't afford" a part in the kingdom of heaven. It does cost something, but it pays.

The gentlemen came manfully up to their duty, for there was "*the lot.*" In sums ranging all the way from one to seven hundred dollars, the money was readily raised within the time prescribed; blest by how many prayers and thanksgivings and self-denials, who can tell?

The building went up. When joiners, plasterers, plumbers, and painters had done their part, the little Club stepped forward with seventeen hundred dollars to furnish its rooms; for besides the main body of the building, for lectures and Sunday-school, beyond it are four parlors with folding doors, two above and two below, for the social meetings of the different societies connected with the parish, prayer-meetings, committee meetings; in short, for all business belonging to the various agencies of a living and working church. The new chapel is furnished and dedicated, and I have told you its simple story to show what *faith* can do. We all felt the stir of its might, whether we would or no; and if less amazing in its effects than in other days, its tests none the less try what manner of Christians we are. H. C. K.

HAVE an eye on your *principles*. Take care that they are kept pure, and then resolutely steer by them in spite of all opposition of wind and waves.

MAMMA, when our Lord was a dear little child,
  Did his mother love him as you love me?
Do you think that he played and prattled and smiled
  And loved to clamber upon her knee?

Did she clasp him close, and hold him long,
  And call him her own, her heavenly boy,
And softly humming, sing over the song
  That the angels sang on that night of joy?

Did he say his prayers when he went to sleep,
  Asking God's care for his mother dear?
Did he ever grieve? Did he ever weep?
  Did he ever wish? Did he ever fear?

Did he *always* think, I wonder, of God?
  Was he always praying, and never gay?
Was he always reading the holy word?
  Was he not ready *sometimes* to play?

His playmates, too, I wonder about—
  What were their games when all together;
I cannot think he would run and shout
  As other boys do in the pleasant weather.

Who taught him, I wonder, his letters to know,
  Those letters that look so strange and hard;
I wonder if he to school did go?
  And how early he learned to read the word.

Did he understand what the prophets meant?
  Did he always feel *sure* that he was the Lord?
Did he always know that he had been sent
  To open the strait and narrow road?

He had brothers and sisters, the Bible says—
  James and Joses and Simon and Jude.
I suppose, when they quarrelled, one look of his
  Would make them ashamed, and make them good.

How did he look? I sometimes say,
  And would he have spoken had I been there—
Spoken, and not have sent me away?
  Of his notice allowed me a little share?

At night, I suppose, when all were asleep,
  The angels came and talked with him long;
Bade him his faith and his courage keep,
  Sang him to sleep with a heavenly song.

He lived at Nazareth on the hill:
  Do you think he gazed at the sunset glow,
And smiled at the glory so bright and still,
  And the toil in the carpenter's shop below?

Thirty long years he waited apart;
  Thirty to wait, and three to teach!
All that time was he searching his heart?
  So long getting ready to heal and to preach?

I shall some time know; for now above,
  Where the golden gates in splendor shine,
The Lord of Light and the Lord of Love,
  He sits in a glory all divine—

All divine, and with naught of earth,
  Save the glorious form which he took away;
Yet I'm sure he remembers his lowly birth,
  And I know that he hears when children pray.

Elizabeth and John.

Elizabeth lived alone. The old farm-house, now empty, was once peopled by a large family. One after another brothers and sisters went off, settled, married, and died elsewhere. Father and mother had been gathered with their fathers, and slept under the green sod. The old mansion, with its accumulated treasures and its time-honored relics and rubbish, its past and faded memories, fell to Elizabeth, now its sole occupant, with two cats and a dog to share her fireside warmth. One brother was still left, the youngest and best beloved, the playmate of her childhood, and the friend and counsellor of her riper years. His house was built on the old farm, extending on both sides of the road, and spreading out over upland and lowland in field, pasture, and orchard; so near that his evening lamp was always visible, while every hour of the day he came and went, as if the old house was still his home. The cattle shared their mutual care. Orchard and field were

in common, and with John to buy and sell, to love and trust, faithful, laborious, good-hearted, obliging John, Elizabeth made butter and cheese, swept and sewed, as happy as happy could be. She had "godliness with *contentment*," which, we do not need the word of God to assure us, "is *great gain*."

"But what *would* she do without John?" people with future possibilities in view sometimes asked. *Without John!* for the premises in his hands seemed not only safe from common accidents, but burglar-proof. Without John! for Elizabeth, true woman as she is, and lone woman as she is, never fully learned the lesson that one was better than two.

Well, in the midst of harvest John fell sick, over-worked. The plenty on all sides demanded extra exertion, and extra help was not to be had. We heard that John was sick; perhaps he needed rest and little more. Weeks passed by. John was *very* sick. We rode over to the farm. Yes, John was ill; but John would get up as soon as his appetite came back. John would be out before long. John would never work so again. There were no signs of anxiety or fear in Elizabeth's voice or countenance, only tenderness for his weakness, tempered with the certainty of his easing off in future.

Was there no fear? The next news we heard was that John was slowly but surely sinking. The doctor could not build him up. We shrank with something like terror from the effect of this tidings on his poor sister. She herself must sink under the burden of her new grief and unshared cares. Why were not the worthless and wretched taken, and the strong man left? Her desolation haunted us. How did she take the matter? One morning she unexpectedly came in town and stopped a moment to see us. There were traces of suffering in her face. And how about John? "Oh," she said tremblingly, "last week I gave him up. One night I took the Bible and read the story of what God asked of Abraham—to slay with his own hand his darling son Isaac. God asked it; and God knows best. And Abraham was willing. And could n't I be willing to give up John? Could not God *make* me willing? Could n't I feel that he knows best? And I prayed for Abraham's spirit, and I prayed till it came. I prayed till I could say, 'The Lord's will be done;' and now—" She stopped, enough had been said.

Poor Elizabeth had not wrestled in vain. And I thought how the story of faithful Abraham had floated down through the long ages to comfort and support "his seed," scattered far and wide over the earth. In how many a dark and agonizing hour, how many a lonely and secluded home, have smitten hearts, too blinded by tears to see anything

but darkness, too dumb for words of common consolation, laid hold upon the story of Abraham's sacrifice, and found in Abraham's faith the hiding of their power!

H. C. K.

The Beautiful Garment.

"O grandmother, see my beautiful new dress!" cried a gayly dressed child, skipping into her grandmother's chamber. "See how splendidly it fits and how becoming it is!"

She walked to and fro before the old lady, and turned herself around this side and that.

"Very pretty," said her grandmother, "but it is not exactly what I should choose for you."

"Father says pink is so becoming to my complexion: what color should *you* choose, grandmother?" and the little girl fingered the pink flounces of her pink silk as daintily and delightedly as if she were seventeen instead of seven.

"White, pure shining white."

"Mother says I tear white muslin so, I do not deserve to have another," answered Mary.

"This will never tear."

"O grandmother, think how awfully I look in my outgrown white cambric. I am a fright!"

"This you would never outgrow."

"Always fit me! Why, grandmother, you do n't mean so!"

"Yes, my little girl, it will always fit you."

"Now, grandmother, you are making fun;" and yet, as she looked into the dear old lady's face, it was sweet and serious as usual.

"Could I burn it?" asked Mary, remembering what a hole the fire made in her new plain dress.

"No fire can burn it," said grandmother, "or sun fade it, or rain wet it."

"Oh," cried the child, clapping her hands, "I know what you mean, grandmother; you mean asbestos, a dress of asbestos, that Uncle John was telling about, which fire cannot harm."

Grandmother shook her head.

"If it is such a pure white, I should be sure to spot it in a minute, I know I should."

"Yes, you could easily spot it; even a wrong thought would soil its purity."

"O grandmother," cried the child, with a puzzled look, "how funny you are. Why, I should be afraid to wear such a dress."

"But it would protect you from harm."

"I should like that. Is it so very strong, then?"

"So strong that you can never wear it out; and what is better, it becomes more and more beautiful the longer you keep it, if you keep it carefully."

"How very particular Nancy would have to be in washing it!" exclaimed the child.

"I do not think it will ever need washing."

"O grandmother! Well, will it be becoming? shall I look pretty in it?" asked Mary eagerly.

"You could wear nothing more beautiful. Some beautiful and becoming ornaments, too, go with it, a great deal handsomer and more costly than your gold chain or coral necklace."

The child's eyes danced with delight.

"Always worn with it?"

"Yes, always. You can never put them away, for fear of losing them."

"Why, I never saw or heard of such a dress before," said Mary. "Where can mother buy one for me?"

"There is one already bought for you, my child."

"Oh," and she looked so surprised, "I am so glad, so glad! Who *did* buy it for me?"

"Your best friend, Mary."

"*You* did, grandmother, you did buy it for me. It is so good, dear, good grandmother," said Mary, putting her fat hand lovingly on her grandmother's arm.

"No, it was not I. It was a better friend than I," replied the old lady, with a grave tenderness.

"You *mean* something, grandmother," cried the child. "Please tell me what you do mean. What is this wonderful dress? I am sure I want one."

"This dress, so wonderful and beautiful, so strong and lasting, always fresh, and never out of fashion, this dress is the garment of salvation. It was bought by the Lord Jesus Christ at the price of his life, and its ornaments are a meek and quiet spirit. Will not my little girl like to put on this beautiful garment?" The soft and winning tones of the old lady touched the child's heart.

"I wish I could," she answered, bowing her head on her grandmother's bosom.

"Then you would have a wardrobe for eternity, my darling, fitting you for the company of saints and angels in heaven, where happy children are joyfully singing the song of Moses and the Lamb;" and grandmother laid her hand on the child's head as she breathed over her a prayer of love.

H. C. K.

"That's Thee, Jem."

A band or "troupe" of young men, with hands and faces blackened, and dressed in very grotesque costumes, arranged themselves before a Christian tradesman's door one day for an exhibition of their peculiar "performances." After they had sung some comic and some plaintive melodies, with their own peculiar accompaniments of gestures and grimaces, one of the party, a tall and interesting young man, who had the "look" of one who was beneath his proper station, stepped up to the door, tambourine in hand, to ask for a few pennies. Mr. Carr, taking one of the Bibles out of his window, addressed the youth thus:

"See here, young man; I will give you a shilling, and this book besides, if you will read a portion of it among your comrades there, and in the hearing of the bystanders."

"Here's a shilling for an easy job!" he chuckled out to his mates; "I'm going to give you a 'public reading!'"

Mr. Carr opened at the fifteenth chapter of St. Luke's gospel, and pointing to the eleventh verse, requested the young man to commence reading at that verse.

"Now, Jem, speak up," said one of the party, "and earn your shilling like a man!"

Jem took the book, and read: "And he said, A certain man had two sons; and the younger of them said to his father, Father, give me the portion of goods that falleth to me. And he divided unto them his living."

There was something in the voice of the reader, as well as in the strangeness of the circumstances, that lulled all to silence; while an air of seriousness took possession of the youth, and still further commanded the rapt attention of the crowd.

He read on: "And not many days after, the younger son gathered all together, and took his journey into a far country, and there wasted his substance with riotous living."

"That's *thee*, Jem!" ejaculated one of his comrades; "it's just like what you told me of yourself and your father!"

The reader continued: "And when he had spent all, there arose a mighty famine in that land; and he began to be in want."

"Why, that's *thee* again, Jem!" said the voice: "go on."

"And he went and joined himself to a citizen of that country; and he sent him into his fields to feed swine. And he would fain have filled his belly with the husks that the swine did eat: and no man gave unto him."

"That's like us all!" said the voice, once more interrupting;

"we're all *beggars;* and might be better than we are. Go on; let's hear what came of it!'

The young man read on; and as he read, his voice trembled: "And when he came to himself, he said, How many hired servants of my father's have bread enough and to spare, and I perish with hunger! I will arise and go to my father!"

At this point he fairly broke down, and could read no more. All were impressed and moved. The whole reality of the past rose up to view; and, in the clear story of the gospel, a ray of hope dawned upon him for his own future. His father—his father's house—and his mother too; and the plenty and the love ever bestowed upon him there; and the hired servants, all having enough; and then *himself*, his father's *son;* and his present state, his companionship, his habits, his sins, his poverty, his outcast condition, his questionable mode of living—all these came climbing, like an invading force of thoughts and reflections, into the citadel of his mind, and fairly overcame him.

That day—that scene—proved the turning-point of that young prodigal's life. He sought the advice of the Christian friend who had thus providentially interposed for his deliverance. Communications were made to his parents, which resulted in a long-lost and dearly loved child returning to the familiar earthly home; and, still better, in his return to his Heavenly Father! He found, as I trust many of my readers will, how true are the promises of the parable of the "Prodigal Son," both for time and for eternity!

"Yes, there is One who will not chide nor scoff,
But beckons us to homes of heavenly bliss:
Beholds the prodigal a great way off,
And flies to meet him with a Father's kiss!"

Rev. R. Maguire.

"Just for Fun."

So said a gay young lady who in company with pleasant friends was walking one summer day near the railway in a Canadian city. The train was coming. Nearer and nearer it thundered along its way toward the depot. The thoughtless girl proposed crossing the track in front of it "just for fun." With quick ejaculations of alarm her friends plead with her to desist from so dangerous an adventure; but paying no heed to their entreaties, in a mere spirit of frolic she sprang upon the track, her dress caught in the ponderous engine, and in another moment the fair and beloved form lay a mangled, crushed, and lifeless mass under the relentless iron wheels. These gay words were her last; she never spoke again.

We have seen the young man leave his country home, and all the

hallowed associations of parents and sisters, whose affections were twined about him, to seek employment in the crowded city. A good situation was secured; his prospects were fair. But evil comrades came around, and, lured by their flatteries, he went with them to the haunts of vice. Its mad pleasures were described in smooth words. "I'll keep myself," he boastingly said. "I'll go once, just for the fun of the thing." He passed on to the chambers that take hold on death and hell, and that night the angels mourned over one who despite a pious mother's entreaties and warnings, began a downward career of ruin from which he has never recovered.

And so men and women are every day stepping into the path of destruction "just for fun." Multitudes of people, young, gay, and proud, are doing evil, or putting themselves in harm's way, not because they are so desperately wicked or vicious, but because they are careless of consequences and heedless of their ways, not stopping to seriously consider the end of putting one's self in the track of temptations.

In the case of such we cry with affection and alarm, "Take care!" The fun which begins in lightness and vanity ends in death and destruction. Beware of the dangerous path; shun the approaches to it. There is a safe way; walk ye therein. It is a dreadful thing to perish through the indulgence of a little brief fun, when the gate to happiness and life unending stands open wide. Oh, will you to-day commence to think upon these things, and be wise, for—

"Time will end our story;
But no time, if we live well,
Will end our glory."

The Christian.

A Civil Horse.

Dr. Plumer was once riding on the box of a stage-coach by the side of the driver, who was a Jehu of no common order. He was profuse in his praises of his team, and especially of one of the wheel-horses. He praised all his points, interlarding his praises with oaths. "You have omitted one good point," said Dr. Plumer.

"What is that, sir?" said the driver, "what is that? I have studied that horse over and over, and I did not think there was anything about him that I didn't know. What is it you have discovered?"

"Well, sir," said the doctor, "it is this. We have ridden so many miles, and I have not yet heard a profane word out of his head."

The driver looked at the doctor in surprise, but soon perceived the quiet twinkle in his eye.

"Thanks, sir," said the driver, "thank you. You made a good point, and I think I will try to go as long without swearing as my horse will." It was a word fitly spoken.

What Then?

What then? Why then another pilgrim song;
And then a hush of rest, divinely granted;
And then a thirsty stage (ah me, so long!)
And then the brook, just where it most is wanted.

What then? The pitching of the evening tent;
And then, perchance, a pillow rough and thorny;
And then some sweet and tender message, sent
To cheer the faint one for to-morrow's journey.

What then? The wailing of the midnight wind,
A feverish sleep, a heart oppressed and aching;
And then a little water-cruse to find
Close by my pillow, ready for my waking.

What then? I am not careful to inquire;
I know there will be tears, and fears, and sorrow;
And then, a loving Saviour drawing nigher,
And saying, "I will answer for the morrow."

What then? For all my sins, his pardoning grace;
For all my wants and woes, his loving kindness;
For darkest shades, the shining of God's face;
And Christ's own hand to lead me in my blindness.

What then? A shadowy valley, lone and dim;
And then, a deep and darkly rolling river;
And then a flood of light, a seraph's hymn,
And God's own smile for ever and for ever! Jane Crewdson

Behind Time.

A railroad train was running along at almost lightning speed. A curve was just ahead; and the train was late, very late; still, the conductor hoped to pass the curve safely. Suddenly a locomotive dashed into sight. In an instant there was a collision. A shriek, a shock, and fifty persons were slaughtered; and all because an engineer had been *behind time.*

The battle of Waterloo was being fought. Column after column had been precipitated upon the enemy; the sun was sinking in the west; reinforcements for the defenders were already in sight; it was necessary to carry the position with one final charge. A powerful corps had been summoned from across the country. The great conqueror, confident of its arrival, formed his reserve into an attacking column, and led them down the hill. The whole world knows the result. Napoleon died a prisoner at St. Helena, because one of his marshals was *behind time.*

A condemned man was being led out for execution. He had taken human life, but under circumstances of the greatest provocation. Thousands had signed a petition for a reprieve; still none had arrived. The last moment was up. The prisoner took his place on the drop; it fell, and a lifeless body swung in the air. Just at this moment a horseman came into sight, his steed covered with foam. He bore a reprieve for the prisoner. But he had come too late. A comparatively innocent man had died an ignominious death, because a watch had been five minutes too slow, causing the bearer to arrive *behind time.*

It is very often so in life. The best-laid plans are daily sacrificed because they are "behind time." There are thousands who put off reformation year by year, till death seizes them, and they perish unrepentant, because for ever "behind time."

It will be so in the judgment-day. When once the Master of the house has risen up and shut to the door, men will begin to stand without and beg for admittance, but he will say to them, "I never knew you." The foolish virgins, having no oil in their vessels, will come at last with breathless haste to find that they that were ready are safe within at the marriage feast, while for them the door is shut—they are *behind time!*

Reader, ask yourself the question, whether there is not some danger of *your* being among this class. Thousands of souls will sink into the pit of perdition because they put off the thought of repentance, and refused to be saved to-day. Oh, it is sad to think that some of them were once living among us, and that more now living may share their fate. God grant that it may not be so with YOU!

Good-by.

We speak it very tenderly,
With half a sob and half a sigh—
"Old Year, good-by! Old Year, good-by!"
For what it brought, and what it takes,
We love it, and for loved ones' sakes;
Prized for its hours of happiness,
Nor for its sacred sorrows less;
For all it gave through toil and strife
Of new significance to life—
New breadths, new depths, new heights sublime,
And haply, kingship over Time!
Accept our thanks, Old Year, for these,
And for all precious memories
Of love, of grief, of joy, of pain,
Whose ministry was not in vain.

Operations of the American Tract Society.

Receipts from sales for the year ending April 1, 1871	$370,116 47
Receipts from donations and legacies	121,487 15
Total receipts for the year	492,182 50
Cost of manufacturing and issuing	316,075 06
Colporteurs, agencies, and depositories	113,787 84
District Secretaries	12,133 93
Cash donations to foreign and pagan lands	6,000 00
All other expenses	43,791 00
Gratuitous distribution during the year	50,482 56

Including the grants on the home and foreign fields, the donations of the Society have exceeded *one thousand dollars per week* for the whole period of its existence.

New Publications during the year, in English, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Armenian, Creek, etc., 235; of which 40 are volumes.

Printed during the year 483,250 volumes, and 10,444,931 other publications, besides the periodicals.

Monthly Issue of the Messenger, 164,500; of the Child's Paper, 340,416; of the Botschafter, 40,375; making in all 545,291 publications monthly.

Total Publications on the Society's catalogue, 4,804, of which 921 are volumes; besides 4,015 in 143 languages or dialects aided in publication abroad.

Colporteurs employed during the year 287, including 54 students during vacations; 9,432 religious meetings were held or addressed, and 278,448 family visits made.

Home Affairs.

The Census Returns,—The population of the United States, according to the census of 1870, is 38,104,840, and with the territories and District of Columbia, 38,547,534. The population in 1860 was 31,443,321. The total valuation of the real and personal property for 1870 was $12,992,354,259; in 1860 it was $10,523,426,528.

Taxes Removed.—The use of United States revenue stamps on promissory notes for less than $100, and on receipts for money, ceased October 1, 1870. Taxes on legacies, gross receipts, and on sales, excepting tobacco, spirits, and wines, also ceased. Taxes on incomes, including salaries, are 2½ per cent. on incomes over $2,000, instead of 5 per cent. over $1,000.

Financial Prosperity.—The total revenue of the United States government for the two years ending March 1, 1869, was $664,405,442 25; and for the two years ending March 1, 1871, $749,399,491 99: an increase of $84,994,049 74. The total expenditures for the first two years were $450,043,759 17; and for the last two years $323,342,809 96: a decrease of expenditures of $126,700,949 21. The total gain, therefore, to the Treasury during the last two years over the two preceding is $211,694,998 95.

The receipts into the United States Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, were $411,255,478, and the expenditures $309,653,561. The total reduction of the public debt from March 4, 1869, to December 1, 1870, was $191,154,765. The reduction in the interest account has been at the rate of more than ten million dollars a year.

An Inventive People.—Since 1836, when the Patent-office was organized, there have been issued 100,000 patents; an average for the past year or two of over 13,000 a year out of about 19,000 applications. Previous to that date, but 10,084 patents were issued since 1790. In England, up to 1852, only 13,000 patents were issued in 232 years, and the average now is about 4,000 a year.

An Encouraging Indication.—In 1854, when the population of the country was 25,953,000, there were 26,252 evangelical ministers, or one to 988 souls. In 1870, with a population of about 39,000,000, there were 49,295 evangelical ministers, or one to 791 souls. While the increase of population has been 50 per cent., that of evangelical ministers has been 87 per cent.

Northern Europe Immigrants.—The Scandinavian element of our incoming population is becoming one of great importance. The immigration from Sweden to this country is

increasing very rapidly. In 1860, there were but 266 emigrants from Sweden; in 1869 there were 35,000; and for the ten years inclusive, 76,499. Nearly all of them settled in Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Within the last year a thrifty and promising colony settled upon the wild lands in Maine, and it is expected that several thousands will join it this year. During the last thirty years, it is stated, about 400,000 immigrants have arrived in this country from Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. The great majority were poor but industrious, and have engaged in agricultural pursuits in the West, where they have become successful and valuable citizens. They have about 140 ministers, 380 congregations, and 50,000 communicants, with well-sustained schools, colleges, theological seminaries, and orphan asylums. They are a reading people, having about twenty religious, political, and literary newspapers and periodicals.

Outnumbering the Natives.—The tendency of a portion of our immigrant population to locate in the great cities, where they are even coming to outnumber the citizens of native parentage, is strikingly developed by the late census. In Boston, only 90,750 of the 248,866 inhabitants were not of foreign parentage. In the four cities of Boston, Worcester, Lawrence, and Fall River in Massachusetts, 123,494 of the total population of 345,758, or more than one-third, were born in foreign countries, nearly two-thirds were of foreign descent, and only 127,721 were entirely American.

Extravagance and Corruption.—An illustration of the way in which the public treasury is plundered by greedy and unscrupulous politicians, is furnished by the authorities of the city of New York. The astounding fact is published, that the municipal expenses of that city for 1867 were $23,920,295; while the aggregate expenses of the whole United States government for this year were $23,979,343, or only $59,048 more!

Internal Revenue.—During the last fiscal year the total receipts were $185,235,868, including an increased revenue from spirits of over $10,000,000, and from tobacco of nearly $8,000,000. During the year property valued at $3,396,872 was seized for violation of the law, nearly all of which was distilled and fermented spirits, tobacco, snuff, and cigars. The receipts from fourteen principal cities were $73,966,995, New York furnishing $19,832,000, Chicago $8,395,000, Philadelphia $7,693,000, Boston $6,180,000.

A Step towards Cheaper Postage.—The Postmaster-General recommends Congress to introduce into our postal service, at the rate of one cent each, the correspondence cards, which have been so popular in North Germany, and are now used in Great Britain. They are simply cards with a place ruled for an address and with the postal stamp on one side, while on the other there is room for a short letter or message. They require no folding or envelope, and being simple, cheap, and convenient, would answer for a large portion of ordinary correspondence.

Seed and Fruit.—The seeds of the mammoth trees in California are not more than half an inch long, a sixth of an inch wide, and as thin as writing-paper, and fifty thousand of them only weigh a pound; and yet from these little seeds these immense trees have grown, not less than 3,000 years old, and some from 300 to 450 feet in height—more than double the height of Bunker-hill monument or Trinity church. One tree now standing contains 540,000 feet of sound inch lumber, and another would make 1,000 cords of four feet wood and 100 cords of bark.

The Chinese Population.—A member of the California Legislature estimates that there are 89,500 Chinese in the Pacific coast and Rocky mountain regions, of whom 40,000 are in California. 7,000 in Nevada, 12,000 in Montaña, 10,000 in Idaho, 8,000 in Oregon, 8,500 on the Pacific Railroad, and 4,000 in Colorado and Utah. He estimates that there are 18,500 in San Francisco alone.

"The Ship of the Desert."—The camel has been successfully introduced into Nevada as a beast of burden, one owner having reared a herd of twenty-four, which, though kept on a sandy and sterile ranch, live and flourish on prickly shrubs and bitter weeds, which no other animal would touch. Some of them carry loads of 1,100 pounds of salt.

California Silk.—Increasing attention is given to the culture of silk in California, it being found that the climate is peculiarly favorable to it, the cocoons being pronounced superior to those raised elsewhere. There are 25,000,000 mulberry-trees set out and grow-

ing in the state. A magnificent flag, 36 feet by 20, made of California silk of the finest quality, has been brought to Washington to present to Congress. It is the first American flag ever made of native silk, and is the largest silk flag on the globe.

NATIVE TEA.—In addition to its other wonderful productions, California may yet supply us with tea. The first crop of tea grown on a plantation in El Dorado county, cultivated by Japanese, has been gathered, and pronounced to be equal to, if not superior to the best imported.

THE COURSE OF TRADE.—On a recent train from San Francisco to New York, over the Pacific Railway, four cars were laden with bales of manufactured silk from Japan, of which 157 bales were consigned to parties in Liverpool, Havre, and other European cities.

IRON SHIPS.—Iron for ships is rapidly superseding wood in English shipyards. In 1865 there were 806 wooden ships built in England; in 1869 but 324. In 1868 the tonnage of iron ships built was 235,937, against 66,977 wooden, and 24,121 composite. Iron ships are more durable, require less repairs, and stand heavier storms than those of od, and it will not be long ere the latter must be to a great extent superseded.

General Intelligence.

GOD ABOVE NATURE.—The "Nation," in reviewing a recent scientific work, mentions the gratifying fact, that two great thinkers during the past year have declared that their researches, instead of leading them to atheism, as has often been the case in that peculiar line of study, have given them the abiding conviction of an overruling God. One of them believes that all force is will-force—the will of a Supreme Intelligence. The other, who had carried the idea of a correlation of forces so far that some feared he had left nothing but machinery in the universe, acknowledges that beyond all these phenomena must lie the Infinite Mind, and that his investigations, instead of sapping, have only strengthened the foundations of religion.

ANOTHER SECESSION.—Since the proclamation of Papal infallibility, the Sultan of Turkey has announced to the Pope that the Armenians in his dominions can no longer recognize him as the supreme head of their church, and has annulled the powers of the Pope's primate at Constantinople.

PAPAL DISSENTERS IN TURKEY.—Four thousand Armenian Roman-catholics, with thirty priests, in Constantinople, have revolted from Rome, refusing to submit to the authority of their patriarch, who, they claim, is too feeble to resist the Pope's encroachments on their rights. When they waited on the grand-vizier, he assured them that the government would use no compulsion, as there was now religious liberty for all its subjects. The Sultan has placed one of the great mosques in Constantinople at the service of the priests who have been excommunicated for their dissent.

WRATH RESTRAINED.—The king of Chiengmai, who sought to overthrow the Presbyterian mission among the Laos, by putting some of their converts to death, has recently died. The king of Siam has charged his successor to assist, nourish, and protect the American missionaries, so that they shall no more be troubled or hindered in their work by persecution.

THE WORD UNBOUND.—Through the representations made to our government by Henry C. Hall of this city, and the influence of Gen. Sickles, United States minister to Madrid, the Spanish government have granted permission to introduce into that country Bibles and all other books printed in Spanish in other countries.

A NEW CENTRE OF LIGHT.—Another Protestant church, largely self-supporting, has been opened in Madrid, making the sixth in that city, where until recently it would have been at the peril of life to have professed any other faith than that of Rome.

PRESSING NOBLY FORWARD.—The Sultan of Turkey, who has undertaken many important national reforms, at a recent meeting of his councillors, assured them that he was not satisfied with what had been effected. He promised to give his careful attention to reforms in the civil polity, the development of education, the fostering of trade, and the improvement of the highways and lines of communication throughout his dominions. He has recently permitted the Bulgarian Christians to be organized on a national basis, wholly independent of the patriarch of Constantinople.

THE BROADWAY UNDERGROUND RAILWAY commences at the corner of Warren-street, and extends in a curve directly down Broadway. The lower terminus is intended to be at the South ferry; but the present operating section only extends a little below the City Hall, near to the north end of the new post-office premises, a distance of some 300 feet.

The bed of the railway is 21 feet below the surface of Broadway, and the diameter of the tunnel 9 feet. The passenger-car is about the same size as the ordinary street cars. It is very tastefully fitted up, brilliantly lighted, and has seats for 22 persons. It is propelled by the atmospheric system; that is to say, by means of a strong blast of air, which is supplied to the tunnel by a gigantic blowing-machine.

The whole operation is described as being exceedingly simple and effective. The visitor enters at the corner of Broadway and Warren-street, descends a few steps to the waiting-room—an elegant apartment, but wholly underground—at the end of which is seen the mouth of the tunnel and the car. On taking seats in the car, the conductor closes one of the doors and touches a telegraph signal, when the car immediately begins to move around the curve, and travels rapidly down Broadway. On reaching the lower end of the tunnel, the car moves instantly back again to Warren-street, then down Broadway again, and so on. The air is so elastic that the changes of motion in the car are effected with exceeding gentleness, and are almost imperceptible to the visitor.

The car is run by telegraph; that is to say, the wheels of the car, at certain points on the route, press a telegraph key, sending a signal to the engineer, who turns a valve and thus reverses the air-current, without stoppage of the machinery.

The aeolor, or blowing-machine, by which the air-current is produced, consists of a pair of great wings, geared together, and turned by steam. It is capable of discharging 100,000 cubic feet of air per minute, or enough to fill the interior of three three-story city dwelling-houses.

The south end of the tunnel is provided with a lateral air-shaft, which opens in the grass-plot of the City Hall park. The air-current traverses through and through the tunnel, the atmosphere of which is thus kept pure and fresh.

During the construction of the tunnel the entire travel of Broadway, omnibuses, carts, hacks, and other vehicles, in endless procession, passed on as usual, directly over the heads of the workmen. They were safely protected within the sides of an immense boring-machine, by which the bowels of the street were excavated. It was pushed forward into the earth by means of powerful hydraulic rams; and as fast as it advanced the masonry was built up within its rear.

The general plan of the Company was to lay a double line of tubes from the South ferry, under Broadway, the entire length of the island, with a branch at Union-square, under Fourth-avenue, to Harlem river. Such a road would have capacity for carrying 40,000 passengers per hour. At present this enterprise is superseded in New York by the Viaduct Railway plan.

A STEEP RAILWAY.—A railway has been constructed in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to carry passengers to and from the top of what is known as Coal Hill, which overlooks the city and the country around to a great distance. The plane has a length of 650 feet, and an inclination of 35 degrees. The roadway consists of two tracks, each five-feet gauge, with two cars—one ascending while the other descends. The cars are to be hauled up by a wire rope, and are provided with a safety-cable, which runs idly except in case of the breakage of the principal rope, when the drum about which the safety-cable winds is held by means of a brake, thus preventing the accidental descent of a car.

ARTIFICIAL STONE.—There is no field of invention which to-day is more replete with general scientific and practical interest than that pertaining to the manufacture of artificial stone. While in the working of iron men have sought out means whereby it can be rapidly and cheaply converted into the forms required, the world has, to the present day, been content with working stone after the same general method used in the construction of the pyramids. The rudest of all materials is thus changed by immense labor into costly forms; and the attempts to obviate the necessity for this labor and expense have been confined to a very recent period.

The idea that stone could be cheaply produced by artificial means, and moulded to any form required, has gradually forced itself upon the minds of modern inventors, and has borne fruit in a large number of processes more or less practical and adapted to secure the end in view.

Corrosion of Iron Gas and Water Mains.—The deposits which form in the interior of iron water mains cause serious annoyance and loss to many of our water companies. To so great a degree does this evil extend, that strenuous efforts are being made to substitute some other material for iron, which shall possess all its valuable qualities, and at the same time be free from liability to corrosion, and consequent obstruction. In addition to this, the strength of the pipe is much impaired by this process of oxidation, and it is rendered much less able to bear sudden concussions and heavy pressure than before. The same evil obtains in regard to gas-pipe, only in a less degree. The corrosion forms dust and scales, which drop off in time, and obstruct valves, traps, elbows, and connections.

It has been a question with practical men, whether to substitute some other material for iron, or to adopt some means of internally coating iron mains, so as to preclude all possibility of the formation of accretions.

Among the materials other than iron which have been commended and used to some extent for water pipes, are wood, iron-bound wood, and cement, and bituminized paper.

One description of pipe is constructed of wood, being bored from the solid log, lined with cement, and coated externally with coal tar. This form of pipe is said to be extremely durable, and not being subjected to expansion and contraction by change of temperature, is entirely free from leakage.

In England and France, as well as in this country, the complaints on this score are wide and deep, and a large field is open for enterprise in introducing an especial remedy.

Compound Interest Tables, on One Thousand Dollars.—

Years.	5 per cent.	6 per cent.	7 per cent.	Years.	5 per cent.	6 per cent.	7 per cent.
1	1,050.62	1,060.90	1,071.22	11	1,721.18	1,915.66	2,130.97
2	1,103.77	1,125.46	1,147.48	12	1,808.30	2,032.30	2,282.69
3	1,159.61	1,193.98	1,229.16	13	1,899.82	2,156.05	2,445.23
4	1,218.28	1,266.64	1,316.69	14	1,995.96	2,287.33	2,619.35
5	1,279.93	1,343.74	1,410.42	15	2,096.95	2,426.59	2,805.89
6	1,344.67	1,425.55	1,510.83	16	2,213.07	2,574.34	3,005.70
7	1,412.72	1,512.34	1,618.38	17	2,314.59	2,731.09	3,219.72
8	1,484.22	1,604.41	1,733.63	18	2,431.74	2,897.41	3,449.00
9	1,559.94	1,702.09	1,857.07	19	2,554.81	3,073.84	3,694,62
10	1,638.26	1,805.74	1,989.33	20	2,684.11	3,261.01	3,957.71

With slight variations, these tables will also show the amount of $100, by leaving off the right hand column, and moving the point one column to the left; and of $10, by moving the point two columns to the left. The interest is calculated semi-annually, and all fractions of a cent disregarded.

Table of Simple Interest at Seven per cent.—

Principal.	1 day.	1 month.	1 year.	Principal.	1 day.	1 month.	1 year.	Principal.	1 day.	1 month.	1 year.
$1	.00	.01	.07	$11	.00	.06	.77	$30	.01	.17	2.10
2	.00	.01	.14	12	.00	.07	.84	40	.01	.23	2.80
3	.00	.02	.21	13	.00	.07	.91	50	.01	.29	3.50
4	.00	.02	.28	14	.00	.08	.98	60	.01	.35	4.20
5	.00	.03	.35	15	.00	.09	1.05	70	.01	.40	4.90
6	.00	.03	.42	16	.00	.09	1.12	80	.02	.46	5.60
7	.00	.04	.49	17	.00	.10	1.19	90	.02	.52	6.30
8	.00	.05	.56	18	.00	.10	1.26	100	.02	.58	7.00
9	.00	.05	.63	19	.00	.11	1.33	500	.10	2.88	35.00
10	.00	.06	.70	20	.00	.12	1.40	1,000	.19	5.75	70.00

Fractions of a cent being omitted in this table, the prevailing custom is followed of stating half a cent and over as one cent, and less than half a cent as nothing. The month is reckoned as thirty days.

Form of a Bequest.—I bequeath to my executors the sum of----------dollars, *in trust*, to pay over the same in----------after my decease, to the person who, when the same is payable, shall act as treasurer of the----------Society, formed in----------in the year eighteen hundred and---------to be applied to the charitable purposes of said Society and under its direction.

ANNIVERSARIES AND OFFICERS OF CHARITABLE SOCIETIES.

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YEARLY MEETINGS OF FRIENDS.—NEW ENGLAND, Newport, R. I., Second day after 2d Sixth day in Sixth mo. NEW YORK, Sixth day after 4th First day in Fifth mo. PHIL., third Second day in Fourth mo. BALTIMORE, Seventh-day preced. last Second day but one in Tenth mo. NORTH CAROLINA, New Garden, Guilford Co., Second day after first First day in Eleventh mo. OHIO, Mt. Pleasant, Sixth day preced. First day in Ninth mo. INDIANA, Richmond, Wayne Co., on Fourth day after last First day in Ninth mo. WESTERN, Plainfield, Ind., Sixth day preced. third First day in Ninth mo. IOWA, Oskaloosa, Second day after first First day in Ninth mo. CANADA, Pickering, C. W., last Sixth day in Sixth mo.

MINISTERS' MEETINGS.—GEN. CONFERENCE IN MAINE, June 27. GEN. ASSO., NEW HAMPSHIRE, 4th Tues. in August. GEN. CONVEN. IN VERMONT, June 20. GEN. ASSOCIA., MASS., 3d Tues. in June. CONG. CONF. RHODE ISLAND, June 13. GEN. ASSO. CONN., June 20. GEN. ASSO., N. Y., 3d Tues. in Sept. GEN. CONVEN. PROT. EPIS. CH., 1st Wed. in Oct. GEN. ASSEMBLY PRES. CHURCH, 3d Thurs. in May, in Philadelphia. GEN. CONFER. M. E. CHURCH, May every 4th year from 1860. GEN. SYNOD REF. CHURCH on the 1st Wed. in June.

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An Honorable Ambition.—Rev. J. M. Thoburn, long a Methodist missionary in India, thus estimates the importance and praiseworthy tendency of their work: "Putting aside all purely worldly considerations, and, moreover, leaving the next world wholly out of the account, so wretched does the moral condition of the people appear to me, that I could gladly devote my life to the missionary work, if it proposed nothing further than simply elevating their morals to the very imperfect standard of my native land. To do that alone would be to create a nation."

A Cause for Thankfulness.—The overthrow of the empire and the crippling of the military power of France by the war, will check the future interference of the papists with Protestant missions. The Jesuits have had the willing and powerful aid of France in advancing their mission work; and in their intriguing efforts to undermine and overthrow the influence of Protestant missionaries in Syria, Madagascar, and the South Sea Islands. They have not relied so much upon the force of argument as upon the overwhelming power of French bayonets and French brandy.

"Ring out the Old, Ring in the New."—In the very centre and on the crowning height of Mohammedan Beyrout, where, until within a few years, Christianity was always persecuted and often in danger, there now stands a new and beautiful Protestant chapel, from whose tower a fine large bell rings out the hours of the day, and invites the people to the free worship of God. In both ways it loudly proclaims the waning of the crescent and the rising of the cross—that old things have passed away and all things are becoming new.

Peabody Education Fund.—The annual income of this fund now amounts to $120,000, of which $10,000 are devoted to contingent expenses. The remainder is appropriated in aid of free public schools in the Southern states, the people of each place providing the larger part of the necessary means. During the year 1870, 213 towns, districts, and institutions received aid to the amount of $108,900, the people benefited raising about $500,000 among themselves for the same schools. A few years since Richmond, Va., had no public schools. The first annual appropriation for Richmond from the Peabody fund was $2,000, while the city raised $10,000. In 1870, while only $2,000 was given from the fund, the citizens raised $42,000, supporting 30 schools for whites and 33 for blacks.

Unexpected Sympathy.—A Hindoo widow lady has sent a donation of 6,000 rupees, or $2,500, to the missionaries of the London Missionary Society at Berhampore, to aid in enlarging and fitting up a building for a school.

Missionary Success.—Rev. A. R. R. Crawley, missionary to Burmah, having attended a meeting of one of the eight associations of the Karen churches, was greatly impressed by the zeal and intelligence of the native Christians. He says that it is the opinion of the missionaries that their work among the heathen population is about done, and that that labor should now be committed to the 20,000 Karen Christians, who show that they have the true missionary spirit for carrying on the work among their heathen countrymen. Other missionaries state that the Burmans were never so anxious to hear about Christ and the way of salvation as now.

In a Dilemma.—The spread of Christianity in Japan excites varied feelings among the Buddhists. A number of their bishops have extensively circulated a bitter protest against "the perverse religion of Jesus, as a calamity which menaces the empire." On the other hand, the American bishop, Williams, states that there is such a widespread opinion that Christianity is to prevail, that prominent Buddhists, anxious to take the lead among those who embrace it, are preaching up points of similarity between the two religions. The established religion in Japan prohibits image-worship, and is consequently opposed to Buddhism and Popery.

Waning Superstitions.—The recent remarriage of a Brahmin widow in Bombay greatly excited the rage of the fanatical Hindoos, who brought a civil suit against the reform leaders. As the courts did not sustain it, the priests excommunicated them. This severe punishment was protested against by sixty intelligent Brahmins, who for their presumption were also excommunicated. Instead of stopping the opposition, others joined the number, until 135 were excommunicated. Thirty more then dared the vengeance of the priests, who have at last been brought to see that they cannot thus check the spread of the truth, and the thirty still remain in caste. Intelligent Hindoos and native princes are now protesting against the pernicious custom of early marriages. The king of Bavoda has summoned a council of priests and learned men, informing them that he favors the remarriage of the Hindoo widows, is opposed to child marriages, and that he is ready to proclaim it lawful and proper for any Hindoo to visit England without prejudice to caste.

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MEMORANDA FOR 1872.

JAN. 1, Circumcision of our Lord; 6, Epiphany; 7, 1st Sund. aft. Epiph.; 14, 2d Sund. aft. Epiph.; 21, 3d Sund. aft, Epiph.; 25, Conver. of St. Paul; 28, Septuagesima Sund. FEB. 2, Purif. of Virgin Mary; 4 Sexagesima Sund.; 11, Quinquagesima Sund.; 14, Ash-Wednesday; 18, 1st Sund. in Lent; 24, St. Matthias; 25, 2d S. in Lent. MARCH 3, 3d Sund. in Lent; 10, 4th Sund. in Lent; 17, 5th Sund. in Lent; 24, Sund. bef. Easter; 25, Annun. of Virgin Mary, and Mon. bef. Easter; 26, Tues. bef. Easter; 27, Wed. bef. Easter, 28, Thurs. bef. Easter; 29, Good Friday; 30, Easter-even; 31, Easter-day. APRIL 1, Mon. in Easter-week; 2, Tues. in Easter-week; 7, 1st Sund. aft. Easter; 14, 2d Sund. aft. Easter; 21, 3d Sund. aft. Easter; 25, St. Mark; 28, 4th Sund. aft. Easter. MAY 1, Sts. Philip and James; 5, 5th Sund. aft. Easter; 9, Ascension day; 12, Sund. aft. Ascension; 19, Whit-Sunday; 20, Mon. in Whitsun-week; 21, Tues. in Whitsun-week; 26, Trinity-Sunday. JUNE 2, 1st Sund. aft. Trin.; 9, 2d Sund. aft. Trin.; 11, St. Barnabas; 16, 3d Sund. aft. Trin.; 23, 4th Sund. aft. Trin.; 24, Nativ. of St. John Baptist; 29, St. Peter; 30, 5th Sund. aft. Trin. JULY 7, 6th Sund. aft. Trin.; 14, 7th Sund. aft. Trin.; 21, 8th Sund. aft. Trin.; 25, St. James; 28, 9th Sund. aft. Trin. AUG. 4, 10th Sund. aft. Trin.; 11, 11th Sund. aft. Trin.; 18, 12th Sund. aft. Trin.; 24, St. Bartholomew; 25, 13th Sund. aft. Trin. SEPT. 1, 14th Sund. aft. Trin.; 8, 15th Sund. aft. Trin.; 15, 16th Sund. aft. Trin.; 21, St. Matthew; 22, 17th Sund. aft Trin.; 29, St. Michael and All Angels, and 18th Sund. aft. Trin. OCT. 6, 19th Sund. aft. Trin.; 13, 20th Sund. aft. Trin.; 18, St. Luke Evan.; 20, 21st Sund. aft. Trin.; 27, 22d Sund. aft. Trin.; 28, Sts. Simon and Jude. NOV. 1, All-Saints-day; 3, 23d Sund. aft. Trin.; 10, 24th Sund. aft. Trin.; 17, 25th Sund. aft. Trin.; 24, 26th Sund. aft. Trin.; 30, St. Andrew. DEC. 1, Advent Sunday; 8, 2d Sund. in Advent; 15, 3d Sund. in Advent; 21, St. Thomas; 22, 4th Sund. in Advent; 25, Christmas; 26, St. Stephen; 27, St. John Evan.; 28, Innocents; 29, 1st Sund. aft. Christmas.

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1873

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THE CONNECTION BETWEEN LIGHT AND MAGNETISM.

When the Sun's atmosphere is violently agitated and its brilliancy undergoes sudden transitions, the motions of the magnetic needle show that the magnetic equilibrium of our world is at the same time disturbed. Thus the astronomers Hodgson and Carrington, one in Oxford, the other in London, were on September 1, 1859, at the same instant observing a large group of Sun spots, when, on a sudden, two intensely bright patches of light appeared in front of the cluster. At the very moment these brilliant patches appeared, the self-registering magnetic needle in the Kew observatory swung from its ordinary position, with sharp and sudden jerks; and it was subsequently found that, at the very same time, the whole globe was thrilled by a strange magnetic power; for the needle was observed to be powerfully agitated throughout North America, Europe, Northern Asia, and even in Australia. These phenomena did not immediately disappear. During the first five minutes the Sun spots extended over a space of thirty-four thousand miles; and hours passed away before the Earth regained its ordinary magnetic state.

ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERIES IN THE YEAR 1871.

Two periodic comets, Encke's and Tuttle's, returned during the year, and being examined by the spectrum analysis, showed the lines peculiar to glowing gas—which does not lessen the mystery of their appearance and motions. There are three new comets and five new asteroids, bringing up the number of planets between Mars and Jupiter to 117. Astronomers have also, by the aid of the spectroscope, demonstrated that the Sun's corona, seen in total solar eclipses, belongs to the Sun, and is not an appearance due to the Earth's atmosphere.

THE HISTORY OF THE CONSTELLATIONS.

The most ancient references to groups of stars are found in the book of Job, 9 : 9; 26 : 13; 28 : 31, 32. According to the best Greek authorities, Egypt and Assyria produced the earliest astronomers. Travellers in oriental deserts directed their course by northern constellations, and Sidonian mariners nightly steered their ships by the "Little Bear." Greece probably received the knowledge of Astronomy through Phœnicia. The Greek poets Homer and Hesiod refer to Arcturus, Sirius, the Pleiades, the Hyades, Orion, and the Bear. These poets lived between seven hundred and fifty and eight hundred and fifty years before Christ. Nearly four hundred years before Christ all the leading constellations had received their names; for about that time Eudoxus, of Cnidus, wrote an account of them.

A FACT WORTH REMEMBERING.

In order to ascertain the date of events in the "new style," we have to deduct from the "old style" *ten* days for the *sixteenth* century, ten for the *seventeenth*, *eleven* for the *eighteenth*, and *twelve* for the *nineteenth*. Some able historians have fallen into blunders by neglecting the growing difference between the two styles.

THE UNSTABLE EXISTENCE OF THE COMETS.

In January, 1846, Biela's comet divided itself into two parts, almost under the eyes of the observers, and each part pursued its course separately. As this comet did not return at the time the computation for the year 1866 led astronomers to expect, they now conclude that it has totally disappeared.

Most of the comets pass through orbits that render probable a conjunction of two comets at one and the same point of the heavenly space, and even a collision of a comet with a planet at some time or other is absolutely certain. Astronomers have by very recent computations demonstrated that a conjunction of three or even five comets at once is possible; it is therefore easy to comprehend that their existence is exceedingly unstable.

ANALYSIS OF SOLAR AND STELLAR LIGHT.

One of the most interesting branches of astronomical experiment of late years has been the observation by the telescope of the spectra of the light emitted by the Sun and stars, and the comparison of these spectra with those found by the spectroscope in observing the heated luminous vapors produced by the combustion of metals and gases.

THE ILLUSTRATED
Family Christian Almanac
FOR
THE UNITED STATES,
FOR THE
YEAR OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST
1873,

BEING THE FIRST YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE; AND, UNTIL JULY FOURTH, THE NINETY-SEVENTH YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

CALCULATED FOR

BOSTON, NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, AND CHARLESTON,

AND

FOUR PARALLELS OF LATITUDE.

ADAPTED FOR USE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY;

WITH

VALUABLE SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL INFORMATION.

THE ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS, IN EQUAL OR CLOCK TIME,

BY DR. SAMUEL HART WRIGHT, A. M.

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ECLIPSES.

There will be four eclipses this year, as follows:

I. A Total Eclipse of the Moon May 12, in the morning, which will be partial and visible from Boston west to Chicago, and west of Chicago the Eclipse will be total. The Moon sets with the Eclipse upon it, except at San Francisco.

PLACES.	Begins. morn.	Total begins morn.
Boston	4 46	Moon sets eclipsed.
New York	4 34	
Washington	4 22	
Charleston	4 10	
Buffalo	4 15	
Detroit	3 58	
Chicago	3 40	4 45
New Orleans	3 30	4 35
St. Louis	3 29	4 34
San Francisco	1 20	2 25
Portland, Or.	1 20	2 25

II. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun May 26, the Sun rising partly eclipsed in Maine, New Hampshire, and part of Vermont and Eastern Massachusetts. At Portland, Maine, the Eclipse ends at 4h. 37m., about eight minutes after sunrise. In New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts there will be scarcely more than a contact of limbs.

III. A Total Eclipse of the Moon November 4, which will be visible as a *partial* Eclipse in California and Oregon. At San Francisco, and at Portland, Or., it begins at 5h. 56m. in the morning, the Moon setting with the Eclipse upon it.

IV. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun November 19; visible in the Southern Ocean.

MORNING STARS.

Venus after May 5.
Mars until January 17.
Jupiter after September 4.
Saturn from January 13 to April 22.

EVENING STARS.

Venus until May 5.
Mars after January 17.
Jupiter until September 4.
Saturn until January 13, and after April 22.

PLACES OF THE PLANETS.

TIME.		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
First Sunday	♀	♑	♓	♓	♈	♈	♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍	♎
Second "	♂	♍	♎	♎	♎	♎	♍	♎	♎	♍	♍	♐	♑
Third "	♃	♌	♌	♌	♌	♌	♌	♌	♌	♌	♌	♌	♍
Fourth "	♄	♐	♐	♑	♑	♑	♑	♑	♑	♑	♑	♑	♑
Fifth "	♅			♋			♋		♋			♋	

PLANETS BRIGHTEST.

Mercury, January 8, May 6, and September 2, rising then before the Sun; also, March 15, July 13, and November 7, setting then after the Sun. Venus, March 29 and June 10. Mars, April 27, Jupiter, February 14. Saturn, July 21.

THE FOUR SEASONS.

		D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Winter	begins, 1872, December	21,	6	45 mo.,	and lasts ---	89	0	59
Spring	" 1873, March	20,	7	44 mo.,	" ---	92	20	36
Summer	" 1873, June	21,	4	17 mo.,	" ---	93	14	10
Autumn	" 1873, September	22,	6	27 ev.,	" ---	89	17	57
Winter	" 1873, December	21,	0	24 ev.	Trop. year,	365	5	39

CYCLES OF TIME AND CHURCH DAYS.

Dominical Letter	E	Septuagesima Sund.,	Feb. 9	Easter Sunday	April 13
Epact	1	Sexagesima "	" 16	Low Sunday	" 20
Solar Cycle	6	Quinquagesima "	" 23	Rogation Sunday	May 18
Golden Number	12	Ash Wednesday,	" 26	Ascension Day	" 22
Roman Indiction	1	Quadragesima Sund.,	Mar. 2	Whit-Sunday	June 1
Jewish Lunar Cycle	9	Mid-Lent Sunday,	" 23	Trinity Sunday	" 8
Dionysian Period	202	Palm Sunday,	Apr. 6	Corpus Christi	" 12
Julian Period	6586	Good Friday,	" 11	Advent Sunday	Nov. 30

CONJUNCTION OF PLANETS, AND OTHER PHENOMENA.

Month.	Aspect.	Wash'n time.			Distance apart.		Month.	Aspect.	Wash'n time.			Distance apart.	
		D.	H.	M.	′	°			D.	H.	M.	°	′
Jan. -	☽ near ♀	1	9	37 e.	♀ 3	31 N.	June -	☽ near ♃	29	1	10 m.	♃ 4	25 S.
"	☿ gr. elon. W.	5	4	30 e.	☿ 23	12 W.	"	Sun apogee	30	11	25 m.		
"	♄ ♂ ☉	13	11	16 m.			July - -	☽ near ♂	4	9	43 m.	♂ 3	31 S.
"	☽ near ♃	16	9	34 m.	♃ 4	13 S.	"	☽ near ♄	10	7	45 e.	♄ 4	27 N.
"	♂ ☊ ☉	17	4	34 e.	♂ 90	0 W.	"	♀ gr. elon.	14	3	0 e.	♀ 45	44 W.
"	☽ near ♂	21	10	23 m.	♂ 0	48 S.	"	☿ gr. elon.	16	3	26 m.	☿ 26	45 E.
"	☽ near ♄	27	1	43 e.	♃ 4	4 N.	"	☽ near ♀	20	7	50 m.	♀ 5	8 S.
"	☽ near ♀	31	1	42 e.	♀ 4	52 N.	"	♄ ☌ Sun	22	0	1 m.	♄ 180	0 E.
Feb. -	☽ near ♃	12	9	35 m.	♃ 4	2 S.	"	☽ near ♃	26	6	35 e.	♃ 4	14 S.
"	♃ ☌ Sun	14	8	43 e.	♃ 180	0 E.	Aug. -	☽ near ♂	1	5	15 e.	♂ 2	32 S.
"	☽ near ♂	18	2	2 e.	♂ 0	31 N.	"	☽ near ♄	7	3	0 m.	♄ 4	21 N.
"	☿ sup. ♂ ☉	21	10	21 m.			"	♂ ☊ ☉	12	4	4 m.	♂ 90	0 E.
"	♀ gr. elon.	22	3	52 e.	♀ 46	31 E.	"	☽ near ♀	18	11	3 e.	♀ 5	47 S.
"	☽ near ♄	24	5	15 m.	♄ 4	19 N.	"	☽ near ♃	23	0	37 e.	♃ 4	2 S.
Mar. -	☽ near ♀	2	2	58 m.	♀ 5	40 N.	"	☽ near ♂	30	8	14 m.	♂ 0	52 S.
"	☽ near ♃	11	9	10 m.	♃ 4	3 S.	"	☿ gr. elon.	30	9	29 m.	☿ 18	8 W.
"	☾ near ♂	18	5	26 m.	♂ 1	8 N.	Sept. -	☽ near ♄	3	10	51 m.	♄ 4	24 N.
"	☿ gr. elon.	18	7	26 e.	☿ 18	37 E.	"	♃ ♂ ☉	4	9	19 m.		
"	♂ stationary	21	3	45 e.			"	♀ n. Uranus	10	2	26 m.	♀ 1	0 S.
"	☽ near ♄	23	5	45 e.	♄ 4	35 N.	"	☽ near ♀	17	11	21 e.	♀ 5	10 S.
"	☽ near ♀	31	3	10 m.	♀ 6	27 N.	"	☽ near ♃	20	6	51 m.	♃ 3	49 E.
April -	☽ near ♃	7	0	10 e.	♃ 4	14 S.	"	☽ near ♂	28	2	15 m.	♂ 0	57 N.
"	♀ stationary	14	2	10 m.			"	♄ stationary	30	2	48 m.		
"	☾ near ♂	14	2	38 m.	♂ 0	23 N.	"	☽ near ♄	30	6	31 e.	♄ 4	33 N.
"	♃ stationary	17	6	8 m.			Oct. - -	♀ near ♃	14	8	20 e.	♀ 0	21 N.
"	☽ near ♄	20	2	27 m.	♄ 4	46 N.	"	☽ near ♃	18	1	5 m.	♃ 3	33 S.
"	♄ ☊ ☉	22	7	8 m.	♄ 90	0 W.	"	☽ near ♀	18	8	45 m.	♀ 2	53 S.
"	♂ ☌ ☉	27	9	30 m.	♂ 180	0 E.	"	♄ ☊ Sun	19	0	10 e.	♄ 90	0 E.
"	☽ near ♀	27	1	14 e.	♀ 6	28 N.	"	☽ near ♂	26	8	51 e.	♂ 2	33 N.
May - -	☿ gr. elon.	3	8	10 e.	☿ 26	37 W.	"	☽ near ♄	28	1	56 m.	♄ 4	40 N.
"	☽ near ♃	4	8	22 e.	♃ 4	24 S.	Nov. -	☿ gr. elong.	10	10	11 m.	☿ 22	50 E.
"	♀ inf. ♂ ☉	5	0	48 e.			"	☽ near ♃	14	6	49 e.	♃ 3	12 S.
"	☽ near ♂	10	5	32 e.	♂ 1	41 S.	"	☽ near ♀	17	10	12 e.	♀ 0	28 N.
"	♄ stationary	12	3	45 m.			"	♄ near ♂	20	6	34 m.	♂ 1	8 S.
"	♃ ☊ ☉	12	11	45 e.	♃ 90	0 E.	"	☽ near ♄	24	10	19 m.	♄ 4	41 N.
"	☽ near ♄	17	8	27 m.	♄ 4	47 N.	"	☽ near ♂	24	3	22 e.	♂ 3	42 N.
"	♀ ♂ ☿	19	0	57 m.	☿ 3	55 S.	Dec. - -	♀ ♂ ☿	10	4	57 e.	☿ 1	52 N.
"	☽ near ♀	24	1	46 m.	♀ 1	47 N.	"	☽ near ♃	12	10	45 m.	♃ 2	43 S.
"	♀ stationary	25	3	42 m.			"	☽ near ♀	18	7	18 m.	♀ 3	3 N.
June -	☽ near ♃	1	9	15 m.	♃ 4	28 S.	"	♀ gr. elon.	19	5	34 m.	♀ 21	46 W.
"	☽ near ♂	6	4	7 e.	♂ 3	20 S.	"	☽ near ♄	21	9	18 e.	♄ 4	38 N.
"	♂ stationary	6	4	28 e.			"	♃ ☊ Sun	22	8	8 m.	♃ 90	0 W.
"	☽ near ♄	13	1	42 e.	♄ 4	39 N.	"	☽ near ♂	23	10	20 m.	♂ 4	10 N.
"	☽ near ♀	21	2	6 m.	♀ 2	50 S.	"	☽ near Nept.	27	10	35 e.	Nep. 0	12 S.

JETS, PLUMES, AND ERUPTIONS OF THE SUN.

From the recent discoveries of Angelo Secchi of Rome, and Professor Young of Dartmouth College, we gather some facts of great interest as to the physical condition of the Sun. The spectroscope makes visible to us certain solar "jets," "plumes," and "outbursts."

FIG. 1.

Thus fig. 1 exhibits such jets as are not often seen on a great scale; but they frequently extend themselves into curved shapes, as represented in fig. 2.

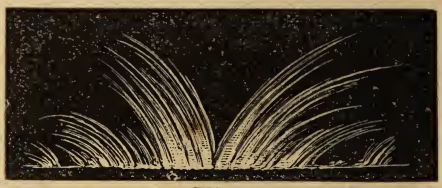


FIG. 2.

The transformation from the appearance in fig. 1 to that in fig. 2 occupies about twenty minutes. The change is not gradual, but one form passes quickly into the other after a short interval of seeming tranquillity. Sometimes, as in fig. 3,

FIG. 3.

branches appear, rising in the same direction as the stock; at other times the jets are like the heads of immense palm-trees with gracefully curving branches.

FIG. 4.

Fig. 4 is an example of the plumes. The masses of streamers diverging from three centres join and form arcades through which appear black spaces. When these streamers are more numerous and extended, they appear as in fig. 5.

FIG. 5.

Here the crossings of the collections of threads in different directions produce cornered interstices.

Secchi also describes what he terms "solar clouds." One class of clouds is produced by the breaking up of "plumes;" others appear to be plumes that are detached from any apparent source, as in fig. 6.

FIG. 6.

This shows, it is conjectured, that plumes do not always require to be projected from an orifice, but can sometimes take their origin from gaseous matter. Jets also have even been seen directed downwards, like a fiery rain.

Professor Young gives an account of an actual eruption of matter from the Sun. It was the most wonderful that has yet been witnessed. On the 7th of September, 1871, he had been examining an enormous hydrogen cloud on the eastern limb of the Sun. "It had remained," he says, "with very little change since the preceding noon, a long, low, quiet-looking cloud, not very dense or brilliant, nor was it any way remarkable except for its size. It was made up mostly of filaments that were nearly horizontal, and that floated above the "chromosphere," with its lower surface at a height of fifteen thousand miles, but was connected with it, as is usually the case, by three or four vertical columns, bright and more active than the rest, as in fig. 7.

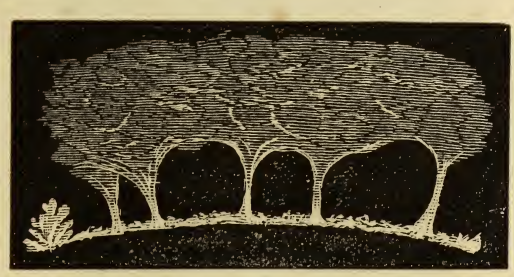


FIG. 7.

It measured one hundred thousand miles in length and in height fifty-four thousand miles.

At half-past twelve Professor Young was called away, but returned in less than half an hour. At the time of leaving he says there was no indication of what was about to happen, except that one of the stems of the southern extremity of the cloud had grown considerably higher, and was curiously bent on one side; while near the base of another, at the northern end, a little brilliant lump had developed itself, shaped much like a summer thunder-head.

On returning, the professor found that in the meantime the whole thing had literally been blown to shreds by some inconceivable uprush from beneath. In place of the quiet cloud he had left, he found the space filled with melted and flying debris, brighter and closer together than the pillars formerly stood, and rapidly descending. When he first looked some of the fragments had reached a height of nearly one hundred thousand miles; and while he watched them they rose with a motion almost perceptible to the eye, until, in ten minutes, the uppermost were more than two hundred thousand miles above the surface of the Sun. Some idea of the appearance of the filaments at the greatest elevation may be formed from fig. 8. As the filaments rose they gradually faded away like a dissolving cloud.

But meanwhile the little thunder-head (represented on the left side of figs. 7 and 8) had developed into a mass of rolling and ever-changing flame. At first it was crowded down, as it were, along the solar surface; later it rose almost pyramidally fifty thousand miles

FIG. 8.

in height; then its summit was drawn out into long filaments or threads, which were most curiously rolled backwards and downwards, like the volutes of an Ionic capital; and finally, about half-past two, it vanished like the other.

FIG. 9.

Fig. 9 shows it in its full development, as seen and sketched by the professor at five minutes before two o'clock. The whole phenomenon, he says, suggested the idea of an explosion under the great prominence, followed by a corresponding inrush; and he thinks it "far from impossible that the mysterious coronal streams, if they turn out to be truly solar, as now seems likely, may find their origin and explanation in such events."

Professor Proctor of England is of the opinion that these discoveries of Professor Young afford evidence that the phenomena of the eruptive prominences are directly and intimately connected with the phenomena of the outbreak of spots on the sun's globe or "photosphere." He thinks they also furnish the means of measuring the velocity with which matter, ejected from the sun, rushes through the lower strata of the solar atmosphere.

1st MONTH. JANUARY, 1873. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON. H. M.	NEW YORK. H. M.	WASHTON. H. M.	CHARLES'N. H. M.	CHICAGO. H. M.
First Quarter	5	4 43	ev.	4 31	ev.	4 19	ev.	4 7	ev.	3 37	ev.
Full Moon	13	11 39	mo.	11 27	mo.	11 15	mo.	1 3	mo.	0 33	mo.
Third Quarter	21	3 47	ev.	3 35	ev.	3 23	ev.	3 11	ev.	2 41	ev.
New Moon	28	0 43	ev.	0 31	ev.	0 19	ev.	0 7	ev.	11 37	mo.

Day of Year.	Day of Month	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark. H. M. S.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun Risks. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Sets. H. M.	H. W. Boston H. M.	CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY: PHILADELPHIA, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun Risks. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Sets. H. M.	H. W. N. York H. M.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California. Sun Risks. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Sets. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun Risks. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Sets. H. M.	H. W. Ch'ton. H. M.
1	1	W	12 4 5	7 30	4 38	7 38	1 2	7 24	4 44	7 42	10 38	7 19	4 49	7 46	7 4	5 4	8 0	9 55
2	2	Th	12 4 33	7 30	4 39	8 56	1 55	7 24	4 45	8 59	11 28	7 19	4 50	9 2	7 4	5 5	9 12	10 46
3	3	Fr	12 5 1	7 30	4 40	10 12	2 46	7 24	4 46	10 14	morn.	7 19	4 51	10 16	7 4	5 6	10 21	11 35
4	4	Sa	12 5 28	7 30	4 41	11 25	3 35	7 24	4 47	11 25	0 21	7 19	4 52	11 25	7 4	5 7	11 26	morn.
5	5	**1**	12 5 55	7 30	4 42	morn.	4 26	7 24	4 48	morn.	1 13	7 19	4 53	morn.	7 4	5 8	morn.	0 26
6	6	M	12 6 21	7 30	4 43	0 34	5 19	7 24	4 49	0 33	2 4	7 19	4 54	0 32	7 4	5 8	0 30	1 19
7	7	Tu	12 6 47	7 30	4 44	1 43	6 14	7 24	4 50	1 41	3 1	7 19	4 55	1 39	7 4	5 9	1 32	2 14
8	8	W	12 7 13	7 30	4 45	2 49	7 10	7 24	4 51	2 45	3 55	7 19	4 56	2 42	7 4	5 10	2 32	3 10
9	9	Th	12 7 37	7 30	4 46	3 56	8 8	7 24	4 52	3 51	4 52	7 19	4 57	3 47	7 4	5 11	3 32	4 8
10	10	Fr	12 8 1	7 29	4 47	4 58	9 3	7 24	4 53	4 53	5 48	7 19	4 58	4 47	7 4	5 12	4 31	5 3
11	11	Sa	12 8 25	7 29	4 48	6 1	9 54	7 23	4 54	5 55	6 40	7 18	4 59	5 49	7 4	5 12	5 30	5 54
12	12	**2**	12 8 48	7 29	4 49	rises.	10 44	7 23	4 55	rises.	7 28	7 18	5 0	rises.	7 4	5 13	rises.	6 44
13	13	M	12 9 10	7 28	4 50	4 46	11 29	7 23	4 56	4 52	8 12	7 18	5 1	4 58	7 4	5 14	5 17	7 29
14	14	Tu	12 9 32	7 28	4 51	5 46	ev. 10	7 22	4 57	5 51	8 57	7 17	5 2	5 57	7 4	5 15	6 13	8 10
15	15	W	12 9 53	7 27	4 53	6 47	0 51	7 22	4 58	6 51	9 37	7 17	5 3	6 56	7 3	5 16	7 9	8 51
16	16	Th	12 10 13	7 27	4 54	7 47	1 31	7 22	4 59	7 51	10 16	7 17	5 4	7 54	7 3	5 17	8 4	9 31
17	17	Fr	12 10 33	7 26	4 55	8 47	2 9	7 21	5 0	8 49	10 51	7 16	5 5	8 51	7 3	5 18	8 57	10 9
18	18	Sa	12 10 52	7 26	4 56	9 47	2 45	7 21	5 1	9 48	11 29	7 16	5 6	9 49	7 2	5 19	9 52	10 45
19	19	**3**	12 11 10	7 25	4 58	10 48	3 25	7 20	5 3	10 48	ev. 10	7 15	5 7	10 48	7 2	5 20	10 47	11 25
20	20	M	12 11 27	7 24	4 59	11 50	4 4	7 19	5 4	11 49	0 51	7 14	5 8	11 47	7 2	5 21	11 43	ev. 4
21	21	Tu	12 11 44	7 23	5 0	morn.	4 51	7 18	5 5	morn.	1 37	7 14	5 9	morn.	7 1	5 22	morn.	0 51
22	22	W	12 12 0	7 22	5 1	0 56	5 44	7 18	5 6	0 54	2 29	7 13	5 10	0 51	7 1	5 23	0 43	1 44
23	23	Th	12 12 15	7 22	5 3	2 4	6 41	7 17	5 8	2 0	3 27	7 12	5 12	1 57	7 0	5 24	1 45	2 41
24	24	Fr	12 12 30	7 21	5 4	3 17	7 46	7 16	5 9	3 12	4 31	7 12	5 13	3 7	7 0	5 25	2 52	3 46
25	25	Sa	12 12 43	7 20	5 5	4 20	8 52	7 15	5 10	4 14	5 37	7 11	5 14	4 8	7 0	5 26	3 50	4 52
26	26	**4**	12 12 56	7 20	5 6	5 41	9 58	7 15	5 11	5 35	6 43	7 10	5 15	5 28	6 59	5 27	5 9	5 58
27	27	M	12 13 8	7 19	5 7	6 45	10 59	7 14	5 12	6 39	7 42	7 10	5 16	6 32	6 59	5 28	6 13	6 59
28	28	Tu	12 13 19	7 18	5 9	sets.	11 55	7 13	5 13	sets.	8 38	7 9	5 17	sets.	6 58	5 29	sets.	7 55
29	29	W	12 13 30	7 17	5 10	6 29	morn.	7 12	5 15	6 33	9 32	7 8	5 19	6 37	6 58	5 30	6 48	8 46
30	30	Th	12 13 39	7 16	5 11	7 50	0 46	7 12	5 16	7 52	10 34	7 8	5 20	7 54	6 57	5 31	8 1	9 34
31	31	Fr	12 13 48	7 15	5 13	9 7	1 34	7 11	5 17	9 8	11 3	7 7	5 21	9 9	6 56	5 32	9 12	10 21

2d MONTH. FEBRUARY, 1873. 28 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASH'TON.	CHARLES'N.	CHICAGO.
First Quarter	4	5 22	mo.	5 10	mo.	4 58	mo.	4 46	mo.	4 16	mo.
Full Moon	12	6 49	mo.	6 37	mo.	6 25	mo.	6 13	mo.	5 43	mo.
Third Quarter	20	6 39	mo.	6 27	mo.	6 15	mo.	6 3	mo.	5 33	mo.
New Moon	26	10 38	ev.	10 26	ev.	10 14	ev.	10 2	ev.	9 32	ev.

Day of Year.	Day of Month	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.						CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.						CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; MARYLAND, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California.						CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.					
				SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON SETS.		H. W. BOSTON		SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON SETS.		H. W. N. YORK		SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON SETS.		H. W. CH'TON	
			H. M. S.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
32	1	Sa	12 13 56	7	14	5	14	10	17	2	21	7	10	5	18	10	16	11	50	7	6	5	22	10	16	6	56	5	32	10	14	11	5
33	2	5	12 14 3	7	13	5	15	11	31	3	5	7	9	5	19	11	29	morn.		7	5	5	23	11	27	6	55	5	33	11	21	11	52
34	3	M	12 14 9	7	11	5	16	morn.		3	52	7	7	5	20	morn.		0	38	7	4	5	24	morn.		6	54	5	34	morn.		morn.	
35	4	Tu	12 14 15	7	10	5	18	0	40	4	44	7	6	5	22	0	37	1	30	7	3	5	25	0	34	6	53	5	35	0	24	0	44
36	5	W	12 14 19	7	9	5	19	1	48	5	40	7	5	5	23	1	41	2	26	7	2	5	26	1	39	6	52	5	36	1	25	1	40
37	6	Th	12 14 23	7	8	5	20	2	52	6	38	7	4	5	24	2	47	3	25	7	1	5	27	2	42	6	51	5	37	2	26	2	38
38	7	Fr	12 14 26	7	7	5	22	3	55	7	40	7	3	5	25	3	49	4	25	7	0	5	28	3	43	6	50	5	38	3	25	3	40
39	8	Sa	12 14 28	7	6	5	23	4	54	8	39	7	2	5	26	4	48	5	24	6	59	5	29	4	41	6	49	5	39	4	21	4	39
40	9	6	12 14 29	7	5	5	25	5	44	9	34	7	1	5	28	5	37	6	20	6	58	5	31	5	31	6	48	5	40	5	11	5	34
41	10	M	12 14 30	7	4	5	26	6	26	10	23	7	0	5	29	6	20	7	9	6	57	5	32	6	14	6	47	5	41	5	56	6	23
42	11	Tu	12 14 29	7	2	5	27	rises.		11	8	6	59	5	30	rises.		7	49	6	56	5	33	rises.		6	46	5	42	rises.		7	8
43	12	W	12 14 28	7	1	5	29	5	40	11	47	6	58	5	31	5	44	8	30	6	55	5	34	5	47	6	46	5	43	5	58	7	47
44	13	Th	12 14 27	7	0	5	30	6	40	ev.	23	6	57	5	32	6	43	9	9	6	54	5	35	6	45	6	45	5	44	6	53	8	23
45	14	Fr	12 14 24	6	58	5	31	7	41	1	0	6	56	5	33	7	42	9	46	6	53	5	36	7	44	6	44	5	45	7	48	9	0
46	15	Sa	12 14 21	6	57	5	33	8	41	1	35	6	54	5	34	8	41	10	20	6	52	5	38	8	41	6	43	5	46	8	42	9	35
47	16	7	12 14 17	6	55	5	34	9	43	2	10	6	53	5	36	9	42	10	52	6	50	5	39	9	41	6	42	5	46	9	37	10	10
48	17	M	12 14 12	6	54	5	35	10	45	2	46	6	51	5	37	10	42	11	30	6	49	5	40	10	40	6	41	5	47	10	34	10	46
49	18	Tu	12 14 7	6	52	5	36	11	52	3	27	6	50	5	38	11	48	ev.	13	6	48	5	41	11	45	6	40	5	48	11	34	11	27
50	19	W	12 14 1	6	51	5	38	morn.		4	13	6	49	5	40	morn.		1	1	6	47	5	42	morn.		6	39	5	49	morn.		ev.	13
51	20	Th	12 13 54	6	50	5	39	1	1	5	10	6	48	5	41	0	57	1	56	6	46	5	43	0	52	6	38	5	50	0	38	1	10
52	21	Fr	12 13 47	6	48	5	41	2	11	6	14	6	46	5	43	2	6	3	0	6	44	5	45	2	0	6	37	5	50	1	43	2	14
53	22	Sa	12 13 39	6	47	5	42	3	21	7	25	6	45	5	44	3	15	4	11	6	43	5	46	3	8	6	36	5	51	2	49	3	25
54	23	8	12 13 31	6	45	5	43	4	30	8	40	6	43	5	45	4	23	5	24	6	41	5	47	4	16	6	35	5	52	3	56	4	40
55	24	M	12 13 21	6	44	5	45	5	23	9	45	6	42	5	47	5	17	6	31	6	40	5	48	5	11	6	34	5	53	4	52	5	45
56	25	Tu	12 13 12	6	42	5	46	6	10	10	45	6	40	5	48	6	5	7	29	6	38	5	49	6	0	6	32	5	54	5	40	6	45
57	26	W	12 13 2	6	40	5	47	sets.		11	35	6	38	5	49	sets.		8	17	6	37	5	50	sets.		6	31	5	54	sets.		7	35
58	27	Th	12 12 51	6	38	5	48	6	38	morn.		6	37	5	50	6	40	9	8	6	35	5	51	6	41	6	30	5	55	6	45	8	22
59	28	Fr	12 12 39	6	37	5	49	7	55	0	22	6	35	5	51	7	55	9	53	6	34	5	52	7	55	6	29	5	56	7	56	9	21

3d MONTH. MARCH, 1873. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHTON.	CHARLES'N.	CHICAGO.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
First Quarter	5	8 41 ev.	8 29 ev.	8 17 ev.	8 5 ev.	7 35 ev.
Full Moon	14	1 0 mo.	0 48 mo.	0 36 mo.	0 24 mo.	11 54 ath.
Third Quarter	21	5 36 ev.	5 24 ev.	5 12 ev.	5 0 ev.	4 30 ev.
New Moon	28	8 10 mo.	7 58 mo.	7 46 mo.	7 31 mo.	7 4 mo.

Day of Year.	Day of Month	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark.			CALENDAR FOR BOSTON: NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.						CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY: PHILADELPHIA, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.						CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California.						CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.					
						Sun Rises.		Sun Sets.		Moon Sets.		H. W. Boston		Sun Rises.		Sun Sets.		Moon Sets.		H. W. N. York		Sun Rises.		Sun Sets.		Moon Sets.		H. W. Ch Ton.	
			H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
60	1	Sa	12	12	28	6	36	5	50	9	9	1	7	6	34	5	52	9	8	10	35	6	33	5	53	9	7	6	28	5	58	9	3	9	51
61	2	**9**	12	12	15	6	34	5	51	10	23	1	51	6	32	5	53	10	20	11	7	6	31	5	54	10	17	6	27	5	58	10	9	10	35
62	3	M	12	12	2	6	33	5	52	11	33	2	35	6	31	5	54	11	29	morn.		6	30	5	55	11	25	6	26	5	59	11	13	11	21
63	4	Tu	12	11	49	6	31	5	54	morn.		3	21	6	29	5	55	morn.		0	6	6	28	5	56	morn.		6	25	6	0	morn.		morn.	
64	5	W	12	11	35	6	29	5	55	0	43	4	11	6	28	5	56	0	38	0	58	6	27	5	57	0	32	6	24	6	1	0	17	0	11
65	6	Th	12	11	21	6	28	5	56	1	47	5	9	6	27	5	57	1	41	1	55	6	26	5	58	1	35	6	23	6	1	1	17	1	9
66	7	Fr	12	11	6	6	26	5	58	2	49	6	10	6	25	5	59	2	43	2	56	6	24	5	59	2	36	6	22	6	2	2	16	2	10
67	8	Sa	12	10	51	6	25	5	59	3	44	7	16	6	24	6	0	3	37	4	1	6	23	6	0	3	30	6	21	6	3	3	10	3	16
68	9	**10**	12	10	36	6	23	6	0	4	27	8	15	6	22	6	1	4	20	4	59	6	21	6	1	4	14	6	20	6	3	3	56	4	15
69	10	M	12	10	20	6	21	6	1	5	3	9	9	6	20	6	2	5	0	5	55	6	19	6	2	4	54	6	19	6	4	4	38	5	9
70	11	Tu	12	10	4	6	19	6	2	5	37	9	56	6	18	6	3	5	33	6	42	6	18	6	3	5	28	6	17	6	5	5	14	5	56
71	12	W	12	9	48	6	17	6	3	6	4	10	39	6	16	6	4	6	0	7	23	6	16	6	4	5	57	6	16	6	6	5	47	6	39
72	13	Th	12	9	31	6	16	6	4	rises.		11	18	6	15	6	5	rises.		8	0	6	15	6	5	rises.		6	14	6	6	rises.		7	18
73	14	Fr	12	9	14	6	14	6	6	6	34	11	52	6	13	6	6	6	35	8	35	6	13	6	6	6	35	6	13	6	7	6	37	7	52
74	15	Sa	12	8	57	6	12	6	7	7	36	ev.	25	6	12	6	7	7	36	9	12	6	12	6	7	7	35	6	11	6	8	7	33	8	25
75	16	**11**	12	8	39	6	10	6	8	8	40	1	1	6	10	6	8	8	38	9	47	6	10	6	8	8	36	6	10	6	9	8	30	9	1
76	17	M	12	8	22	6	9	6	9	9	44	1	37	6	9	6	9	9	41	10	22	6	9	6	9	9	38	6	9	6	9	9	29	9	37
77	18	Tu	12	8	4	6	7	6	10	10	52	2	17	6	7	6	10	10	48	11	0	6	7	6	10	10	44	6	8	6	10	10	31	10	17
78	19	W	12	7	46	6	5	6	11	morn.		3	0	6	5	6	11	11	56	11	45	6	5	6	11	11	51	6	6	6	11	11	35	11	0
79	20	Th	12	7	27	6	3	6	12	0	1	3	51	6	3	6	12	morn.		ev.	37	6	3	6	12	morn.		6	5	6	11	morn.		11	51
80	21	Fr	12	7	10	6	2	6	14	1	11	4	52	6	2	6	13	1	5	1	39	6	2	6	13	0	59	6	3	6	12	0	40	ev.	52
81	22	Sa	12	6	51	6	0	6	15	2	18	6	3	6	1	6	14	2	12	2	49	6	1	6	14	2	5	6	2	6	13	1	45	2	3
82	23	**12**	12	6	33	5	59	6	16	3	15	7	17	6	0	6	15	3	8	4	2	6	0	6	15	3	2	6	1	6	14	2	42	3	17
83	24	M	12	6	15	5	57	6	17	4	4	8	27	5	58	6	16	3	58	5	12	5	58	6	16	3	52	5	59	6	14	3	35	4	27
84	25	Tu	12	5	56	5	55	6	19	4	43	9	30	5	56	6	17	4	38	6	16	5	56	6	17	4	31	5	58	6	15	4	20	5	30
85	26	W	12	5	38	5	53	6	20	5	16	10	24	5	54	6	18	5	13	7	9	5	55	6	18	5	9	5	56	6	16	5	0	6	24
86	27	Th	12	5	19	5	52	6	21	sets.		11	12	5	53	6	19	sets.		7	54	5	54	6	19	sets.		5	55	6	16	sets.		7	12
87	28	Fr	12	5	1	5	50	6	22	6	43	11	55	5	52	6	20	6	42	8	39	5	53	6	20	6	42	5	54	6	17	6	40	7	55
88	29	Sa	12	4	43	5	48	6	23	7	57	morn.		5	50	6	21	7	55	9	24	5	51	6	20	7	53	5	53	6	18	7	47	8	37
89	30	**13**	12	4	24	5	46	6	24	9	10	0	37	5	48	6	22	9	7	10	7	5	49	6	21	9	3	5	52	6	18	8	53	9	21
90	31	M	12	4	6	5	44	6	25	10	24	1	21	5	46	6	23	10	19	10	49	5	47	6	22	10	15	5	50	6	19	10	0	10	7

4th MONTH. APRIL, 1873. 30 DAYS.

Day of Year.	Day of Month	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark. H.	M.	S.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	H. W. Boston H. M.	CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	H. W. N. York H. M.	CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; MARYLAND, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	H. W. Ch'ton. H. M.
91	1	Tu	12	3	48	5 43	6 26	11 34	2 7	5 45	6 24	11 28	11 38	5 46	6 23	11 22	5 49	6 20	11 5	10 54
92	2	W	12	3	30	5 42	6 28	morn.	2 54	5 44	6 26	morn.	morn.	5 45	6 24	morn.	5 48	6 21	morn.	11 45
93	3	Th	12	3	12	5 40	6 29	0 38	3 45	5 42	6 27	0 31	0 31	5 43	6 25	0 25	5 46	6 21	0 5	morn.
94	4	Fr	12	2	54	5 38	6 30	1 38	4 42	5 40	6 28	1 32	1 29	5 41	6 26	1 25	5 45	6 22	1 4	0 42
95	5	Sa	12	2	37	5 36	6 31	2 24	5 43	5 38	6 29	2 17	2 30	5 40	6 27	2 11	5 44	6 23	1 51	1 43
96	6	**14**	12	2	19	5 34	6 32	3 6	6 44	5 36	6 30	3 0	3 30	5 38	6 28	2 54	5 42	6 23	2 36	2 44
97	7	M	12	2	2	5 32	6 33	3 40	7 42	5 34	6 31	3 35	4 27	5 36	6 29	3 30	5 41	6 24	3 15	3 42
98	8	Tu	12	1	45	5 31	6 34	4 8	8 35	5 33	6 32	4 4	5 19	5 35	6 30	4 0	5 39	6 25	3 48	4 35
99	9	W	12	1	28	5 29	6 35	4 31	9 20	5 31	6 33	4 28	6 6	5 33	6 31	4 26	5 38	6 25	4 17	5 20
100	10	Th	12	1	12	5 27	6 36	4 54	10 2	5 29	6 34	4 53	6 48	5 31	6 32	4 51	5 37	6 26	4 46	6 2
101	11	Fr	12	0	56	5 26	6 37	rises.	10 42	5 28	6 35	rises.	7 26	5 30	6 33	rises.	5 35	6 27	rises.	6 42
102	12	Sa	12	0	40	5 24	6 38	6 29	11 18	5 26	6 36	6 28	8 1	5 28	6 34	6 27	5 34	6 27	6 22	7 18
103	13	**15**	12	0	24	5 23	6 40	7 35	11 54	5 25	6 37	7 32	8 37	5 27	6 35	7 29	5 33	6 28	7 21	7 54
104	14	M	12	0	9	5 21	6 41	8 43	ev. 30	5 24	6 38	8 39	9 17	5 26	6 36	8 35	5 32	6 29	8 23	8 30
105	15	Tu	11	59	54	5 19	6 42	9 53	1 12	5 22	6 39	9 48	9 58	5 24	6 37	9 43	5 31	6 30	9 27	9 12
106	16	W	11	59	39	5 18	6 43	11 3	1 56	5 21	6 40	10 57	10 38	5 23	6 38	10 51	5 30	6 30	10 32	9 56
107	17	Th	11	59	25	5 16	6 44	morn.	2 46	5 19	6 41	morn.	11 28	5 22	6 39	11 59	5 29	6 31	11 39	10 46
108	18	Fr	11	59	11	5 14	6 45	0 12	3 41	5 17	6 42	0 6	ev. 27	5 20	6 40	morn.	5 28	6 32	morn.	11 41
109	19	Sa	11	58	58	5 13	6 47	1 13	4 44	5 16	6 44	1 6	1 31	5 19	6 41	0 59	5 27	6 32	0 39	ev. 44
110	20	**16**	11	58	45	5 11	6 48	2 1	5 53	5 14	6 45	1 55	2 39	5 17	6 42	1 49	5 25	6 33	1 30	1 53
111	21	M	11	58	32	5 10	6 49	2 41	7 3	5 13	6 46	2 36	3 48	5 16	6 43	2 31	5 24	6 34	2 16	3 3
112	22	Tu	11	58	20	5 8	6 50	3 16	8 10	5 11	6 47	3 13	4 54	5 14	6 44	3 9	5 23	6 35	2 58	4 10
113	23	W	11	58	9	5 6	6 51	3 45	9 7	5 10	6 48	3 43	5 52	5 13	6 45	3 41	5 22	6 35	3 34	5 7
114	24	Th	11	57	58	5 5	6 52	4 11	9 58	5 9	6 49	4 10	6 43	5 12	6 46	4 9	5 21	6 36	4 6	5 58
115	25	Fr	11	57	47	5 3	6 53	4 35	10 45	5 7	6 50	4 36	7 29	5 10	6 46	4 56	5 20	6 37	4 38	6 45
116	26	Sa	11	57	37	5 2	6 54	sets.	11 28	5 6	6 51	sets.	8 11	5 9	6 47	sets.	5 19	6 37	sets.	7 28
117	27	**17**	11	57	28	5 1	6 55	8 10	morn.	5 5	6 52	8 6	8 55	5 8	6 48	7 52	5 18	6 38	7 39	8 9
118	28	M	11	57	19	4 59	6 56	9 12	0 9	5 3	6 53	9 7	9 42	5 6	6 49	9 1	5 16	6 39	8 45	8 56
119	29	Tu	11	57	10	4 58	6 58	10 25	0 56	5 2	6 54	10 15	10 26	5 5	6 50	10 8	5 15	6 39	9 49	9 42
120	30	W	11	57	2	4 56	6 59	11 23	1 42	5 0	6 55	11 19	11 14	5 3	6 51	11 12	5 14	6 40	10 51	10 31

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M. Boston.	H. M. New York.	H. M. Washton.	H. M. Charles'n.	H. M. Chicago.
First Quarter	4	1 53 ev.	1 40 ev.	1 28 ev.	1 16 ev.	0 46 ev.
Full Moon	12	5 7 ev.	4 55 ev.	4 43 ev.	4 31 ev.	4 1 ev.
Third Quarter	20	1 4 mo.	0 52 mo.	0 40 mo.	0 28 mo.	11 58 19th.
New Moon	26	5 58 ev.	5 46 ev.	5 34 ev	5 22 ev.	4 52 ev.

5th MONTH. # MAY, 1873. **31 DAYS.**

Day of Year.	Day of Month	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark.	Boston: New England, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Boston	New York City: Philadelphia, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. N. York	Washington: Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	Charleston: North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon sets.	H. W. Ch'ton.
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
121	1	Th	11 56 54	4 55	7 0	morn.	2 31	4 59	6 56	morn.	morn.	5 2	6 52	morn.	5 13	6 41	11 45	11 22
122	2	Fr	11 56 47	4 53	7 1	0 19	3 22	4 57	6 57	0 13	0 7	5 1	6 53	0 6	5 12	6 42	morn.	morn.
123	3	Sa	11 56 41	4 52	7 2	1 2	4 13	4 56	6 58	0 56	1 1	5 0	6 54	0 49	5 11	6 43	0 31	0 13
124	4	**18**	11 56 35	4 50	7 3	1 38	5 10	4 54	6 59	1 33	1 56	4 58	6 55	1 28	5 10	6 44	1 11	1 10
125	5	M	11 56 30	4 49	7 4	2 10	6 6	4 53	7 0	2 6	2 52	4 57	6 56	2 1	5 10	6 45	1 48	2 6
126	6	Tu	11 56 25	4 48	7 5	2 35	7 0	4 52	7 1	2 32	3 45	4 56	6 57	2 29	5 9	6 45	2 19	3 0
127	7	W	11 56 21	4 47	7 6	2 58	7 48	4 51	7 2	2 56	4 35	4 55	6 58	2 54	5 8	6 46	2 47	3 48
128	8	Th	11 56 17	4 46	7 7	3 20	8 37	4 50	7 3	3 19	5 22	4 54	6 59	3 18	5 7	6 47	3 15	4 37
129	9	Fr	11 56 14	4 45	7 8	3 39	9 19	4 49	7 4	3 39	6 5	4 53	7 0	3 39	5 6	6 47	3 40	5 19
130	10	Sa	11 56 11	4 44	7 9	4 0	10 1	4 48	7 5	4 1	6 47	4 52	7 1	4 3	5 5	6 48	4 7	6 1
131	11	**19**	11 56 9	4 43	7 10	4 22	10 41	4 47	7 6	4 25	7 28	4 51	7 2	4 28	5 5	6 49	4 36	6 44
132	12	M	11 56 8	4 42	7 11	4 48	11 24	4 46	7 7	4 52	8 7	4 50	7 3	4 56	5 4	6 49	5 9	7 24
133	13	Tu	11 56 7	4 41	7 12	rises.	ev. 7	4 45	7 8	rises.	8 52	4 49	7 4	rises.	5 3	6 50	rises.	8 7
134	14	W	11 56 6	4 40	7 13	10 3	0 54	4 44	7 9	9 57	9 40	4 48	7 5	9 50	5 2	6 51	9 30	8 54
135	15	Th	11 56 7	4 39	7 14	11 8	1 44	4 43	7 10	11 2	10 28	4 47	7 6	10 55	5 2	6 51	10 34	9 44
136	16	Fr	11 56 8	4 38	7 15	11 59	2 39	4 42	7 11	11 53	11 21	4 46	7 7	11 47	5 1	6 52	11 28	10 39
137	17	Sa	11 56 9	4 37	7 16	morn.	3 35	4 42	7 11	morn.	ev. 21	4 46	7 7	morn.	5 1	6 53	morn.	11 35
138	18	**20**	11 56 11	4 36	7 17	0 44	4 37	4 41	7 12	0 39	1 24	4 45	7 8	0 34	5 0	6 53	0 17	ev. 37
139	19	M	11 56 14	4 36	7 18	1 19	5 41	4 40	7 13	1 15	2 27	4 44	7 9	1 11	5 0	6 54	0 58	1 41
140	20	Tu	11 56 17	4 35	7 19	1 47	6 30	4 40	7 14	1 45	3 28	4 44	7 10	1 42	4 59	6 55	1 33	2 30
141	21	W	11 56 20	4 34	7 20	2 11	7 42	4 39	7 15	2 13	4 27	4 43	7 10	2 11	4 58	6 55	2 7	3 42
142	22	Th	11 56 25	4 33	7 21	2 38	8 39	4 38	7 16	2 38	5 23	4 43	7 11	2 38	4 58	6 56	2 38	4 39
143	23	Fr	11 56 30	4 32	7 22	3 2	9 29	4 37	7 17	3 4	6 15	4 42	7 12	3 5	4 57	6 57	3 10	5 29
144	24	Sa	11 56 35	4 32	7 23	3 28	10 17	4 37	7 18	3 31	7 3	4 42	7 13	3 34	4 57	6 57	3 43	6 17
145	25	**21**	11 56 41	4 31	7 24	sets.	11 4	4 36	7 19	sets.	7 47	4 41	7 14	sets.	4 56	6 58	sets.	7 4
146	26	M	11 56 47	4 30	7 25	8 2	11 49	4 35	7 19	7 56	8 32	4 40	7 15	7 51	4 56	6 58	7 33	7 49
147	27	Tu	11 56 54	4 29	7 26	9 9	morn.	4 35	7 20	9 3	9 23	4 40	7 16	8 56	4 55	6 59	8 36	8 36
148	28	W	11 57 1	4 29	7 27	10 8	0 36	4 34	7 21	10 2	10 9	4 39	7 16	9 55	4 55	7 0	9 34	9 23
149	29	Th	11 57 9	4 28	7 28	10 56	1 23	4 34	7 22	10 49	10 52	4 39	7 17	10 43	4 55	7 0	10 23	10 10
150	30	Fr	11 57 17	4 27	7 28	11 37	2 10	4 33	7 23	11 31	11 41	4 38	7 18	11 25	4 54	7 1	11 8	10 57
151	31	Sa	11 57 26	4 26	7 29	morn.	2 57	4 32	7 23	morn.	morn.	4 37	7 18	12 0	4 54	7 1	11 46	11 7

MOON'S PHASES.

		D.
First Quarter		4
Full Moon		12
Third Quarter		19
New Moon		26

Boston.	New York.	Washton.	Charles'n.	Chicago.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
7 49 mo.	7 37 mo.	7 25 mo.	7 13 mo.	6 43 mo.
6 31 mo.	6 22 mo.	6 10 mo.	5 58 mo.	5 28 mo.
6 16 mo.	6 4 mo.	5 52 mo.	5 40 mo.	5 10 mo.
4 36 mo.	4 24 mo.	4 12 mo.	4 0 mo.	3 30 mo.

6th MONTH. JUNE, 1873. 30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M. BOSTON.	H. M. NEW YORK.	H. M. WASHTON.	H. M. CHARLES'N.	H. M. CHICAGO.
First Quarter	3	1 35 mo.	1 23 mo.	1 11 mo.	0 59 mo.	0 29 mo.
Full Moon	5	5 17 ev.	5 5 ev.	4 53 ev.	4 41 ev.	4 11 ev.
Third Quarter	10	10 48 mo.	10 36 mo.	10 24 mo.	10 12 mo.	9 42 mo.
New Moon	24	4 28 ev.	4 16 ev.	4 4 ev.	3 52 ev.	3 22 ev.

Day of Year.	Day of Month	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; MARYLAND, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California.			CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.			
				SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. BOSTON	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N. YORK	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. CH'TON.
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
152	1	**22**	11 57 35	4 26	7 30	0 10	3 43	4 32	7 24	0 5	0 29	4 37	7 19	morn.	4 54	7 2	morn.	morn.
153	2	M	11 57 41	4 25	7 31	0 38	4 31	4 31	7 25	0 34	1 18	4 37	7 19	0 30	4 53	7 2	0 19	0 31
154	3	Tu	11 57 54	4 25	7 32	1 1	5 18	4 31	7 26	1 0	2 4	4 36	7 20	0 57	4 53	7 3	0 49	1 18
155	4	W	11 58 4	4 24	7 32	1 23	6 8	4 30	7 26	1 22	2 54	4 36	7 20	1 21	4 53	7 3	1 16	2 8
156	5	Th	11 58 14	4 24	7 33	1 42	6 58	4 30	7 27	1 42	3 43	4 36	7 21	1 42	4 53	7 4	1 41	2 58
157	6	Fr	11 58 25	4 23	7 33	2 2	7 45	4 29	7 27	2 3	4 31	4 35	7 21	2 4	4 52	7 4	2 7	3 45
158	7	Sa	11 58 36	4 23	7 34	2 23	8 34	4 29	7 28	2 25	5 19	4 35	7 22	2 27	4 52	7 5	2 34	4 34
159	8	**23**	11 58 47	4 23	7 35	2 49	9 23	4 29	7 29	2 52	6 9	4 35	7 23	2 56	4 52	7 5	3 6	5 23
160	9	M	11 58 58	4 22	7 35	rises.	10 12	4 28	7 29	rises.	6 58	4 34	7 23	rises.	4 52	7 6	rises.	6 12
161	10	Tu	11 59 10	4 22	7 36	7 46	11 3	4 28	7 30	7 40	7 46	4 34	7 24	7 34	4 52	7 6	7 15	7 3
162	11	W	11 59 22	4 22	7 36	8 57	11 52	4 28	7 30	8 51	8 35	4 34	7 24	8 44	4 52	7 7	8 23	7 52
163	12	Th	11 59 34	4 22	7 37	9 54	ev. 44	4 28	7 31	9 48	9 30	4 34	7 25	9 41	4 52	7 7	9 21	8 44
164	13	Fr	11 59 47	4 22	7 37	10 43	1 37	4 28	7 31	10 37	10 22	4 34	7 25	10 31	4 52	7 8	10 14	9 37
165	14	Sa	11 59 59	4 22	7 38	11 21	2 31	4 28	7 32	11 16	11 14	4 34	7 26	11 12	4 52	7 8	10 58	10 31
166	15	**24**	12 0 12	4 22	7 38	11 52	3 25	4 28	7 32	11 49	ev. 10	4 34	7 26	11 46	4 52	7 8	11 36	11 25
167	16	M	12 0 25	4 22	7 38	morn.	4 19	4 28	7 32	morn.	1 6	4 34	7 26	morn.	4 52	7 9	morn.	ev. 19
168	17	Tu	12 0 37	4 22	7 39	0 20	5 15	4 28	7 33	0 18	2 1	4 34	7 27	0 16	4 52	7 9	0 11	1 15
169	18	W	12 0 50	4 22	7 39	0 43	6 11	4 28	7 33	0 42	2 57	4 34	7 27	0 42	4 52	7 9	0 41	2 11
170	19	Th	12 1 3	4 22	7 39	1 7	7 12	4 28	7 33	1 8	3 56	4 34	7 27	1 9	4 52	7 9	1 12	3 12
171	20	Fr	12 1 17	4 22	7 39	1 31	8 8	4 28	7 33	1 33	4 52	4 34	7 27	1 36	4 52	7 10	1 43	4 8
172	21	Sa	12 1 30	4 23	7 39	1 58	9 2	4 29	7 34	2 2	5 47	4 35	7 28	2 6	4 53	7 10	2 17	5 2
173	22	**25**	12 1 43	4 23	7 39	2 30	9 54	4 29	7 34	2 35	6 40	4 35	7 28	2 40	4 53	7 10	2 55	5 54
174	23	M	12 1 56	4 23	7 40	3 9	10 46	4 29	7 34	3 15	7 30	4 35	7 28	3 21	4 53	7 10	3 39	6 46
175	24	Tu	12 2 9	4 23	7 40	sets.	11 31	4 29	7 34	sets.	8 13	4 35	7 28	sets.	4 53	7 10	sets.	7 31
176	25	W	12 2 21	4 23	7 40	8 52	morn.	4 29	7 34	8 45	9 4	4 35	7 29	8 38	4 53	7 11	8 18	8 18
177	26	Th	12 2 34	4 23	7 40	9 33	0 18	4 29	7 35	9 27	9 48	4 35	7 29	9 21	4 53	7 11	9 2	9 3
178	27	Fr	12 2 47	4 24	7 40	10 9	1 3	4 30	7 35	10 4	10 30	4 36	7 29	9 59	4 54	7 11	9 43	9 46
179	28	Sa	12 2 59	4 24	7 40	10 39	1 46	4 30	7 35	10 35	11 11	4 36	7 29	10 31	4 54	7 11	10 19	10 28
180	29	**26**	12 3 11	4 24	7 40	11 4	2 28	4 30	7 35	11 1	11 52	4 36	7 29	10 58	4 54	7 11	10 49	11 7
181	30	M	12 3 22	4 25	7 40	11 26	3 7	4 31	7 35	11 24	morn.	4 37	7 29	11 23	4 55	7 11	11 17	11 48

7th MONTH. JULY, 1873. 31 DAYS.

Day of Year.	Day of Month	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; MARYLAND, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California.			CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.			
				SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. BOSTON	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N. YORK	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. CHARLESTON.
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
182	1	Tu	12 3 35	4 25	7 40	11 46	3 48	4 31	7 34	11 46	0 34	4 37	7 29	11 45	4 55	7 11	11 43	morn.
183	2	W	12 3 46	4 26	7 40	morn.	4 31	4 32	7 34	morn.	1 18	4 37	7 29	morn.	4 55	7 11	morn.	0 31
184	3	Th	12 3 57	4 27	7 40	0 6	5 15	4 33	7 34	0 7	2 1	4 38	7 29	0 7	4 56	7 11	0 9	1 15
185	4	Fr	12 4 8	4 27	7 39	0 27	6 5	4 33	7 33	0 28	2 51	4 38	7 28	0 30	4 56	7 11	0 30	2 5
186	5	Sa	12 4 18	4 28	7 39	0 48	6 58	4 34	7 33	0 51	3 43	4 39	7 28	0 54	4 57	7 11	1 3	2 58
187	6	27	12 4 28	4 29	7 39	1 14	7 52	4 35	7 33	1 18	4 37	4 40	7 28	1 22	4 57	7 11	1 35	3 52
188	7	M	12 4 38	4 29	7 39	1 48	8 50	4 35	7 33	1 53	5 35	4 40	7 28	1 58	4 58	7 11	2 14	4 50
189	8	Tu	12 4 47	4 30	7 38	2 30	9 49	4 36	7 32	2 36	6 35	4 41	7 27	2 42	4 58	7 10	3 1	5 49
190	9	W	12 4 56	4 31	7 38	rises.	10 47	4 37	7 32	rises.	7 31	4 42	7 27	rises.	4 59	7 10	rises.	6 47
191	10	Th	12 5 4	4 32	7 38	8 34	11 40	4 37	7 32	8 28	8 23	4 42	7 27	8 22	5 0	7 10	8 4	7 40
192	11	Fr	12 5 12	4 33	7 37	9 18	ev. 35	4 38	7 31	9 13	9 20	4 43	7 26	9 8	5 0	7 10	8 53	8 35
193	12	Sa	12 5 20	4 33	7 37	9 52	1 28	4 39	7 31	9 49	10 12	4 44	7 26	9 45	5 1	7 9	9 34	9 28
194	13	28	12 5 27	4 34	7 36	10 22	2 17	4 40	7 30	10 20	10 59	4 45	7 25	10 17	5 1	7 9	10 10	10 17
195	14	M	12 5 34	4 35	7 36	10 47	3 4	4 40	7 30	10 46	11 49	4 45	7 25	10 46	5 2	7 9	10 43	11 4
196	15	Tu	12 5 40	4 36	7 35	11 11	3 53	4 41	7 29	11 11	ev. 39	4 46	7 24	11 12	5 3	7 8	11 14	11 53
197	16	W	12 5 46	4 37	7 34	11 36	4 44	4 42	7 29	11 38	1 31	4 47	7 24	11 40	5 3	7 8	11 46	ev. 44
198	17	Th	12 5 51	4 37	7 34	morn.	5 41	4 43	7 28	morn.	2 27	4 48	7 23	morn.	5 4	7 8	morn.	1 41
199	18	Fr	12 5 55	4 38	7 33	0 2	6 39	4 44	7 28	0 5	3 24	4 49	7 23	0 8	5 4	7 7	0 19	2 39
200	19	Sa	12 6 0	4 39	7 32	0 33	7 40	4 45	7 27	0 37	4 25	4 50	7 22	0 42	5 5	7 7	0 56	3 40
201	20	29	12 6 3	4 40	7 32	1 8	8 40	4 45	7 26	1 13	5 26	4 50	7 21	1 19	5 5	7 6	1 36	4 40
202	21	M	12 6 6	4 41	7 31	1 49	9 36	4 46	7 26	1 55	6 22	4 51	7 21	2 1	5 6	7 6	2 21	5 36
203	22	Tu	12 6 9	4 42	7 30	2 36	10 28	4 47	7 25	2 42	7 13	4 52	7 20	2 49	5 7	7 5	3 10	6 28
204	23	W	12 6 11	4 43	7 29	3 33	11 17	4 48	7 24	3 39	7 59	4 53	7 19	3 46	5 7	7 5	4 6	7 17
205	24	Th	12 6 12	4 44	7 28	sets.	11 58	4 49	7 23	sets.	8 43	4 53	7 18	sets.	5 8	7 4	sets.	7 58
206	25	Fr	12 6 13	4 45	7 27	8 40	morn.	4 50	7 22	8 35	9 24	4 54	7 17	8 31	5 8	7 3	8 17	8 38
207	26	Sa	12 6 13	4 46	7 26	9 6	0 38	4 51	7 21	9 3	10 3	4 55	7 17	9 0	5 9	7 3	8 49	9 17
208	27	30	12 6 13	4 47	7 25	9 30	1 17	4 52	7 20	9 28	10 35	4 56	7 16	9 25	5 10	7 2	9 19	9 54
209	28	M	12 6 12	4 48	7 24	9 50	1 54	4 52	7 19	9 49	11 13	4 56	7 15	9 48	5 11	7 1	9 45	10 29
210	29	Tu	12 6 10	4 49	7 23	10 9	2 29	4 53	7 18	10 9	11 51	4 57	7 14	10 9	5 11	7 0	10 10	11 6
211	30	W	12 6 8	4 50	7 22	10 29	3 6	4 54	7 18	10 30	morn.	4 58	7 14	10 32	5 12	7 0	10 36	11 45
212	31	Th	12 6 5	4 51	7 21	10 50	3 45	4 55	7 17	10 53	0 31	4 59	7 13	10 55	5 13	6 59	11 3	morn.

MOON'S PHASES.

		BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHTON.	CHARLES'N.	CHICAGO.
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
First Quarter.	2	6 26 ev.	6 14 ev.	6 2 ev.	5 50 ev.	5 20 ev.
Full Moon	10	1 50 mo.	1 38 mo.	1 26 mo.	1 14 mo.	0 44 mo.
Third Quarter	16	4 14 ev.	4 2 ev.	3 50 ev.	3 38 ev.	3 8 ev.
New Moon	24	5 50 mo.	5 38 mo.	5 26 mo.	5 14 mo.	4 44 mo.

8th MONTH. AUGUST, 1873. 31 DAYS.

Day of Year.	Day of Month	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON: NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.						CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY: PHILADELPHIA, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.						CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON: MARYLAND, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California.						CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON: NORTH CAROLINA, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.					
				Sun Risks.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.		H. W. Boston		Sun Risks.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.		H. W. N. York		Sun Risks.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.		H. W. Ch'ton		Sun Risks.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.		H. W. Ch'ton	
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	
213	1	Fr	12 6 2	4 52	7 20	11 14	4	28	4 56	7 16	11 18	1	15	5 0	7 12	11 22	5	14	6 58	11 33	0	28
214	2	Sa	12 5 58	4 53	7 19	11 45	5	17	4 57	7 15	11 49	2	3	5 1	7 11	11 54	5	14	6 57	morn.	1	17
215	3	31	12 5 53	4 54	7 18	morn.	6	16	4 58	7 14	morn.	3	2	5 1	7 10	morn.	5	15	6 56	0	9	2	16
216	4	M	12 5 47	4 55	7 16	0 19	7	19	4 59	7 12	0 25	4	4	5 2	7 9	0 31	5	16	6 55	0	49	3	19
217	5	Tu	12 5 42	4 56	7 15	1 4	8	27	5 0	7 11	1 11	5	12	5 3	7 8	1 18	5	16	6 54	1	38	4	27
218	6	W	12 5 35	4 57	7 14	2 5	9	33	5 1	7 10	2 11	6	19	5 4	7 7	2 18	5	17	6 53	2	39	5	33
219	7	Th	12 5 28	4 58	7 13	rises.	10	34	5 2	7 9	rises.	7	19	5 5	7 6	rises.	5	18	6 52	rises.		6	34
220	8	Fr	12 5 20	4 59	7 11	7 49	11	30	5 3	7 7	7 45	8	13	5 6	7 4	7 41	5	18	6 51	7	28	7	30
221	9	Sa	12 5 12	5 0	7 10	8 22	ev.	20	5 4	7 6	8 19	9	6	5 7	7 3	8 16	5	19	6 50	8	8	8	20
222	10	32	12 5 3	5 1	7 9	8 48	1	8	5 5	7 5	8 47	9	54	5 8	7 2	8 45	5	20	6 49	8	41	9	8
223	11	M	12 4 53	5 2	7 8	9 14	1	54	5 6	7 4	9 14	10	37	5 9	7 0	9 14	5	21	6 48	9	15	9	51
224	12	Tu	12 4 43	5 3	7 7	9 39	2	39	5 7	7 3	9 40	11	21	5 10	6 59	9 42	5	21	6 47	9	46	10	39
225	13	W	12 4 33	5 4	7 5	10 4	3	25	5 8	7 1	10 7	ev.	10	5 11	6 58	10 10	5	22	6 46	10	19	11	25
226	14	Th	12 4 22	5 5	7 4	10 33	4	14	5 9	7 0	10 37	1	0	5 12	6 57	10 41	5	23	6 45	10	54	ev.	14
227	15	Fr	12 4 10	5 6	7 2	11 7	5	11	5 10	6 58	11 13	1	57	5 13	6 55	11 18	5	23	6 44	11	36	1	11
228	16	Sa	12 3 58	5 7	7 0	11 48	6	12	5 11	6 56	11 54	2	58	5 14	6 53	12 0	5	24	6 43	morn.		2	12
229	17	33	12 3 46	5 8	6 59	morn.	7	19	5 12	6 55	morn.	4	4	5 15	6 52	morn.	5	25	6 42	0	19	3	19
230	18	M	12 3 32	5 9	6 57	0 32	8	21	5 13	6 53	0 38	5	4	5 16	6 50	0 45	5	25	6 41	1	6	4	21
231	19	Tu	12 3 19	5 10	6 55	1 26	9	18	5 14	6 52	1 32	6	4	5 17	6 49	1 39	5	26	6 40	2	0	5	18
232	20	W	12 3 5	5 11	6 54	2 26	10	9	5 15	6 51	2 32	6	55	5 18	6 48	2 39	5	27	6 39	2	57	6	9
233	21	Th	12 2 50	5 12	6 52	3 28	10	55	5 16	6 49	3 33	7	39	5 19	6 46	3 38	5	27	6 38	3	55	6	55
234	22	Fr	12 2 36	5 14	6 51	sets.	11	34	5 17	6 48	sets.	8	15	5 20	6 45	sets.	5	28	6 37	sets.		7	34
235	23	Sa	12 2 20	5 15	6 50	7 34	morn.		5 18	6 47	7 32	8	54	5 21	6 44	7 29	5	29	6 36	7	21	8	9
236	24	34	12 2 4	5 16	6 48	7 55	0	9	5 19	6 45	7 54	9	30	5 21	6 42	7 53	5	29	6 35	7	48	8	44
237	25	M	12 1 48	5 17	6 47	8 14	0	44	5 20	6 44	8 14	10	4	5 22	6 41	8 14	5	30	6 34	8	13	9	18
238	26	Tu	12 1 32	5 18	6 45	8 34	1	18	5 21	6 42	8 35	10	36	5 23	6 40	8 35	5	31	6 33	8	38	9	52
239	27	W	12 1 15	5 19	6 44	8 54	1	52	5 22	6 41	8 57	11	12	5 24	6 38	8 59	5	31	6 32	9	5	10	29
240	28	Th	12 0 57	5 20	6 42	9 17	2	29	5 23	6 39	9 20	11	52	5 25	6 37	9 23	5	32	6 31	9	34	11	7
241	29	Fr	12 0 39	5 21	6 40	9 42	3	7	5 24	6 38	9 46	morn.		5 26	6 36	9 51	5	33	6 29	10	5	11	51
242	30	Sa	12 0 21	5 22	6 39	10 14	3	51	5 25	6 36	10 19	0	37	5 27	6 34	10 25	5	33	6 28	10	42	morn.	
243	31	35	12 0 3	5 23	6 37	10 55	4	43	5 26	6 35	11 2	1	30	5 28	6 33	11 8	5	34	6 26	11	28	0	43

MOON'S PHASES.

		Boston.	New York.	Washington.	Charleston.	Chicago.
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
First Quarter	1	9 45 mo.	9 33 mo.	9 21 mo.	9 9 mo.	8 39 mo.
Full Moon	8	8 mo.	8 56 mo.	8 44 mo.	8 32 mo.	8 2 mo.
Third Quarter	14	11 57 ev.	11 45 ev.	11 33 ev.	11 21 ev.	10 51 ev.
New Moon	22	8 46 ev.	8 34 ev.	8 22 ev.	8 10 ev.	7 40 ev.
First Quarter	30	4 ev.	10 52 ev.	10 40 ev.	10 28 ev.	9 58 ev.

9th MONTH. SEPTEMBER, 1873. 30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Full Moon	6	4 25 ev.	4 13 ev.	4 1 ev.	3 49 ev.	3 29 ev.
Third Quarter	13	10 57 mo.	10 45 mo.	10 33 mo.	10 21 mo.	9 51 mo.
New Moon	21	1 7 ev.	0 55 ev.	0 43 ev.	0 31 ev.	0 1 ev.
First Quarter	29	10 12 mo.	10 0 mo.	9 48 mo.	9 36 mo.	9 6 mo.

Day of Year.	Day of Month	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; MARYLAND, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California.				CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.			
				SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. BOSTON	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N. YORK	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. CH'TON.
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
244	1	M	11 59 44	5 24	6 35	11 48	5 47	5 27	6 33	11 54	2 33	5 29	6 31	morn.		5 35	6 25	morn.	1 47
245	2	Tu	11 59 25	5 26	6 33	morn.	6 59	5 28	6 31	morn.	3 44	5 30	6 29	0 1		5 35	6 24	0 22	2 59
246	3	W	11 59 6	5 27	6 32	0 52	8 11	5 29	6 30	0 58	4 55	5 31	6 28	1 5		5 36	6 22	1 25	4 11
247	4	Th	11 58 46	5 28	6 30	2 10	9 18	5 30	6 28	2 15	6 4	5 32	6 26	2 21		5 37	6 21	2 38	5 18
248	5	Fr	11 58 26	5 29	6 28	3 31	10 19	5 31	6 26	3 35	7 5	5 33	6 24	3 40		5 37	6 20	3 53	6 19
249	6	Sa	11 58 6	5 30	6 26	rises.	11 11	5 32	6 24	rises.	7 53	5 34	6 23	rises.		5 38	6 19	rises.	7 11
250	7	**36**	11 57 46	5 31	6 25	7 14	11 57	5 33	6 23	7 14	8 41	5 35	6 21	7 13		5 38	6 18	7 11	7 57
251	8	M	11 57 25	5 32	6 23	7 40	ev. 42	5 34	6 21	7 40	9 28	5 35	6 20	7 41		5 39	6 16	7 44	8 42
252	9	Tu	11 57 6	5 33	6 21	8 5	1 26	5 35	6 19	8 8	10 11	5 36	6 18	8 10		5 40	6 15	8 17	9 26
253	10	W	11 56 44	5 35	6 19	8 33	2 11	5 36	6 17	8 37	10 53	5 37	6 16	8 40		5 40	6 14	8 52	10 11
254	11	Th	11 56 23	5 36	6 17	9 5	2 58	5 37	6 16	9 10	11 42	5 38	6 15	9 16		5 41	6 12	9 31	10 58
255	12	Fr	11 56 2	5 37	6 15	9 45	3 49	5 38	6 14	9 51	ev. 35	5 39	6 13	9 57		5 42	6 11	10 15	11 49
256	13	Sa	11 55 41	5 38	6 14	10 29	4 48	5 39	6 13	10 35	1 35	5 40	6 12	10 42		5 42	6 9	11 3	ev. 48
257	14	**37**	11 55 20	5 39	6 12	11 20	5 52	5 40	6 11	11 27	2 38	5 41	6 10	11 34		5 43	6 8	11 54	1 52
258	15	M	11 54 59	5 40	6 10	morn.	6 58	5 41	6 9	morn.	3 43	5 41	6 9	morn.		5 43	6 7	morn.	2 58
259	16	Tu	11 54 38	5 41	6 8	0 19	7 58	5 42	6 7	0 26	4 43	5 42	6 7	0 32		5 44	6 6	0 52	3 58
260	17	W	11 54 16	5 42	6 6	1 21	8 55	5 43	6 5	1 26	5 39	5 43	6 5	1 32		5 45	6 5	1 49	4 55
261	18	Th	11 53 55	5 43	6 5	2 22	9 42	5 44	6 4	2 27	6 28	5 44	6 4	2 31		5 45	6 4	2 46	5 42
262	19	Fr	11 53 34	5 44	6 3	3 25	10 25	5 44	6 2	3 28	7 10	5 44	6 2	3 32		5 46	6 3	3 43	6 25
263	20	Sa	11 53 13	5 45	6 1	4 25	11 3	5 45	6 0	4 28	7 46	5 45	6 0	4 30		5 47	6 1	4 37	7 3
264	21	**38**	11 52 52	5 46	6 0	sets.	11 36	5 46	5 59	sets.	8 18	5 46	5 59	sets.		5 47	6 0	sets.	7 36
265	22	M	11 52 32	5 47	5 58	6 40	morn.	5 47	5 57	6 41	8 54	5 47	5 57	6 41		5 48	5 59	6 42	8 9
266	23	Tu	11 52 11	5 48	5 56	6 59	0 9	5 48	5 56	7 1	9 29	5 48	5 56	7 3		5 48	5 57	7 8	8 43
267	24	W	11 51 50	5 50	5 55	7 21	0 43	5 49	5 54	7 24	10 5	5 49	5 54	7 27		5 49	5 55	7 36	9 19
268	25	Th	11 51 30	5 51	5 53	7 45	1 19	5 50	5 53	7 49	10 40	5 50	5 53	7 53		5 50	5 54	8 6	9 58
269	26	Fr	11 51 10	5 52	5 51	8 15	1 58	5 51	5 51	8 20	11 22	5 51	5 51	8 25		5 50	5 53	8 41	10 40
270	27	Sa	11 50 50	5 53	5 49	8 52	2 40	5 52	5 49	8 58	morn.	5 52	5 49	9 4		5 51	5 51	9 23	11 28
271	28	**39**	11 50 30	5 54	5 47	9 37	3 28	5 53	5 48	9 44	0 14	5 53	5 48	9 51		5 52	5 50	10 12	morn.
272	29	M	11 50 10	5 55	5 46	10 36	4 25	5 54	5 46	10 43	1 12	5 54	5 46	10 50		5 52	5 48	11 11	0 25
273	30	Tu	11 49 51	5 56	5 44	11 46	5 32	5 55	5 45	11 52	2 18	5 55	5 45	11 59		5 53	5 47	morn.	1 32

10th MONTH. OCTOBER, 1873. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H. M. BOSTON.	H. M. NEW YORK.	H. M. WASHTON.	H. M. CHARLES'N.	H. M. CHICAGO.
Full Moon	6	0 47 mo.	0 35 mo.	0 23 mo.	0 11 mo.	11 41 6th
Third Quarter	13	1 41 mo.	1 29 mo.	1 17 mo.	1 5 mo.	0 33 mo.
New Moon	21	11 mo.	59 mo.	47 mo.	35 mo.	5 5 mo.
First Quarter	28	7 26 ev.	7 14 ev.	7 2 ev.	6 50 ev.	6 20 ev.

Day of Year.	Day of Month	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON: NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY: PHILADELPHIA, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON: MARYLAND, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California.				CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON: NORTH CAROLINA, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.			
				SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. BOSTON	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N. YORK	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. CH'TON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. CH'TON.
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
274	1	W	11 49 32	5 57	5 42	morn.	6 43	5 56	5 43	morn.	3 29	5 56	5 43	morn.	5 54	5 45	0 18	2 43
275	2	Th	11 49 13	5 58	5 40	1 3	7 55	5 57	5 41	1 8	4 42	5 57	5 41	1 14	5 55	5 43	1 29	3 55
276	3	Fr	11 48 54	5 59	5 39	2 22	9 0	5 58	5 40	2 26	5 45	5 58	5 40	2 30	5 55	5 42	2 41	5 0
277	4	Sa	11 48 36	6 1	5 37	3 42	9 56	6 0	5 38	3 45	6 42	5 59	5 38	3 47	5 56	5 41	3 53	5 56
278	5	**40**	11 48 18	6 2	5 36	rises.	10 47	6 1	5 37	rises.	7 31	6 0	5 37	rises.	5 57	5 40	rises.	6 47
279	6	M	11 48 1	6 3	5 34	6 2	11 30	6 2	5 35	6 3	8 11	6 1	5 35	6 5	5 57	5 39	6 10	7 30
280	7	Tu	11 47 44	6 4	5 32	6 30	ev. 13	6 3	5 33	6 33	8 59	6 2	5 34	6 36	5 58	5 37	6 46	8 13
281	8	W	11 47 27	6 5	5 31	7 1	1 0	6 4	5 32	7 5	9 45	6 3	5 32	7 10	5 59	5 36	7 24	9 0
282	9	Th	11 47 11	6 6	5 29	7 38	1 46	6 5	5 30	7 44	10 30	6 4	5 31	7 49	5 59	5 35	8 7	9 46
283	10	Fr	11 46 55	6 8	5 27	8 19	2 36	6 6	5 28	8 26	11 18	6 5	5 29	8 33	6 0	5 34	8 53	10 36
284	11	Sa	11 46 40	6 9	5 26	9 11	3 29	6 7	5 27	9 18	ev. 15	6 6	5 28	9 25	6 1	5 33	9 46	11 29
285	12	**4**	11 46 25	6 10	5 24	10 8	4 27	6 8	5 25	10 14	1 14	6 7	5 26	10 21	6 1	5 31	10 42	ev. 27
286	13	M	11 46 11	6 11	5 22	11 10	5 29	6 9	5 24	11 16	2 15	6 8	5 25	11 22	6 2	5 30	11 41	1 29
287	14	Tu	11 45 57	6 12	5 21	morn.	6 28	6 10	5 22	morn.	3 14	6 9	5 23	morn.	6 3	5 29	morn.	2 28
288	15	W	11 45 44	6 13	5 19	0 13	7 27	6 11	5 21	0 18	4 13	6 10	5 22	0 24	6 3	5 28	0 39	3 27
289	16	Th	11 45 32	6 14	5 17	1 16	8 18	6 12	5 19	1 19	5 2	6 11	5 20	1 24	6 4	5 26	1 36	4 18
290	17	Fr	11 45 20	6 15	5 15	2 15	9 4	6 13	5 17	2 18	5 49	6 12	5 19	2 21	6 5	5 25	2 29	5 4
291	18	Sa	11 45 9	6 17	5 14	3 17	9 46	6 15	5 16	3 19	6 32	6 13	5 18	3 20	6 6	5 24	3 25	5 46
292	19	**42**	11 44 58	6 18	5 12	4 16	10 24	6 16	5 14	4 16	7 10	6 14	5 16	4 17	6 7	5 23	4 18	6 24
293	20	M	11 44 48	6 19	5 11	5 16	11 1	6 17	5 13	5 16	7 44	6 15	5 15	5 15	6 8	5 22	5 12	7 1
294	21	Tu	11 44 39	6 20	5 9	sets.	11 35	6 18	5 12	sets.	8 17	6 16	5 14	sets.	6 8	5 21	sets.	7 35
295	22	W	11 44 30	6 21	5 8	5 50	morn.	6 19	5 11	5 53	8 57	6 17	5 13	5 57	6 9	5 20	6 9	8 11
296	23	Th	11 44 22	6 22	5 6	6 17	0 11	6 20	5 9	6 21	9 38	6 18	5 11	6 27	6 10	5 19	6 42	8 52
297	24	Fr	11 44 15	6 23	5 5	6 50	0 52	6 21	5 8	6 56	10 21	6 19	5 10	7 2	6 11	5 18	7 21	9 36
298	25	Sa	11 44 8	6 25	5 3	7 32	1 36	6 22	5 6	7 39	11 7	6 20	5 9	7 46	6 12	5 17	8 7	10 24
299	26	**43**	11 44 2	6 26	5 2	8 27	2 24	6 23	5 5	8 34	morn.	6 21	5 8	8 41	6 13	5 16	9 2	11 17
300	27	M	11 43 57	6 27	5 0	9 34	3 17	6 24	5 3	9 40	0 2	6 22	5 6	9 47	6 14	5 15	10 7	morn.
301	28	Tu	11 43 52	6 28	4 59	10 47	4 15	6 25	5 2	10 55	1 1	6 23	5 5	10 58	6 15	5 14	11 15	0 15
302	29	W	11 43 49	6 29	4 57	morn.	5 20	6 26	5 0	morn.	2 6	6 24	5 3	morn.	6 16	5 13	morn.	1 20
303	30	Th	11 43 46	6 30	4 55	0 3	6 27	6 27	4 59	0 7	3 13	6 25	5 2	0 11	6 16	5 12	0 24	2 27
304	31	Fr	11 43 44	6 32	4 54	1 20	7 34	6 29	4 58	1 23	4 19	6 26	5 1	0 26	6 17	5 11	1 34	3 34

11th MONTH. NOVEMBER, 1873. 30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	H. M.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	WASHTON.	CHARLES'N.	CHICAGO.
Full Moon	4		H. M. 11 4 mo.	H. M. 10 52 mo.	H. M. 10 40 mo.	H. M. 10 28 mo.	H. M. 9 58 mo.
Third Quarter	11		7 4 ev.	7 52 ev.	7 40 ev.	7 28 ev.	6 58 ev.
New Moon	19		10 52 ev.	10 40 ev.	10 28 ev.	10 16 ev.	9 46 ev.
First Quarter	27		3 29 mo.	3 17 mo.	3 5 mo.	2 53 mo.	2 23 mo.

Day of Year.	Day of Month	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON; NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY; PHILADELPHIA, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON; Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California.				CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON; NORTH CAROLINA, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.			
				SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. BOSTON	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N. YORK	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. CH'TON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. CH'TON.
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
305	1	Sa	11 43 42	6 33	4 53	2 36	8 32	6 30	4 57	2 37	5 17	6 27	5 0	2 38	6 18	5 10	2 43	4 32
306	2	**44**	11 43 42	6 34	4 52	3 53	9 26	6 31	4 56	3 53	6 12	6 28	4 59	3 53	6 19	5 9	3 52	5 26
307	3	M	11 43 42	6 35	4 51	5 9	10 16	6 32	4 55	5 7	7 2	6 29	4 58	5 6	6 20	5 8	5 1	6 16
308	4	Tu	11 43 43	6 36	4 50	6 26	11 5	6 33	4 54	6 23	7 47	6 30	4 57	6 20	6 21	5 7	6 10	7 5
309	5	W	11 43 45	6 38	4 49	rises.	11 50	6 34	4 53	rises.	8 33	6 31	4 56	rises.	6 22	5 7	rises.	7 50
310	6	Th	11 43 47	6 39	4 47	6 11	ev. 36	6 35	4 51	6 17	9 23	6 32	4 55	6 23	6 23	5 6	6 42	8 36
311	7	Fr	11 43 51	6 40	4 46	6 57	1 27	6 36	4 50	7 4	10 11	6 33	4 54	7 11	6 24	5 5	7 33	9 27
312	8	Sa	11 43 55	6 42	4 45	7 54	2 18	6 38	4 49	8 1	11 0	6 35	4 53	8 8	6 25	5 4	8 30	10 18
313	9	**45**	11 44 1	6 43	4 44	8 58	3 9	6 39	4 48	9 4	11 54	6 36	4 52	9 11	6 26	5 3	9 30	11 9
314	10	M	11 44 7	6 44	4 43	10 1	4 1	6 40	4 47	10 6	ev. 48	6 37	4 51	10 12	6 27	5 2	10 28	ev. 1
315	11	Tu	11 44 14	6 46	4 42	11 4	4 56	6 42	4 46	11 8	1 43	6 39	4 50	11 13	6 28	5 2	11 26	0 56
316	12	W	11 44 21	6 47	4 41	morn.	5 49	6 43	4 45	morn.	2 35	6 40	4 49	morn.	6 29	5 1	morn.	1 49
317	13	Th	11 44 30	6 48	4 40	0 6	6 41	6 44	4 44	0 9	3 27	6 41	4 48	0 12	6 30	5 0	0 22	2 41
318	14	Fr	11 44 40	6 50	4 39	1 6	7 32	6 46	4 43	1 8	4 17	6 42	4 47	1 10	6 31	5 0	1 17	3 32
319	15	Sa	11 44 50	6 51	4 38	2 6	8 17	6 47	4 42	2 7	5 1	6 43	4 46	2 8	6 32	4 59	2 11	4 17
320	16	**46**	11 45 3	6 52	4 37	3 5	9 1	6 48	4 41	3 5	5 46	6 44	4 45	3 5	6 32	4 58	3 4	5 1
321	17	M	11 45 14	6 53	4 36	4 7	9 43	6 49	4 40	4 6	6 29	6 45	4 44	4 4	6 33	4 58	4 0	5 43
322	18	Tu	11 45 26	6 54	4 35	5 12	10 25	6 50	4 40	5 9	7 11	6 46	4 44	5 6	6 34	4 57	4 58	6 25
323	19	W	11 45 40	6 55	4 34	sets.	11 7	6 51	4 39	sets.	7 49	6 47	4 43	sets.	6 35	4 56	sets.	7 7
324	20	Th	11 45 55	6 57	4 34	4 51	11 49	6 52	4 38	4 57	8 32	6 48	4 42	5 3	6 36	4 56	5 20	7 49
325	21	Fr	11 46 10	6 58	4 33	5 30	morn.	6 53	4 38	5 37	9 21	6 49	4 42	5 44	6 36	4 55	6 4	8 35
326	22	Sa	11 46 27	6 59	4 32	6 21	0 35	6 54	4 37	6 28	10 10	6 50	4 41	6 35	6 37	4 55	6 56	9 24
327	23	**47**	11 46 44	7 0	4 31	7 25	1 24	6 55	4 36	7 31	10 58	6 51	4 41	7 38	6 38	4 55	7 59	10 16
328	24	M	11 47 1	7 2	4 31	8 38	2 16	6 57	4 36	8 41	11 54	6 52	4 41	8 50	6 39	4 54	9 8	11 9
329	25	Tu	11 47 20	7 3	4 30	9 53	3 9	6 58	4 35	9 57	morn.	6 53	4 40	10 2	6 40	4 54	10 16	morn.
330	26	W	11 47 39	7 4	4 30	11 8	4 4	6 59	4 35	11 11	0 51	6 54	4 40	11 15	6 40	4 54	11 25	0 4
331	27	Th	11 47 59	7 5	4 29	morn.	5 3	7 0	4 35	morn.	1 49	6 55	4 40	morn.	6 41	4 54	morn.	1 3
332	28	Fr	11 48 19	7 6	4 29	0 22	6 4	7 1	4 35	0 24	2 50	6 56	4 40	0 26	6 42	4 54	0 32	2 4
333	29	Sa	11 48 41	7 8	4 29	1 36	7 3	7 3	4 35	1 36	3 48	6 58	4 40	1 37	6 43	4 54	1 38	3 3
334	30	**48**	11 49 3	7 9	4 28	2 48	7 59	7 4	4 34	2 47	4 44	6 59	4 39	2 47	6 44	4 51	2 44	3 59

12th MONTH. DECEMBER, 1873. 31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H. M. BOSTON.	H. M. NEW YORK.	H. M. WASHTON.	H. M. CHARLES'N.	H. M. CHICAGO.
Full Moon	3	11 36 ev.	11 24 ev.	11 12 ev.	11 0 ev.	10 30 ev.
Third Quarter	11	3 10 ev.	4 58 ev.	4 46 ev.	4 34 ev.	4 4 ev.
New Moon	19	2 5 ev.	1 53 ev.	1 41 ev.	1 29 ev.	0 59 ev.
First Quarter	26	11 21 mo.	11 9 mo.	10 57 mo.	10 45 mo.	10 15 mo.

Day of Year.	Day of Month	Day of Week.	Sun at Noon Mark.	CALENDAR FOR BOSTON: NEW ENGLAND, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY: PHILADELPHIA, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON: MARYLAND, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and California.				CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON: NORTH CAROLINA, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.			
				SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. BOSTON	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N. YORK	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. CH'TON
			H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
335	1	M	11 49 25	7 10	4 28	4 3	8 56	7 5	4 34	4 1	5 41	7 0	4 39	3 58		6 44	4 54	3 51	4 56
336	2	Tu	11 49 48	7 11	4 28	5 17	9 49	7 6	4 34	5 14	6 35	7 1	4 39	5 10		6 45	4 54	4 58	5 49
337	3	W	11 50 12	7 12	4 28	rises.	10 41	7 7	4 34	rises.	7 25	7 2	4 39	rises.		6 46	4 54	rises.	6 41
338	4	Th	11 50 37	7 13	4 28	4 45	11 30	7 8	4 33	4 52	8 13	7 3	4 39	4 59		6 47	4 54	5 19	7 30
339	5	Fr	11 51 2	7 14	4 28	5 39	ev. 19	7 9	4 33	5 46	9 5	7 4	4 38	5 53		6 47	4 54	6 14	8 19
340	6	Sa	11 51 27	7 15	4 28	6 39	1 9	7 10	4 33	6 46	9 55	7 5	4 38	6 53		6 48	4 54	7 13	9 9
341	7	**49**	11 51 53	7 16	4 28	7 45	1 58	7 11	4 33	7 51	10 40	7 6	4 38	7 57		6 49	4 54	8 15	9 58
342	8	M	11 52 20	7 17	4 28	8 49	2 45	7 12	4 33	8 54	11 27	7 7	4 38	8 59		6 50	4 54	9 13	10 45
343	9	Tu	11 52 46	7 18	4 28	9 52	3 29	7 13	4 33	9 56	ev. 15	7 8	4 38	10 0		6 50	4 54	10 11	11 29
344	10	W	11 53 14	7 19	4 28	10 53	4 14	7 14	4 33	10 56	1 2	7 9	4 38	10 58		6 51	4 54	11 6	ev. 14
345	11	Th	11 53 42	7 20	4 28	11 44	5 0	7 15	4 33	11 45	1 47	7 10	4 38	11 47		6 52	4 55	11 51	1 0
346	12	Fr	11 54 10	7 21	4 28	morn.	5 37	7 16	4 33	morn.	2 23	7 11	4 38	morn.		6 53	4 55	morn.	1 37
347	13	Sa	11 54 38	7 22	4 28	0 53	6 36	7 16	4 33	0 53	3 22	7 11	4 38	0 53		6 54	4 55	0 54	2 36
348	14	**50**	11 55 7	7 23	4 28	1 53	7 23	7 17	4 33	1 52	4 8	7 12	4 38	1 51		6 55	4 55	1 48	3 23
349	15	M	11 55 36	7 24	4 29	2 56	8 13	7 18	4 34	2 54	4 57	7 13	4 39	2 52		6 56	4 56	2 45	4 13
350	16	Tu	11 56 6	7 24	4 29	4 1	9 3	7 18	4 34	3 58	5 48	7 13	4 39	3 54		6 56	4 56	3 44	5 3
351	17	W	11 56 35	7 25	4 29	5 9	9 52	7 19	4 34	5 5	6 38	7 14	4 40	5 0		6 57	4 56	4 46	5 52
352	18	Th	11 57 5	7 25	4 29	6 19	10 43	7 19	4 34	6 14	7 27	7 14	4 40	6 8		6 57	4 56	5 50	6 43
353	19	Fr	11 57 35	7 26	4 30	sets.	11 31	7 20	4 35	sets.	8 13	7 15	4 41	sets.		6 58	4 57	sets.	7 31
354	20	Sa	11 58 5	7 26	4 30	5 13	morn.	7 20	4 35	5 20	9 8	7 15	4 41	5 27		6 58	4 57	5 48	8 21
355	21	**51**	11 58 35	7 27	4 31	6 25	0 21	7 21	4 36	6 31	10 0	7 15	4 42	6 38		6 59	4 58	6 56	9 14
356	22	M	11 59 5	7 27	4 31	7 41	1 14	7 21	4 36	7 45	10 48	7 16	4 42	7 51		6 59	4 58	8 6	10 6
357	23	Tu	11 59 35	7 28	4 32	8 58	2 6	7 22	4 37	9 2	11 40	7 16	4 43	9 6		7 0	4 59	9 17	10 56
358	24	W	12 0 5	7 28	4 32	10 14	2 56	7 22	4 37	10 16	morn.	7 16	4 43	10 18		7 0	4 59	10 25	11 46
359	25	Th	12 0 35	7 28	4 33	11 27	3 46	7 22	4 38	11 28	0 32	7 17	4 44	11 29		7 0	5 0	11 32	morn.
360	26	Fr	12 1 5	7 29	4 33	morn.	4 38	7 23	4 38	morn.	1 25	7 17	4 44	morn.		7 1	5 1	morn.	0 38
361	27	Sa	12 1 34	7 29	4 34	0 40	5 33	7 23	4 39	0 39	2 19	7 17	4 45	0 39		7 1	5 1	0 37	1 33
362	28	**52**	12 2 4	7 29	4 34	1 51	6 31	7 23	4 39	1 49	3 16	7 18	4 45	1 47		7 1	5 2	1 41	2 31
363	29	M	12 2 33	7 29	4 35	3 5	7 32	7 23	4 40	3 1	4 17	7 18	4 46	2 58		7 2	5 3	2 47	3 32
364	30	Tu	12 3 2	7 30	4 36	4 16	8 30	7 24	4 41	4 12	5 15	7 18	4 47	4 7		7 2	5 4	3 52	4 30
365	31	W	12 3 31	7 30	4 37	5 29	9 29	7 24	4 42	5 23	6 14	7 19	4 48	5 17		7 3	5 5	4 59	5 29

The New Year.

I know not what shall befall me,
  God hangs a mist o'er my eyes;
For each step in my onward path
  He makes new scenes to rise,
And every joy he sends me
  Comes as a sweet surprise.

I see not a step before me,
  As I tread on another year,
But the past is still in God's keeping,
  The future his mercy shall clear,
And what looks dark in the distance
  May brighten as I draw near.

For perhaps the dreaded future
  Has less bitter than I think;
The Lord may sweeten the waters
  Before I stoop to drink;
Or if Marah must be Marah,
  He will stand beside its brink.

It may be he has, waiting
  For the coming of my feet,
Some gift of such rare value,
  Some joy so strangely sweet,
That my lips shall only tremble
  With the thanks they cannot speak.

Oh, restful, blissful ignorance!
  'T is blesséd not to know;
It keeps me still in those arms
  Which will not let me go,
And hushes my soul to rest
  In the bosom that loved me so!

So I go on—not knowing;
  I would not, if I might,
Rather walking with God in the dark
  Than going alone in the light;
Rather walking with Christ by faith
  Than walking alone by sight.

My heart shrinks back from trials
  Which the future may disclose,
Yet I never had a sorrow
  But what the dear Lord chose;
So I send the coming tears back
  With the whispered word—"He knows."

People, to Live Happily Together.

1st. Must not fancy, because they are thrown together now, that all their lives have been exactly similar up to the present time; that they started exactly alike, and that they are to be for the future of the same mind. Not to interfere unreasonably with them, not to ridicule their tastes, not to question their resolves, not to indulge in constant comment on their proceedings, are all based upon a clear perception of the simple fact that they are not one.

2d. Avoid stock subjects of dispute. It often happens, when people live much together, that they come to have certain set topics which they disagree upon and quarrel over, with many angry words and much mortified vanity, and a constant drifting to them even from subjects which at first sight seem quite foreign from them.

3d. If people wish to live well together, they must not hold too much to logic, and suppose everything is to be settled by a sufficient reason. Dr. Johnson saw this clearly with regard to married people, when he said: "Wretched would be the pair above all names of wretchedness who should be doomed every morning to adjust by reason all the minute details of a domestic day. There is no time for reasonings, and nothing that is worth them."

4th. Let not familiarity swallow up all courtesy. Many of us have a habit of saying to those with whom we live such things as we say about strangers behind their backs. There is no place, however, where real politeness is of more value than where we generally think it would be most superfluous. You may say more truth, or rather speak out more plainly to your associates, but not less courteously, than you do to strangers.

5th. In conciliating those we live with, it is most surely done, not by consulting their interests, nor by giving way to their opinions, so much as by not offending their tastes. The most refined part of us lies in this region of taste, which is perhaps the result of our whole being rather than a part of our nature, and at any rate is the region of our most subtle sympathies and antipathies.

It may be said that, if the great principles of Christianity were attended to, all such rules and suggestions as the above would be need-

less. True enough! Great principles are at the bottom of all things; but to apply them to daily life, many little rules, precautions, and insights are needed. Such things hold a middle place between real life and principles, moulding the one and expressing the other.

Col. Bowman's Family Altar.

I went to spend a few days at Colonel Bowman's. Colonel and Mrs. Bowman with five children, and his father, constituted the family. The colonel was a very busy man, with all sorts of irons in the fire; and as the fire was always glowing, he was always at it.

About family prayers, that is what I introduced the colonel for. Of course, you will think that a man so engaged about this world would have little time to consider the affairs of the next; or if he did give them a respectful consideration on Sunday, it was only the more to shuffle them off on Monday.

The family altar is a great inconvenience to some men, though it was, to be sure, set up once on some trying emergency, and resorted to in others since, with no inconsiderable zeal and sincerity. But generally, in good and favoring weather, it is often in the way; business

presses, mornings are short, breakfast is late, so many other things to occupy the mind; if the altar could be shoved one side, overlooked, hurried by, bowed respectfully out, the time gained! Well, it *is;* and whatever sense of uneasiness may have been felt in the neglect is soon swept away by the swift currents of business.

But it is not of neglected altars I am to speak, or of the stiff, formal, soulless worship too often offered on them; hurried, careless, indifferent words, expressing neither gratitude, penitence, nor sincerity; prayer and praises which, having no root in the heart, bear no fruit in the family.

Colonel Bowman had a family altar. It was directly beside his breakfast-table. Before the meal was taken, the servants came in, one only staying out to overlook the cooking dishes. The children sat around with upturned and eager faces. On the first morning of my stay, the twenty-third Psalm was repeated responsively. The colonel said, "The Lord is my Shepherd;" the family adding, "I shall not want." The colonel, "He maketh me to lie down in green pastures;" the family, "He leadeth me beside the still waters;" and so on to the end. A verse was then sung standing, "Jesus, tender Shepherd, lead us." After that was a short prayer to the "Good Shepherd."

On the second morning, "We will hear what God's word says about the tongue," said the colonel. There was a knowing and shy look among the younger ones, as if father meant something. Mary began: "Keep thy tongue from evil and thy lips from speaking guile." "The tongue of the just is as choice silver; the heart of the wicked is little worth," said George. "The lip of truth shall be established *for ever*," responded Lindon with marked emphasis; "but a lying tongue is but for a moment." "A wholesome tongue is a tree of life." All had a verse but one of the servants, who could not think of one in a moment, and mother ended with, "If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man." Father then described, in a few words, what a "wholesome tongue" is, which, I am sure, none of us will soon forget. Then we knelt, and he prayed that we might each possess one. We all joined, and arose from our knees, even the smallest, with a desire and determination to have one, for that day, at least. Father's words are seed-thoughts not easily blown away. With curiosity and interest I arose the third day. "What will be the subject this morning, I wonder?" as I went down stairs at the jingle of the bell.

The family were assembling. With Susie on his knee, he read the four last verses of the sixth chapter of Luke, the fall of the two houses, one with and one without a foundation, with a short and simple running commentary as he went along, one verse of the hymn, "How firm a foundation," etc., and a prayer by the mother of the family.

What cheerful, orderly breakfasts followed; and days thus begun must needs have been all the easier well-spent days.

Sometimes a question, previously asked by one of the children, was answered, illustrating some point of principle or duty: and sometimes there were only song and prayer, or Bible and prayer.

The exercises, whatever they were, were always bright, pointed, short, and instructive. They always meant something; and my ear, eye, heart, and mind were on the alert to catch it. There was something for the youngest, something for the oldest; something to bring, much to carry away. The family altar thus made the centre of daily devotion and instruction, irradiating all the household with its light, warmth, and cheerfulness, makes Christian family life a real and genuine blessing, as nothing else can.

Nazareth, the Home of Christ's Childhood.

"The valley of Nazareth resembles a circular basin surrounded by hills, from whose summits beautiful views may be seen on every side. In this spot dwelt the youthful Mary, a direct descendant of the royal house of David, but rendered more illustrious by her own virtues and the special favor of God than by her royal lineage."

Nestling among the hills of Galilee lies the little village of Naza-

reth, old and desolate, and of no interest to the traveller, only that Jesus lived there. There he played when a child, and walked and talked and thought, growing up to man's estate. It was a beautiful childhood and a noble manhood—so true, so tender, so wise, so filial, so steadfast; goodness itself, with nothing to mar its purity. Nowhere in all the wide, wide world but at Nazareth grew up a heavenly child. It was a high honor accorded to this little spot. And when the time came to show who he really was, he did not first tell it to the Jews who came flocking to John's baptizing, or go and proclaim it to the great men of Jerusalem, who were looking out for him; but he went home and told it to the people among whom he had grown up, his neighbors and kinsfolks and friends, as those who ought surely to hear the good news first of all.

It was in the synagogue on the Sabbath-day, when he read the service, that he told them. Did they not receive it joyfully? *He*, one of their own; *he*, the Son of God, the King of Israel, the Saviour of the world! And did it not instantly flash upon them that such greatness might well come of such goodness? Was not his whole life enough to convince them that his words were true?

Alas, no! "He came to his own, and his own received him not." They began to question, and find fault, and criticise, which is a spirit quite opposed to the candor and docility necessary to weigh evidence. Their pride took fire at his humble birth. It was a condescension to take him at his word. Let him prove his claims by signs and wonders. Ah, these might indeed gratify their curiosity; but these could not do what his character had failed to do—beget confidence and love.

Every word he said only added fuel to the flame. The excitement increased to a mob, and the men in their folly and anger thrust Jesus out of the synagogue, and led him to the brow of a hill, down which they would have thrown him headlong; but he escaped out of their hands.

It was, alas, their very familiarity with him in the intercourse of daily life which proved their snare. Let us fear lest our familiarity with him of another kind—the frequency with which we hear about him, and read about him, and have him in one way or other set before us—blind our eyes and dull our hearts to the wonders of his redeeming love and the exceeding riches of his grace and power.

A WISE man once said to me, "Never explain." It seems a mean confession to make, that the best thing one can do at any given crisis is to hold one's tongue; and yet that will be the advice of ninety out of every hundred men of ability and experience.

"Do you want to know," asked a gentleman, "what, more than anything else, has made me a cold water man? It is a curious instance of the power of early impressions."

"What was it?" asked his friend.

"That beautiful little poem, 'The Old Oaken Bucket,' which my mother used to read to me when I was a boy; and when we visited my grandfather's, there was the veritable thing. As I used to come home with the haymakers, hot and thirsty, I made directly for the well, and time and again experienced the enjoyment so vividly described by Woodworth:

"'That moss-covered vessel I hail as a treasure,
For often, at noon, when returned from the field,
I found it the source of an exquisite pleasure,
The purest and sweetest that nature can yield.
How ardent I seized it, with hands that were glowing,
And quick to the white-pebbled bottom it fell;
Then soon, with the emblem of truth overflowing,
And dripping with coolness, it rose from the well;
The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket arose from the well.'"

"It early gave me, you see, a taste in the right direction. It is a taste I have never lost. No temptation in later days could divorce me from the principle, which the imagination assisted to strengthen, that the iron-bound bucket afforded a healthier drink than bottle, decanter, or beer-barrel; and many a time have I sighed 'for the bucket which hangs in the well,

"'The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket which hangs in the well.'"

Where is the Print of the Nails?

St. Martin of Tours was once meditating in his cell, when there appeared to him a radiant form, a jewelled crown on his head, a countenance glorious and persuasive, and with a manner so austere that it seemed to require homage and love. The heavenly vision said to St. Martin, "I am Christ; worship me!" and the story goes on to say that the saint looked upon this beautiful and glorious form in silence, then gazed upon the hands, and asked, "Where is the print of the nails?" The vision vanished, and St. Martin was left alone in his cell, and he knew it was the tempter.

When things overtake us about which there might be doubt, and we are not quite sure whether they be Christian or not, with St. Martin let us look at the attraction in silence, and ask for the print of the nails.

Playing Grandpa.

"Let us play grandpa," said Bobby.
"I 'll be grandpa!" cried Johnny.
"I 'll be grandpa!" shouted Bobby.
Both pouted, frowned, and turned from each other.

"You may be grandpa," said Bobby at last, peering round on Johnny.

"You may be grandpa," rejoined Johnny.

Both smiled, looked at each other, and came together.

"Let us toss up a penny," said Johnny. "Tails shall be grandpa. You be tails."

"You be tails, Johnny," cried Bobby.

Up went the cent, and up came tails. But who was grandpa, Bobby or Johnny?

"Bobby!" cried Johnny.

"Johnny!" cried Bobby. Bobby gave in, and Bobby was grandpa, armchair, pipe, big voice, great eyes and all.

"Grandsir," said Johnny, "will you please lend me your horse to go to market with?"

"Yes, my son," answered grandpa, in the softest possible voice.

"Say, 'No, child!' like thunder," whispered Johnny, who liked a little tragedy.

"My horse! No, child!" roared grandpa.

"That 's real grandpa," said Johnny.

The door opened. There was real grandpa indeed, and the little make-believes ran away as fast as their legs could carry them, the funny little things.

A Scrap of Talk.

"Father, will James ever be contented?" cried Mary, after reading her brother's letter.

"I hope not," said her father. "All great and genuine success is founded on a thorough and constant dissatisfaction with one's self and one's attainments."

"Why, father, I thought contentment was a duty, a virtue."

"Yes; but there is a discontent which is also a duty, a virtue," replied Mr. Ashton. "The discontent which spends itself in merely fretting and fuming and complaining is criminal; but the discontent which goads us on to a vigorous improvement both of ourselves and our surroundings, is indispensable to right living. All the greatness of nations and of individuals has grown out of it. It does not prey upon itself, but husbands all its forces for the work before it. Discontented people are the saviors of the world. It was such who brought on the war of the Revolution. It was such who brought on emancipation. It was discontentment which created steamboats and railroads. It is at the bottom of all inventions and improvements; it is the spur to all culture and attainment. The very first step towards progress of any

sort is a thorough dissatisfaction with the present stage of accomplishment or attainment."

"James' state of mind must suit you then, father," said Mary, a little piqued. "Clergymen, I am sure, preach contentment."

"No true clergyman ever tells us to be satisfied with ourselves. 'Growing in grace,' 'striving,' 'pressing on towards the prize,' all enforce the solemn obligation resting upon us to be dissatisfied with things as they are."

The same Old Story.

"Wrecked! ay, wrecked! clean gone to pieces!"
"McLellan wrecked?"

"Character, standing, heart, hope, happiness, will, conscience, all gone!"

"And strong drink did it?"

"I do not say that. He could not say, No! That did it."

"He *would* not say, No! The choice is put into our hands. Every man can say, No! otherwise he is no man."

"If we only had a strong prohibitory law. I wish Congress would take the matter up."

"There is but one prohibitory law that can be fully effectual—not a state or a national law. Public opinion may or may not carry such a law into effect. There is but one prohibitory law which is sure and effectual. It we could have that!"

"What is it?"

"Self-prohibition. One man can put it in force, and the one man power is a mighty power."

"Ah, yes, but—"

"Every man must be his own keeper. He is in his own power. He may have both helps and hinderances; but, after all, the perilous power of choice resides within himself."

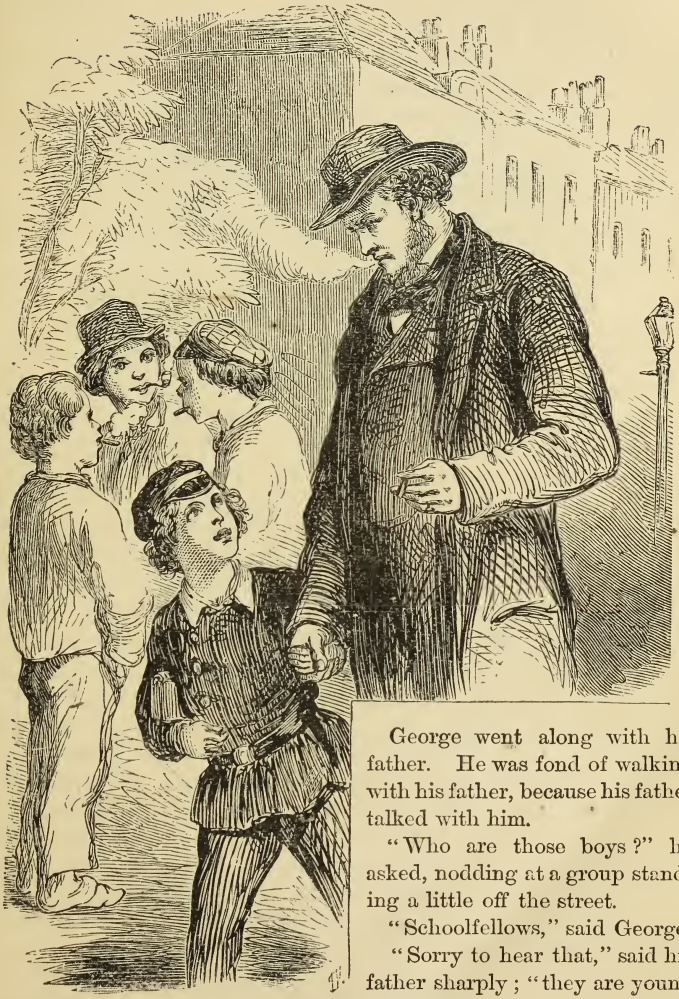
"Yes; but what if a man has lost the power of saying, No?"

"Christ has found it for us. Christ will give it back to us. He took our nature that he might give us his. In the strength of that new Man we can say No to all temptation, and make it good in a clean and well-ordered life."

"Happy the man that finds it so."

"Of all acts for man," asks Thomas Carlyle, "is not *repentance* the most divine? The deadliest sin is a supercilious consciousness of no sin; that is death; the heart so conscious is divorced from sincerity, humility, and fact; is dead; it is 'pure' as dead dry land is pure. David's life and history, as written for us in those psalms of his, I consider to be the truest emblem ever given of man's moral progress and welfare here below. All earnest souls will ever discern in it the faithful struggle of an earnest human soul towards what is good and best. Struggle often baffled, sore baffled, down as into entire wreck; yet a struggle never ended; ever with tears, repentance, true, unconquerable purpose, begun anew. Is not man's walking, in truth, always a 'succession of falls'? In this wild element of a life he has to struggle onwards; now fallen, deep abased; and ever with tears, repentance, with bleeding heart, he has to rise again, struggle again still onwards. That his struggle *be* a faithful and unconquerable one—this is the question of questions."

"Is n't it Worse for a Man, Father?"



George went along with his father. He was fond of walking with his father, because his father talked with him.

"Who are those boys?" he asked, nodding at a group standing a little off the street.

"Schoolfellows," said George.

"Sorry to hear that," said his father sharply; "they are young fools. Do you see what a silly habit they are trying to get into? a silly, dirty, idle, dangerous, unhealthy, unmeaning, and expensive habit. I do not want you to associate with such boys; they will damage you, Georgie."

"Why, father, is it any worse for a boy to smoke than for a man?" asked Georgie.

The father remembered his cigar. He threw it down on the ground and stamped on it. To be consistent he could do no less. It is in vain to preach what we do not practise, if we want the children to believe in us. They will mind what we do, not what we say. It is our example, not our advice, which goes farthest and weighs most.

HAPPY is he whom neither wealth nor fashion,
Nor the march of the encroaching city,
Drives an exile
From the hearth of his ancestral homestead.

We may buy more splendid habitations,
Fill our rooms with paintings and with sculptures,
But we cannot
Buy with gold the old associations!

"For Charlie's Sake."

One day a soldier came into the office of Judge —— poorly clad, his face bearing the deep lines of suffering. The judge, pretending not to notice him, went on with his work. The soldier fumbled in his pocket a long time, and then said, in an uncertain, disappointed voice, as if he saw he was unwelcome, "I *did* have a letter for you." The judge, acting against the promptings of a warm, generous heart, for he was busy and did not want to be interrupted, made no reply. Presently a thin, trembling hand pushed a note along the desk. The judge raised his head, and was about to say, "I have no time for such matters," when he saw the writing was that of his own son, a soldier in the army. He took up the note, which read thus: "DEAR FATHER: The bearer of this is a soldier discharged from the hospital. He is going home to die. Assist him in any way you can, *for Charlie's sake.*"

All the tender feelings of his heart gushed out. As he afterwards said: "I took the soldier to my heart for Charlie's sake. I let him sleep in Charlie's bed. I clothed him and supplied him with every comfort, for the sake of my own dear boy."

Ah, yes, and so God will never turn the poor and needy away without a blessing, for his dear Son's, for Jesus' sake. Come in his name, and you will always find a welcome.

The Best Compliment.

"Mr. D—— has just paid our minister a fine compliment.

"The best compliment Mr. D—— can pay is to pay his *pew-tax*," said the deacon gruffly. "Fine speeches don't pay the butcher's bill."

Six Feet.

My little rough dog and I
  Live a life that is rather rare,
We have so many good walks to take
  And so few bad things to bear—
So much that gladdens and recreates,
  So little of wear and tear.

Sometimes it blows and rains,
  But still the six feet ply;
No care at all to the following four
  If the leading two know why:
'T is a pleasure to have six feet, we think,
  My little rough dog and I.

And we travel all one way:
  'T is a thing we should never do,
To reckon the two without the four,
  Or the four without the two;
It would not be right if any one tried,
  Because it would not be true.

And who shall look up and say
  That it ought not so to be,
Though the earth that is heaven enough for him
  Is less than that to me?
For a little rough dog can wake a joy
  That enters eternity.

The Preaching of Science.

Out of the chilling dream of a dead universe, ungoverned, with an absent God, the fashionable philosophy of the eighteenth century, the human mind, especially in Germany, tried to escape by strange roads—roads by which there was no escape, because they were not laid down on the firm ground of scientific facts. Then in despair men turned to the facts which they had neglected, and said, "We are weary of your philosophy; we will study facts, and facts alone. As for God, who can find him?" And they have worked at the facts like gallant and honest men; and their work, like all good work, has produced in the last fifty years results more enormous than they ever dreamed of. But what are they finding, more and more, below their facts, below all phenomena which the scalpel and the microscope can show? a something nameless, imponderable, yet seemingly omnipresent and omnipotent, retreating before them deeper and deeper, the deeper they delve; namely, the life which shapes and makes. One says, "it is vibrations;" but his reason unsatisfied asks, "And what makes the vibrations vibrate?" Another says, "It is physiological units;" but his reason asks, "What is the 'physics,' the nature and 'innate tendency' of the units?" A third says, "It may be all caused by infinitely numerous 'gemmules;'" but his reason asks him, "What puts infinite order into these gemmules instead of infinite anarchy?" I mention these theories not to laugh at them, but to show that beneath them all still lies the unknown x. Scientific men are becoming more and more aware of it. More and more the noblest of them are engrossed by the mystery of that unknown and truly miraculous element in nature which is always escaping them, though they cannot escape it. How should they escape it? Was it not written of old, "Whither shall I go from Thy presence, or whither shall I flee from Thy Spirit?"

Ah, that unknown x which lies below all phenomena, which is for ever at work on all phenomena, on the whole and on every part of the whole, down to the coloring of every leaf and the mouldling of every cell, is none other than that which the old Hebrew called "the Breath of God; the Spirit who is the Lord and giver of life."

Of old it was said by Him without whom nothing is made, "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work." Shall we quarrel with science if she should show these words are true? We knew of old that God was so wise that he could make all things; but behold, he is so much wiser than even that, that he can make all things reproduce themselves.

The great characteristic of modern life is money.

The Boys.

Was ever anybody so full of notions as the boys? Oh the mischief and the wit, and the work and the noise and the fun which they are up to! *Our boy!* besides worrying his neighbors'

"dogs and cats,
He tears more clothes and spoils more hats,
Loses more tops and kites and bats,
Than would stock a store
For a year or more."

His uncle calls him lazy, and predicts he will be good-for-nothing; but his uncle has n't boys, besides forgetting that he was ever once a boy himself. He was, though. Boys *do* keep up a terrible thinking, you may know that by their queer remarks and their odd replies. Yes, and boys are fathers of the men. Why, did n't Daniel Webster make his first telling plea in behalf of a captured woodchuck? Did n't little Watt get up his first steam in his grandmother's teakettle? Did n't George Stephenson play railroad in the Newcastle collieries before he was out of petticoats? Did n't a great merchant prince begin his fortune peddling old iron? All the industries in the world are the work of boys, or of men with boys' hearts in them. I like to see them at their waterwheels and martin-houses, and bobs and sinkers and bullet-moulds. And their pockets and trunks—was there ever anything like the medley which puffs them out and makes them so dreadfully askew? nails, bottles, straps, clam-shells, combs, dividers, dominoes, orange-peel, peanuts, fishhooks, and twine in all sorts of tangles—lots of things, and every single one such a treasure!

They have a great deal of feeling, the boys!

"I can't see Billy's grandmother without something coming right in my eye," said Jemmy Jones, "and it makes me think of mine."

Fruitful Service

There cannot be, unless we are *happy* in the Lord. Our first thought, day by day, should not be, "What may I *do?*" "What work can I undertake?" but rather, "How can I get my own soul fed, and be happy in the Lord?"

Deeply important it is to win souls, to help on our fellow-believers, to succor the needy, and sympathize with the suffering; but it is of greater importance still that our own souls should be *first* fed and nourished by reading and meditating on the word of God, and made happy through believing intercourse with God, so that we cannot *help* telling to others what we have felt and known; out of us "flowing rivers of living water," to refresh, renew, and bless the hearts around us.

A New Ambition.

There are a many who are almost dying for fame; who are longing for a good office which they will probably fill badly; who think life wonderfully well spent if they can amass a sum of money, which they will not know what to do with when they have got it. I venture to put before them a new ambition—that of becoming pleasant to their fellow-creatures. It is a path in which they will not be jostled by a crowd of competitors.

How doth Death Speak of our Beloved?

How doth Death speak of our beloved,
When it has laid them low—
When it has set its hallowing touch
On speechless lip and brow?

It clothes their every gift and grace
With radiance from the holiest place,
With light as from an angel's face;

Recalling with resistless force,
And tracing to their hidden source
Deeds scarcely noticed in their course;

This little loving fond device,
That daily act of sacrifice,
Of which too late we learn the price!

Opening our weeping eyes to trace
Simple, unnoticed kindnesses,
Forgotten notes of tenderness,

Which evermore to us must be
Sacred as hymns of infancy,
Learned listening at a mother's knee.

Thus doth Death speak of our beloved,
When it has laid them low;
Then let Love antedate Death's work,
And do this *now!*

How doth Death speak of our beloved,
When it has laid them low—
When it has set its hallowing touch
On speechless lip and brow?

It sweeps their faults with heavy hand,
As sweeps the sea the trampled sand,
Till scarce the faintest print is scanned.

It shows how such a vexing deed
Was but a generous nature's weed,
On some choice virtue run to seed;

How that small fretting fretfulness
Was but love's over-anxiousness,
Which had not been had love been less.

Thus doth Death speak of our beloved,
When it has laid them low;
Then let Love antedate Death's work,
And do this now!

How doth Death speak of our beloved,
When it has laid them low—
When it has set its hallowing touch
On speechless lip and brow?

It takes each failing on our part,
And brands it in upon the heart
With caustic power and cruel art.

The small neglect that may have pained,
A giant stature will have gained
When it can never be explained.

The little service which had proved
How tenderly we watched and loved,
And those mute lips to glad smiles moved;

The little gift from out our store,
Which might have cheered some cheerless hour,
When they with earth's poor needs were poor,
But never will be needed more!

O Christ, our life, foredate the work of Death,
And do this now!
Thou who art Love, thus hallow our beloved!
Not Death, but Thou!

"Hobson's Choice."

Tobias Hobson was the first man in England that let out hackney horses. When a man came for a horse, he was led into the stable, where there was a great choice, but he obliged him to take the horse which stood next to the stable-door; so that every customer was alike well served according to his chance, whence it became a proverb, when what ought to be your choice was forced upon you, to say, "Hobson's choice."

The Island of Delight.

Such a merry party! How can it be otherwise, when youth and hope and health have a picnic in view, with baskets filled with nice things, and Mrs. Brown's brown jug of new milk with a corncob for a cork, and merry, laughing Nannie Norton determining to manage both oars with her little white hands, calling out that she will push right off if Lilly and Frank do not hurry.

Hurrah! here they are, ankle deep in buttercups and daisies, waving handkerchief and cap as they run down the slope; and George Nelson stands up to give them a welcome, flourishing his oar in one hand and reaching out the other to help them.

"Come on quick! quick! please," sings out Nannie, "or the Island of Delight will sail away before we can reach it. Look out; don't rock the boat so. Here, Lilly, sit by me." "No, no!" "Why not, Frank?" "Oh, because the boys must have the oars." "That is always the way; they never will let the girls work. If my hands were a little harder, I would hold on to both oars, and play woman's rights for one day, at least."

Nothing could be pleasanter than this merry party, now they are all seated in the boat. "Just room enough, and none to spare," says Nannie. George says he will do the rowing; so he sits in the middle of the boat, and the girls, the baskets, and brown jug at the ends; the oars keep time to the merry voices, and they glide smoothly along towards "the Island of Delight." They have named it so because it is such a delightful place, and has the prettiest wild roses, and the mossiest rocks, and the coldest spring of water anywhere to be found.

Here they are! The keel grates upon the sand, and boys and girls, and shawls and baskets and the jug, are all once more on *terra firma.* We can almost hear the musical voices and the ringing laugh as they bound up the grassy slope and disappear among the trees. Oh, happy youth and health and love and hope! No care for to-morrow; no heavy grief in the past to weigh down their young hearts. God help them, and give them a still higher happiness.

"Never an Encouraging Word."

"He never speaks an encouraging word to us," said a servant of Mr. Towne. "Is that so?" "You may try your life out to please him, and he never speaks an encouraging word. It is life under the harrow there, and I've left."

His children cannot leave home. He has two boys. They are sometimes at work in the garden, pulling up weeds, cutting the grass, making martin-houses and windmills. They put no heart in their work; it is dull and spiritless. They are for ever haunted with a furtive fear. Try as they may, and try they do, their father never encourages them. Nothing but a dismal drizzle of fault-finding falls from his lips. A sound scolding, a genuine cuffing when they deserve it—and children know they deserve it sometimes—like a thunder-storm, purify the air and make everything the better and brighter. Then the clouds clear away, and the gladdest sunshine follows. That is not Mr. Towne's way. He is never thunder and lightning and over it, not be; but a perpetual drizzle, damp, dark, murky. Nothing pleases, nothing suits him. Putting his eye on his boy is a mark of ill favor.

Every child dreads his gaze, shuns it, is ill at ease, awkward, squirming, until it wriggles out of the way and is gone. There are no glad voices in his presence; no outspoken, frank, honest utterances; only hesitation, inconsequence, self-contradiction; for fear always beclouds the brightest mind and the simplest heart.

"There is no use telling it before father," the boys say in bringing home a bit of news or a tale of adventure.

But, worst of all, "There is no use in trying," as they often say. And the disheartenment will presently merge into indifference, possibly into something more active. They will run away. Evil "speaks pleasantly" at last, and many a young person has turned from home and sought other companions for no other reason. The heart, with all its warm impulses, and with them its sense of short-coming and incompleteness, needs enlargement—must have it in order to grow strong.

"Not one encouraging word from father!" Poor boys! Bridget can leave, they can't.

Nor can his wife leave. Poor woman! She is a brave woman, too. What a hopeful smile she often wears. It is because she will bear up; and smile she must, an answering smile to the love of friends, the courtesy of society, the beauty of flower and grass, and the slant sunshine through the trees. But there is no joy within. Home is a joyless spot: for her most careful housewifery there is never an encouraging word; for the taste and grace with which she tries to make home attractive there is never an encouraging word. To her love, her devotion, her painstaking, her sweet solicitudes to please, there is never an encouraging word. The glance of her husband's eye only takes in what happens to offend; the word of his mouth only expresses what he finds, and those are faults, spots, something forgotten or overlooked. She dreads him, she fears him, she shrinks from him. There is no freedom or sunshine in his presence. Perhaps in her yearning woman's heart she has longed for his return, forgetting and forgiving in his absence the small tyranny of his exacting spirit; but the thrill of his coming is soon deadened—"no encouraging words;" and she silently slips out of his sight to swallow her disappointment and heart-breaking alone.

There is a sense of misery in the house which no stranger can detect: perhaps this is too positively expressed; it is rather an absence of joy; everything spontaneous and cheerful and glad held in check. A minor tone runs through the family life, depressing to every one. The prints of an iron hand are on every heart.

"Never a word to encourage!" slipped unawares from her lips one day. It does not seem much; but who that has felt it does not know that it is the secret of many a joyless childhood, many a broken spirit.

Over and Over Again.

Over and over again,
  No matter which way I turn,
I always find in the book of life
  Some lesson I have to learn.
I must take my turn at the mill,
  I must grind out the golden grain,
I must work out my task with a resolute will,
  Over and over again.

We cannot measure the need
  Of even the tiniest flower,
Nor check the flow of the golden sands
  That run through a single hour;
But the morning dews must fall,
  And the sun and the summer rain
Must do their part, and perform it all
  Over and over again.

Over and over again
  The brook through the meadow flows,
And over and over again
  The ponderous millwheel goes.
Once doing will not suffice,
  Though doing be not in vain;
And a blessing failing us once or twice
  May come if we try again.

The path that has once been trod
  Is never so rough to the feet;
And the lesson we once have learned
  Is never so hard to repeat.
Though sorrowful tears must fall,
  And the heart to its depths be driven
With storm and tempest, we need them all
  To render us meet for heaven.

An Antidote to Worry.

I am glad to think
I am not bound to make the wrong go right;
But only to discover, and to do,
With cheerful heart, the work that God appoints.

I will trust in him
That he can hold his own; and I will take
His will, above the work he sendeth me,
To be my chiefest good, my highest joy.

Nerves.

I was calling with a friend upon her friends one evening. A fine-looking old lady, in the loveliest cap, whose delicate white frill lay daintily on her snowy hair, gave us a cordial welcome. The folds of her soft silk covered a frame still erect and elastic, and her smile, her eye, and the tones of her voice showed a lively interest in all the spicy chit-chat of the day. The room abounded in comforts and elegances. She had children who loved and friends who revered her, and peacefully the evening shadows were stealing over her lengthened day.

"Yes," she said, "I have everything to be thankful for; but," she added slowly, "I am dreadfully worried. I am going away to-morrow to try the effect of a change."

"Nerves," whispered her daughter; "mother suffers terribly from nerves. She cannot help it."

Oh, nerves! unreasonable, pitiless, exacting nerves! They were here, then, spoiling the comfort of this placid home. Nervousness is one of the most serious, subtle, dangerous, defying of all complaints; a real disease, requiring the most skilful ministering both of doctor, nurse, and friends. And because it is so, because nerves are so sensitive and capricious, they have to bear a great deal which does not properly belong to them. Ill-humor, self-will, and selfishness, when they give way to fits and freaks, and render themselves particularly troublesome and disagreeable, like to be called "nerves." Excusing themselves as "nervous," they plead to be pitied, indulged, and nursed; And because it is often hard to distinguish between the true and the false, they enjoy a generous forbearance which does not properly belong to them.

Mary Jones was "so nervous." She was a young wife, with a husband to love and a house to manage. And nothing could have been lovelier than their married life, had it not been for nerves, which was the apple of discord in their happy Eden. If anything went amiss—and those who know the perversity of matter, know how amiss things *will* sometimes go, in spite of the best calculations—if anything went amiss, I say, Mary went off into a "good cry"—not a cry which clears the moral atmosphere of its long-gathering mists, and brings sunshine out, but a self-pitying cry, which blinks and drizzles, as if the sky were falling.

"Mary has such terrible nerves—everything upsets her," said her long-suffering husband. They were certainly trying to him, poor man; but what could he do?

One day, I never knew exactly how it happened, but one day, instead of crying, she vigorously put on her hat and went out.

"It will not do," she said to herself; "I must master myself. I am not the most ill-used woman in the world."

She walked rapidly out towards the outskirts of the town. The air was bracing, the sun cheerful, and everything seemed nodding and dancing in a sprightly breeze from the northwest. Mary opened herself to the inspiration of the weather. As she went along, a child sitting on the grass, alone and listless, attracted her notice.

"A penny for your thoughts, my little one," she said. The child arose, but made no answer. "I am afraid you are not well," said Mary. "I am not sick," said the child, "but mother is."

"Show me your mother. Where does she live?" asked Mary.

The child started in the direction of a small house not far off.

Mary followed. On the threshold, the child said, "Mother, mother, I have brought you somebody."

Both went in. The room was filled with unpacked furniture. A bed was made up on the floor in one corner; near it a woman was rocking a baby clutched tightly in her arms.

"I am afraid I intrude," said Mary gently.

"Come in," said the woman. "Dido, hand the lady a chair. We are in a muss. We have just come here. He died the day we came. It 'most killed me."

"Your husband is dead, then," said Mary.

"Dead and gone—dead and gone," repeated the woman; "everything is gone but me and Dido and baby."

"And God has sent me to comfort you," said Mary, with a real choking in her throat.

"Has he?" asked the poor widow, with a gleam of hope in her face.

This was Mary's first introduction to real trouble—grief, loss, want. And was life full of this, to weep over, sympathize with, and relieve, while she had all the while been dwelling upon herself and the small crosses of her happy lot?

The incidents of that walk, and the work it led the way to, gave a new bent to Mary's life.

"There began the cure of my nervousness," she says. "God led me out of myself, and I grew strong. Self, like nerves, is spoiled by too much care, and in their hard exactions we cannot always quite tell which is which, and which is real and which imaginary."

That is so, is it?

Coming!

Coming! The Son of man really coming into this world with power and great glory! So our minister preached, and for a moment I felt a thrill of its reality. "They shall see the Son of man coming in a cloud, with power and great glory." Yes, I felt its reality. But as the well-dressed crowd passed down the aisle, my neighbor whispered me not to forget the meeting of the bank-directors on Monday evening; and Mrs. G—— poured into my wife's ear not to forget her Thursday receptions; and my wife, as she came out, asked me if I had noticed the extravagance of Mrs. P——.

"*So* absurd," she said, "when her income, I know, cannot be half what ours is, and I *never* think of sending to Paris for my things. I should look on it as morally wrong."

I spoke of the sermon. "Yes," said my wife, "what a sermon! What can be more powerful than such discourses? The Christmas pres-

ents were all so on my mind that I was thinking of them every now and then in church—and that was so wrong of me!"

"My dear," said I, "sometimes it seems to me as if all our life were unreal. We go to church, and things that we hear are either true or false. For instance, these Advent sermons. Do we believe in that coming of Christ?"

"I *do* believe," said my wife earnestly—she is a good woman, my wife—"yes, I *do* believe. But, oh dear! I feel as if I was very worldly. I have so many things to think of!" and she sighed.

So did I; for I knew that I too was very worldly. After a pause, I said: "Suppose Christ should really come this Christmas!"

"I think," said my wife, "there would be some embarrassment on the part of our great men. Fancy a meeting of the City Council to arrange a reception of the Lord Jesus."

"Perhaps," I said, "he would refuse all offers of the rich and great. Perhaps our fashionable churches would plead for his presence in vain."

"Oh," said my wife earnestly, "if I thought our money separated from him, I would give it *all*—yes, *all*, might I only see him one hour."

She spoke from the bottom of her heart, and for a moment her face was glorified. "You *will* see him one day," I said, "and the money which we are willing to give at a word from him will not keep him from us."

That night my waking thoughts shaped the visions of the night. I seemed to be walking in the streets, and the strange sense of an impending event filled the air. Groups of men stood at the street corners talking in low and agitated tones. "*Really* coming! What? To-morrow?" And others said, "Yes, to-morrow He will be here."

As I went along, an angel figure seemed to be at my side.

With care and yet with a confiding love, I said: "Tell me, is it really true? *Is* Christ coming?"

"He is," said the angel; "to-morrow he comes!"

"What joy!" I cried.

"Is it joy?" asked the angel. "To many it is only terror. Come with me."

In a moment I seemed to be standing in a parlor of one of the merchant princes. A stout, florid, bald-headed man was seated at a table covered with papers, which he was sorting with nervous anxiety, muttering to himself as he did so. On the sofa lay a delicate, sad-looking woman, her thin hands clasped over a little book. The room was a witness of boundless wealth. Everything beautiful and rare which money could buy was heaped together. The man seemed nervous and uneasy. He wiped the sweat from his brow and spoke. "I do n't

know, wife, how you feel, but I don't like this news. I don't understand it. It puts a stop to everything which I know anything about."

"O John," she said, clasping her hands, while a strange light broke upon her face, "how can you say so?"

"Well, Mary, it's the truth. I don't care if I do say it. I don't want to meet—well, I wish he would put it off. What does he want of me? I'd be willing to make over—well, three millions to found a hospital, if he'd be satisfied and let me go. Yes, I'd give three millions to buy off from to-morrow."

"Is he not our best Friend?"

"Best Friend!" cried the man, with a look of half fright, half anger. "Mary, you don't know what you are talking about. You know I always hated those things. There's no use; I can't see into them. In fact, I *hate* them.

"Why, look here," he added, pointing to the papers, "here is what stands for millions. To-night it is mine, and to-morrow it will be all so much waste paper; and then what have I left? Do you think I can be glad to have the toil of a lifetime go like that? I'd give half—yes, I'd *give the whole* not to have him come these hundred years."

Again the scene was changed. We stood in a low attic. In a bed in the corner three little ones were cuddling close together for warmth and comfort.

"When mother comes, she will bring us some supper," they said.

"But I am so cold."

"Mother said she would make a fire when she came in, if that man would pay her."

The door opened, and a pale, thin woman came in with some bundles in her arms, which she threw down and stepped to the bed, exclaiming: "Joy! joy! children, joy! joy! Oh, Christ is coming! He will be here to-morrow!"

The children believed at once, and jumped up to clasp their mother's neck. They knew about Jesus. He had been their mother's only Friend through many a cold and hungry day.

"O mother, will he take us? He will, wont he?"

"Yes, yes, my little ones," she said, softly smiling to herself. "'He shall gather the lambs in his arms, and carry them in his bosom.'"

Again I stood in a brilliant room, bestrewn with jewelry, laces, silks, velvets, and every finery of elegance and fashion. A group of fair women stood talking with a troubled and perplexed air.

"This seems to me really awful," said one, with a suppressed sigh; "and what worries me most is, that I know so little about it."

"Yes," said another, "and it puts such a stop to everything. Of what use will all these be to-morrow?"

A poor seamstress in the corner of the room took courage, and said: "We shall be for ever with the Lord!"

"I am sure I don't know what that can mean," said the first speaker, with a kind of shudder; "it seems rather fearful."

"It is so awfully sudden," said the other, "to change all at once from this to that other life."

"Oh, I have so longed for it," said the poor woman. "It is enough to be with Him, and see Him as he is."

Church Courtesy.

We went to a handsome and famous church in one of our cities, longing to hear the word of God after a long and weary voyage. To mingle our prayers and praises once more in the house of God and among the people of God seemed little less than a heaven below, and we hastened to gain a foretaste of it. As the people came up the steps and went in, we looked into their faces and half longed to see a smile of welcome, half hoped to hear an invitation, "Follow me." A stranger, with the heart of a stranger, we yearned to be "taken in." But the well-dressed throng brushed by; by twos and by threes they went in, taking no heed of any one but themselves. It was a decorous and goodly company, good people and true worshippers we do not doubt. The church doors closed behind them. Later ones and loiterers came along, and they too hurried in, until we were left outside and alone. We ventured gently to push open the door and take a stand in the narrow way behind the pews, and there we stood—and stood. The organ pealed its praises; there we stood. The services began; there we stood. Taking a hesitating step up the aisle, we looked for an open door: not a pew opened its door. The people stared at us, and looked away. There was nothing to do but to turn around and beat a quick retreat. Again in the vestibule, we hoped to see the sexton. No sexton appeared; and finding ourselves in a place where we were not wanted and evidently had no business to be, there was nothing to do but to go back to the street, and spend our Sabbath morning among the uncovenanted mercies of highway and hotel.

Ah, many a church has lost its power of welcome! Is salvation to come from the preaching of the word? is the gospel glad tidings of great joy? are lost men to be found and brought to Christ? and shall the church, which is the almoner of all this, sit stiff and cold in her half-empty seats, shutting up the heart and shutting to the doors to those who are looking in and longing for her privileges and blessings? Shall we not rather go out and invite them in; nay, rather go out into the highways and compel them to come in, that His house may be filled?

Operations of the American Tract Society.

Receipts from sales for the year ending April 1, 1872	$410,903 75
Receipts from donations and legacies	126,533 64
Total receipts for the year	538,132 06
Cost of manufacturing and issuing	358,382 71
Colporteurs, agencies, and depositories	107,211 03
District Secretaries and agents	11,261 30
Cash donations to foreign and pagan lands	7,000 00
All other expenses	49,862 19
Gratuitous distribution during the year	49,679 51

Including the grants on the home and foreign fields, the donations of the Society have exceeded *one thousand dollars per week* for the whole period of its existence.

NEW PUBLICATIONS during the year, in English, German, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Hawaiian, Greek, and Benga, 138; of which 47 are volumes.

PRINTED during the year 483,100 volumes, and 6,493,600 other publications, besides the periodicals.

MONTHLY ISSUE of the Messenger, 157,667; of the Child's Paper, 320,666; of the Botschafter, 40,708; of the Morning Light, 41,000; making in all 560,000.

WEEKLY PAPERS, total issue during the year of the Volksfreund, 142,250 copies; of the Illustrated Christian Weekly, 1,047,850 copies.

TOTAL PUBLICATIONS on the Society's catalogue 4,932, of which 968 are volumes; besides 4,034 in 143 languages or dialects aided in publication abroad.

COLPORTEURS employed during the year 263, including 42 students during vacations; 8,886 religious meetings were held or addressed, and 253,408 family visits made.

General Intelligence.

THE COAL MINES OF ENGLAND.—The Royal Commissioners appointed to ascertain the coal resources of Great Britain, report that, taking into the account the present annual increase of consumption, the coal will last about 276 years. But on the supposition that the average annual consumption of coal should not increase, they estimate that the coal would last upwards of 1,273 years.

SKY-ROCKETS.—M. Papafy, a Hungarian captain in the United States army, has devised a system of sky-rockets for telegraphic service at night for armies while in the field, so arranged that each rocket is, by a variation of colored lights, capable of transmitting six words, visible at a distance of twenty English miles. The Prussian War Department has bought from the author the secret of the invention.

DEAD OR ALIVE?—M. Laborde has lately discovered that when a sharp steel needle (not one cased with steel) is driven into the tissue of a living man or animal, in a short time it loses its metallic lustre, becomes dim, or in scientific phrase, is oxidized; while a similar needle may remain for an hour or more in the tissues of a dead subject without undergoing any apparent change.

WHAT IS THE CAUSE OF WARM SPRINGS?—Dr. Woodward, an English geologist, has recently advanced the opinion that hot or thermal springs have a direct connection with volcanoes. The water descending to deep levels in the strata meets at some point with steam at a high temperature, which, being converted into water, raises the temperature of the water, which, in turn, as the store of heat is accumulated, rises through rents and fissures to the surface in the form of thermal springs.

A SOLAR FOG-BOW.—On the morning of November 27, 1870, Mr. Carrington, an English astronomer, saw a curious bow formed in the mist. From base to base it measured about thirty-five yards, and the color was white like a lunar bow. But what was more remarkable was the appearance of a centre in which he could see the reflection of his head, which moved as he moved.

THE LIMITATIONS OF SCIENCE.—During the siege of Paris, men of science, shut up in Paris, tried in vain to discover, *first*, how to obtain available heat without combustible materials; *secondly*, how to obtain food from mineral matter without the coöperation of

life; *thirdly*, how to reproduce the essential food of man with such organic materials as had never before been used for food.

SPOTS ON THE SUN.—The cold spring and summer of 1871 are connected by some astronomers with the prevalence of spots on the Sun.

PROGRESS AND RETROGRADATION

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—One hundred and ten years ago there was not a single white man in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Then, what is the most flourishing part of America was as little known as the country around the mysterious mountains of the moon. It was not until 1776 that Boone left his home in North Carolina to become the first settler in Kentucky. The first pioneers of Ohio did not settle until twenty years after this time.

A hundred years ago Canada belonged to France, and the population did not exceed a million and a half of people. A hundred years ago the great Frederick of Prussia was performing those grand exploits which have made him immortal in military annals, and with his little monarchy was sustaining a single-handed contest with Russia, Austria, and France, the three great powers of Europe combined. Washington was a modest Virginia colonel, and the great events of history in the two worlds in which these great but dissimilar men took leading parts were then scarcely foreshadowed. A hundred years ago the United States were the most loyal part of the British Empire, and on the political horizon no speck indicated the struggle which within a score of years thereafter established the great republic of the world. A hundred years ago there were but four newspapers in America; steam-engines had not been imagined, and railroads and telegraphs had not entered into the remotest conception of men. When we come to look at it through the vista of history, we find that to the century just passed have been allotted more important events, in their bearing upon the happiness of the world, than almost any other which has elapsed since the creation.

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.—It is said that the Communists of France are coming in large numbers to this country. Their principles are already adopted and advocated by organizations of workingmen here, and branches of the International Workingmen's Society, with which they are connected, have been formed in New York and other cities of the country. It will be a poor day for the peace of the country when their disorganizing doctrines are entertained by our workingmen.

RAILROAD PROGRESS.—Poor's Railroad Manual for 1872 gives the number of miles of railroad in operation in the United States on the 1st of January last at 60,382, whereof 6,983 were constructed in 1871. This is 738 more than were constructed in the year preceding, and far exceeds the entire length of all the railroads built by our people up to the close of 1848, when 5,996 miles had been constructed since the first one in 1827–30. The additional miles of railway constructed in 1871 were located as follows:

New England	560	Northern Central	992
Middle states	872	Southern Central	179
Southern Atlantic	422	Northwestern	3,116
Pacific states	170	Territories	225

RAILROADS IN INDIA.—Dr. E. D. G. Prime of the "New York Observer," in his interesting sketches of his travels in India, says that over five thousand miles of railroad have been built in India since 1852, when the first train of cars was started. The East India Railway northwest from Calcutta extends fifteen hundred miles, and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, northeast from Bombay, with its branches, is about the same length. Passengers by this line are now less than three days between Calcutta and Bombay, saving the long sea voyage around the Cape. In spite of the restrictions of caste, railway travelling is very popular among the natives of India, who are packed promiscuously in the cars. Science and civilization are thus making highways for breaking down prejudice and promoting the truth.

ANOTHER TUNNEL.—Since the successful completion of the Mont Cenis tunnel, German bankers have contracted for the piercing of Mont St. Gothard, making a direct communication between Germany and Italy through Switzerland. The work will be twice the length of the Mont Cenis tunnel. The company is to raise $20,000,000, and the governments interested will give a subsidy of $17,000,000.

PIERCING THE MOUNTAINS.—The Central Pacific Railroad Company have contracted for building a tunnel through the Sierra Nevada, five miles long, nineteen feet high, and twenty-one wide. It will obviate the necessity of the snow sheds built for the protection of the trains from the deep snows, and will also furnish room for a canal from Lake Tehoe to supply San Francisco with water.

BELTING THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.—The telegraph line from St. Petersburg to the mouth of the Amoor river in Siberia on the Pacific ocean, 6,250 miles in length, has been completed. It was suggested and started by Col. Shaffner, an American engineer.

OUR IMMIGRANT POPULATION.—More than half of the immigrant arrivals in this country have been from the British possessions, and two-thirds of the remainder were Germans. The Chinese immigration, so alarming to other immigrants and politicians, has never reached fifteen thousand in a year, and forms only four per cent. of the whole. As twenty-five per cent. of the immigrants have been under fifteen years of age, and less than fifteen are over forty, the great majority are in the prime of life, able to engage in the industries and to add to the wealth of the country.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLES in China are suffering from the attacks of some minute crustacea so small as to be scarcely perceptible to the naked eye. Various breaks have been traced to the agency of these animals, who imbed themselves in the gutta-percha.

THE CHINESE SHOEMAKERS.—The experiment of substituting Chinese labor in the shoe factories at North Adams, Mass., for the "striking" Crispins, is proving successful. During the year and a half they have been there most of them have learned to speak English, and many can read and write it. Their work now equals in quantity and quality that done by the same number of the old workmen. The aggregate loss of time of the seventy-four workmen in November, 1871, was only five days. They have abandoned gambling, and now spend their evenings in study or in earning extra pay.

COALS OF FIRE.—In spite of the prejudice and persecution that the Chinese in California have had to encounter, the Chinese merchants of San Francisco contributed liberally to the Chicago sufferers, and invited the collectors to come again if more was needed.

BETTER THAN CANNIBALISM.—The "Fiji Times," an eight-page semi-weekly paper published in the islands that but a short time ago were inhabited only by barbarous savages, records the proceedings of the first sessions of the Supreme Court. It has recently been established, and the business was conducted with perfect decorum, after the forms of the English courts. White judges and Fijians sat together on the bench, and white men and Fijians in the jury-box and as officials of the court. The gospel is constantly widening the area of civilization.

SCIENCE AND THE WEATHER.—The Signal Service Bureau, that sends from Washington daily bulletins of the weather, gathered from all parts of the country, with the probabilities, derived from careful and continued observations, has been able repeatedly to announce the approach of severe storms, so that sailors on the coast and on the lakes could make the needed preparations. It is proposed to enlarge the range of observation, and by means of the submarine cables to exchange daily reports with the West Indies and the continent of Europe.

CONFIRMING DR. KANE'S REPORT.—The reports of the German Expedition to the North Pole announce that they were successful in reaching the open polar sea, which they found free from ice and swarming with whales.

A NEW NATION.—The Fiji Islands will no longer be notorious for barbarism, cannibalism, and idolatry, as they are becoming a civilized nation. Their king, Cacabau, having subdued the cannibal pagans in the interior, is now desirous that they should become a Christian people. He has given them a constitution, which limits the monarchy, abolishes pagan cruelties, recognizes the inalienable rights of man, and guarantees religious liberty of thought and worship, with freedom to all men to speak, write, and publish their sentiments, and also to assemble orderly and peaceably to consult upon the common good, and to petition for redress of grievances. Such a wonderful transformation is another trophy of the elevating power of the gospel.

TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO PERSONS met their death in the Pennsylvania coal mines during the year 1871, and more than six hundred others were injured during the

same period. Five-sixths of the deaths were caused by improper ventilation, neglect of necessary examinations with the safety lamp, and sheer carelessness.

CARL MAUCH, the German explorer, says the diamond fields of East Africa are identical with the Ophir of the Bible, whence gold, ivory, and precious stones were brought to Jerusalem by Solomon's ships.

PRIZING THE GOSPEL.—During the last two years the Bassein Karens, though very poor, have supported their fifty-eight pastors without any aid from America; have built their chapels, and contributed 9,023 rupees for religious purposes and 10,341 for schools.

WIDOW-BURNING.—A recent writer on Indian medical jurisprudence proves that the cruel custom of burning the surviving widow with the dead body of her husband, did not originate in the affection of the wife, but was invented by the Brahmins to protect themselves from their crafty and revengeful wives, who were in the habit of poisoning their husbands when they could no longer bear their neglect and cruelty.

WHEN, in 1865, horse-cars were introduced in Copenhagen, the first cars were made in London. Now, in 1872, when car-rails are laid down in the streets of London, a great number of the cars therefor are built in Copenhagen.

THE WRONG POLICY.—It is stated that the indications are, that before long the Germans will constitute, not the majority merely, but the main body of the population of Wisconsin. With the exception of a few localities, the southeastern portion of the state is nearly all German, the American element steadily retreating before it. The Americans that are there use more German in their conversation than the Germans do English, and it is difficult to secure instruction in English for the children. Our doors are open to foreigners from every land; but when they come they should join our family, and not keep up their separate interests.

TURNING BACKWARDS.—It is a poor comment on the boasted enlightenment of England, that the Benedictine, Dominican, Capuchin, Augustine, and Cistercian monks, who have been suppressed in that kingdom for three centuries, are now reviving their orders, and selecting choice localities for their establishments in various parts of the country.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

PRAYING AND WORKING.—"I like that saying of Martin Luther, when he says, 'I have so much business to do to-day, that I shall not get through it with less than three hours' prayer.' Now, most people would say, 'I have so much business to do to-day that I can have only three minutes' prayer; I cannot afford the time.' But Luther thought the more he had to do the more he must pray, or else he could not get through it. That is a blessed kind of logic; may we understand it." C. H. SPURGEON.

HAPPY EVERY DAY.—Sidney Smith cut the following from a newspaper, and preserved it for himself: "When you rise in the morning, form a resolution to make the day a happy one to a fellow-creature. It is easily done: a left-off garment to the man who needs it; a kind word to the sorrowful; an encouraging expression to the striving—trifles in themselves as light as air—will do at least for the twenty-four hours. And if you are young, depend upon it, it will tell when you are old; and if you are old, rest assured it will send you gently and happily down the stream of time to eternity. By the most simple arithmetical sum, look at the result. If you send one person, only one, happily through each day, that is three hundred and sixty-five in the course of the year. And suppose you live forty years only after you commence that course of medicine, you have made 14,600 beings happy—at all events for a time."

MATTER SUBJECT TO LETTER POSTAGE.—From official rulings of the Postoffice Department, all matter hereinafter named is made subject to LETTER POSTAGE; and every violation of the law as here laid down, subjects the offender to punishment by the United States Courts.

Newspapers wrapped and sent to regular subscribers in paper on which has previously been written editorial or other matter; printed catalogues or other printed matter marked or written upon so as to convey other or further information than is given in the original print.

Music manuscript; handbills enclosed in newspapers by publishers without prepayment of letter postage, punishable by fine of $5 for each offence.

All printed matter folded in a newspaper as a supplement thereto, *unless* it be a genuine appendage to the newspaper in question, of the same essential character *and printed in the same office.*

Circulars which contain a written date, or any writing other than the address.

Wearing apparel, except when sent to non-commissioned officers and privates United States army.

All printed matter which cannot be inspected without destroying the wrapper.

Newspapers with the initials of the sender on the wrapper; books with words "compliments," etc., written in them; and all manuscript matter for publication in newspapers or magazines.

Samples of wood and metal type, brass rule.

ROMANISM.

Exaggerated Claims.—A New York secular journal, which rates the membership of all Christian sects at about 330,000,000, wildly estimates that of these, Roman-catholics number 195,000,000, while there are less than 69,000,000 Protestants. The New York Tribune exposes this depreciation of the Protestant strength, by showing that in the United States and Europe there are at least 106,500,000 Protestants, and 121,000,000 in the whole world, which, with the 60,000,000 members of the Orthodox Greek church, who also protest against the supremacy of the pope and Rome, will equal the boasted strength of the papal church.

The Modern Ishmael.—The Assembly of Switzerland has forbidden the establishment of Jesuit communities, or the employment of Jesuits as doctrinal teachers in that Republic. On the other side of the world, the Portuguese at Macao have ordered the Jesuit teachers to leave the island. They have also been expelled from Guatemala after a protracted struggle of several months. In retaliation they raised an insurrection of some of the Indian tribes, whom they armed; but they were defeated with great loss. Several of them fled to Nicaragua, but the cities in which they took refuge petitioned the government to expel them, as they regarded their presence as dangerous to the Republic. No other Central American state but Ecuador will receive them.

Persecution still Required by Romanism.—In a lawsuit between Rev. Mr. Chiniquy, a converted Romish priest, and a Catholic bishop in Illinois, the latter was constrained to admit that extracts which were read from the writings of St. Thomas and St. Liguori, and the acts of the Council of Lateran in 1215, commanding the extermination of heretics, were genuine, and that these writings were now of authority in his church. He also testified that these laws had never been repealed, and if he had the power it would be his duty to enforce them against all heretics.

An Important Concession.—The rights of Spanish citizenship have been given to several Jews by a decree of King Amadeus I.; a significant proof of the progress of liberal sentiments in that country, where four centuries ago this oppressed and despised race were so cruelly persecuted by the bloody Inquisition.

Results of Papal Teachings.—Rev. Mr. Robertson of Scotland, who has been familiar with the state of religion in France for twenty-seven years, says: "I have no hesitation in saying that there are heathen tribes that are practically nearer the truth than the new Ultramontanes in France. All worship of God seems to have disappeared, being replaced by a devotion to the blessed Virgin. The Holy Trinity is replaced by a new one, 'Jesus, Mary, Joseph,' who are put quite on a level."

Bad for Prussia.—The Jesuits having been driven from Rome, have fled to Prussia. It is significant that these arch-plotters against religious liberty can only find refuge in Protestant countries, where toleration prevails and the conscience is free.

EDUCATION.

Some Educational Facts.—The annual report of the United States Commissioner of Education presents a large amount of facts of varied interest. Out of 368 colleges in the United States, 261 are supported by the religious denominations. Of these, the Catholics have 54; Baptists, 38; Methodists, 35; Presbyterians, 25; Congregationalists, 19; Episcopalians, 16; Lutherans, 16. These institutions contain about 3,000 instructors, and

nearly 50,000 pupils. In New England about 75 per cent. of all the crime committed is by foreigners. But foreigners constitute about 20 per cent. of the population only. That is, the 20 per cent. of foreign population commits about 75 per cent. of all the crime. It is, however, to be observed that the foreign population who are educated, "either in the schools or in labor," are not usually criminals. But those who have neither education nor a trade resort to crime. Between 80 and 90 per cent. of criminals refer the beginning of their crimes to intemperance. Of all the children in the juvenile reformatories, 95 per cent. are truants from schools at the time of their committal, are almost all the children of ignorant parents, and come from idle, ignorant, and vicious homes. There are in the entire country 5,660,000 "illiterates." Of these, 4,117,589 are in the Southern states. Of those in the South, about one-half are white and the other half colored. In the whole country there are 777,864 foreign "illiterates," 665,985 of whom are in the Northern states.

A Hopeful Advance.—It is encouraging to see the progress making in Ireland in reference to public education, one of the needed elements of its regeneration. Since 1833, when the national schools were established, the schools have increased from 789 to 6,806, and of enrolled scholars from 107,042 to 998,999.

Training for the Ministry.—There are 92 theological seminaries of the various denominations in the United States, where over 4,000 students are preparing for the ministry. The Seminary of the Reformed Church at New Brunswick, N. J., of the Roman-catholics at Baltimore, and of the United Presbyterians at Xenia, Ohio, were opened in the last century. The Baptist Seminary at Alton, Ill., has the largest number of students, having 233; the Methodist Drew Seminary the largest endowment, $500,000; the Congregational at Andover, Mass., the largest library, 30,000 volumes. Episcopalians have 14 seminaries, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Roman-catholics each 13, Lutherans 9, Methodists 7, and Congregationalists 5.

SCIENTIFIC.

Weighing the Elements.—The chemical department of Miami University has been furnished with two sets of scales, one of which, when balanced with a load of ten pounds, will turn with the addition of a hundredth part of a grain, while the heat from the hand or from a ray of sunlight will turn the beam of the other.

Inconceivably Minute.—A second is generally regarded as being a sufficiently short portion of time for ordinary practical purposes. A clock, however, has been invented in Philadelphia with a dial separated into five thousand parts, around which an indicator revolves twice every second, so that it measures the one-ten-thousandth part of a second. It will be useful in measuring the velocity of projectiles.

Astronomical Lantern.—Rev. James Freeman Clark has invented an "astronomical lantern," by the aid of which the astronomical tyro may study the constellations without having his attention drawn off to compare them with the maps by the aid of artificial light. It is a dark lantern, to be carried in the hand, one side of which is made of paper, through which pin-holes are pricked. This side is a card, removable at will, and sliding in grooves; so that when one has been used, another may be substituted. The different constellations are pricked out on the different cards. The student selects a card, slips it into the lantern, and takes it into the open air with him. Instead of having to run to and fro between the garden and the study, now looking at the heavens, now at his charts, dazzling his eyes with gaslight, and forgetting the bearings of the stars before he can get out of doors again, he can hold up the lantern and directly compare the shining pin-points on its side with the stars themselves.

Light and Sound.—It is now generally the accepted doctrine that both light and sound are produced by vibration; in the former case, of a highly attenuated, elastic medium, called ether, (not yet positively demonstrated to exist;) and in the latter case, of the air or some other vibrating body. It must be borne in mind, however, that the vibrations of light are different in character as well as in medium from those of sound. This difference can be easily illustrated. If a number of ivory or glass balls are suspended side by side, in contact, and a blow is given to the first ball, in the direction of the line of balls, the impact is conveyed through all the balls, until the last one flies off. What takes place here is the alternate compression and elastic recovery of form of each ball; and this is

exactly the way in which sound is propagated, by longitudinal vibration. The propagation of light, on the other hand, is like the advance of a wave in water, or in a long cord, lying on the ground, and jerked up and down at one end, or in a carpet or table-cloth, when shaken or spread. Something appears to advance; but when motion has ceased, the water, cord, or carpet is just where it was before. It was the motion or wave that advanced, and if we examine the path of each part of the body affected, we find that it has merely risen and fallen, in a line perpendicular to the progress of the wave. This is the nature of the propagation of light, by transverse vibrations. It is well, therefore, to distinguish between light and sound, by speaking of the undulations of the former, and the pulses of the latter.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

Just So.—Every whiskey-seller who truly realized his position could say, as one of the class in Connecticut did, after pouring out a couple of glasses of the poisonous beverage for two of his besotted victims, "I stand here the enemy of all mankind."

A Loud Sermon.—Dr. Willard Parker, the eminent physician of New York, stated at the second annual convention of the Association for the Cure of Inebriates, of which he was president, that 33⅓ per cent. of all the deaths in the city were occasioned, directly or indirectly, by the use of alcoholic drinks, and that 190,000 persons had died in New York in the last thirty years from this cause. Dr. Harris, Inspector of Prisons, reported that in visiting fifty-six prisons in the state, he had found that 75 per cent. of all the crimes committed were traceable to the use of intoxicating drinks.

Additional Testimony.—Rev. Dr. Burt of Cincinnati is surprised to find such an amount of drunkenness among the people in the wine-growing countries of Europe. Ordinarily it is common to meet intoxicated people, but on exciting occasions there is no limit to the drinking or the drunkenness. The people are not satisfied with wine. Instead of superseding distilled and poisonous liquors, and so abating the evils of intemperance, as many argue will be the result of introducing cheap wines, he says that the use of absinthe, brandy, and other distilled liquors, has become fearfully prevalent and excessive.

Corrosive Poison.—Western distillers are placing a new kind of whiskey on the market, in which there is so much sulphuric acid that it eats up the inside of the barrels in which it is kept. If a small piece of iron or copper is placed in the barrel, it will be instantly blackened, and if left a short time a large quantity of verdigris will be evolved. And this is made for their fellow-men to consume!

Temperance and Long Life.—Life insurance statistics prove that if 100,000 intemperate persons from fifteen to seventy years of age be compared with an equal number of temperate, 16,907 of the former will die before the age of fifty, and only 5,266 of the latter; making the proportion of the deaths of intemperate persons to temperate as 32 to 10.

The First Temperance Society in France was established in 1872.

"I do in my conscience believe that intoxicating stimulants have sunk into perdition more men and women than found a grave in that deluge which swept over the highest hilltops, engulfing a world of which but eight were saved." REV. DR. GUTHRIE.

HEALTH.

Poisonous Water.—Lead is by far the most common material used in the construction of service pipes for water, and this metal is the one which is the most easily dissolved by water, and at the same time most poisonous in minute quantities, being a cumulative poison. A celebrated case occurred in the royal family of France, at Claremont, where one-third of the persons who drank of the water were affected. This water contained only one-tenth of a grain of lead in a gallon. As little as one-hundredth of a grain of lead to the gallon has been known to produce palsy in persons who habitually drank it. It is a great pity that the peculiar advantages of lead as a material for the manufacture of water pipes are more than counterbalanced by the danger of lead poisoning.

When the Croton water was first introduced into New York it contained considerable lime, derived from the mortar of the recently constructed aqueduct. This prevented, to a considerable extent, the action of the water on the lead pipes, and it was stated at that time that no lead was taken up by the Croton water; but as the lime of the mortar became

carbonated, the water ceased to dissolve it, and began to act upon the lead pipes. Recently the attention of the Metropolitan Board of Health having been called to the frequent cases of chronic lead poisoning which occurred in the city, was requested to investigate both the Croton water and the various hair tonics, invigorators, and washes in common use, with the view to discovering the probable cause of the poisoning. The latter preparations almost invariably contained lead, some of them in very large quantities, and their efficiency in coloring the hair and restoring its original color depend upon the proportions of the poisonous metal they contain.

Examinations were also made of Croton water which had been in contact with lead for different lengths of time, under usually occurring circumstances, and the results indicate the source of many hitherto unaccountable cases of lead poisoning, and are of a character to alarm the residents of New York, and to lead them to adopt precautionary measures for protection against this insidious cause of disease. JOUR. APP. CHEMISTRY.

How Fortunes are Made.—An illustration of the credulity of the people, and their propensity to tamper with drugs, is seen in the fact that the annual sales of forty-one different patent medicines amounted to $6,950,000. The sales of nine of these articles reach $50,000 annually, the remainder being $100,000 and upwards, one being $600,000, and another $800,000.

A Profession for Women.—The Swedish government intend to establish a medical college at Gottenburg, where ladies can pursue a regular three years' course of study, and after graduation can practise as physicians in any part of the kingdom. The Czar of Russia is also about to extend and enlarge the institutions in his kingdom for their instruction in medicine and surgery, besides affording them increased facilities for engaging in other departments of labor.

Smallpox Spread by Bank Bills.—Never since the discovery of vaccination has the smallpox been so generally prevalent as it is at present. It is observed to spread most rapidly and widely in those nations of Europe and America where paper currency is the circulating medium, and where trade and travel facilitate the propagation of the disease through bills that are full of grease, sweat, and other kinds of dirt. As preventives, it is recommended, first, that old, foul, ragged bills be redeemed by an officer at the Treasury; secondly, that all bills in circulation in hospitals where the smallpox, the measles, and scarlet-fever are treated, be redeemed with new bills that can safely be passed outside those places; thirdly, that paper currency never be held between the lips while making change, and never be handled without washing the hands.

AGRICULTURE.

Forestry.—The forests which remain in Europe are carefully tended by foresters educated to a proper knowledge and execution of their business. Forestry includes a knowledge of planting, transplanting, and cultivating forest-trees, and of felling, removing, rafting, and other modes of getting into market the mature timber. By such means the forests are a source of large revenue to private individuals as well as governments, and are kept up in the best condition. In America the time has come when this art might be profitably introduced. As it is, our vast forests are fast going to destruction, with no effort to preserve them for the future. HEARTH AND HOME.

Commendable and Needful.—Tree planting is widely and systematically carried on by the farmers in Nebraska. It will need soon to be attended to over large districts in this country and the Canadas, where the forests have been so extensively destroyed, and no attempts made to renew their growth. It is calculated that at the present rate of consumption of the lumber of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota, fifteen years will exhaust the supply, and that the immense forests on the Pacific slope will disappear by 1935. "When ye hae naething else to do," said the shrewd old Scotchman, "aye be setting out a tree; it will be growing whiles ye are sleeping."

Raising our own Tea.—The Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington says that the culture of tea in the Southern and Western states is so successful and encouraging, that it will probably require but a few years to raise all that is wanted for home consumption.

American Agriculture Appreciated.—The Japanese government has invited Hon. Horace Capron, United States Commissioner of Agriculture, to a similar position in Japan,

that he may introduce the industrial, mechanical, and scientific improvements which have been found valuable here. Their estimate of the value of his services to them may be judged from the fact that they offer him a salary of $20,000 a year, nearly six times as much as he receives here.

A Stitch in Time.—If the wood-haulers who carelessly broke through the banks of the Mississippi at Bonnet Carre, had stopped at once to repair the damage, which they could then have done easily and quickly, they would have prevented the destructive inundation, by which property worth millions of dollars was washed away.

Petrified Trees have been found in a bog at Waterford, Vt. In two instances, one huge pine stump was found resting upon another, indicating that the latter tree grew after the first had fallen, the seed having been deposited on its stump.

The Spirit of Christ.—A native Christian near Allahabad, India, made over his farm to his son, bought a camel, loaded it with Christian books, and started at his own charges for the wild deserts of Rajpootna, to spread the gospel among people who had never seen a Christian.

The number of Horses now in the United States will fall little short of eight millions in the aggregate, representing in money value the enormous sum of upwards of $2,600,000,000; more than the whole gross amount of the gold of California, and probably of the world, during the time that has been occupied in raising these animals.

Everywhere we see the farmer multiplying his hands a hundred-fold by cunning machines. In the last eight years before the war more than two hundred different patents for mowers and reapers alone were granted in the United States, and the farmers can do twice as much work with the same number of teams and men as they could fifty years ago.

In Siberia, during the winter, milk is bought and sold in a frozen state, and can be carried for a long period in a simple bag. When required for use, the requisite quantity is chopped off with a hatchet or sheath-knife, and thawed as needed.

The Effect of Forests upon Rainfall.—It is a popular belief that forests attract rain, and that their removal tends to diminish the annual rainfall. Professor Henry of the Smithsonian Institution, declares, however, that the meteorological observations of the last twenty years have shown nothing in favor of this hypothesis, and that it must be considered unfounded. We may perhaps seek in the real effect of forests the source of this erroneous popular belief. Their branches check the rapid evaporation, by sun and wind, of the fallen rain; and their roots, dead leaves, and soil delay its collection and removal in streams. Hence the removal of forests changes the character of creeks. Instead of flowing with comparative uniformity, they run dry in dry weather, and rise to furious freshets after rains. This effect may be abundantly observed in New England, where the numerous small constant water-powers of former days are mostly destroyed, and steam is generally coming into use among manufacturers. It is natural that people who see the streams run dry which formerly were unfailing through the summer, should infer a decrease in the annual supply of rain; whereas, an equal quantity of rain falls, but the supply is not equalized through the retention and slow surrender of the moisture by the shaded hillsides. Theoretically, indeed, there should be also a diminution of rainfall by reason of the greater rapidity with which the water finds its way to the sea, where it presents less surface in proportion to its amount than in surface streams and ponds. Or, in other words, as evaporation is proportional to surface and not to amount of water exposed, the same rainfall flowing in turbulent rapidity to the sea, will give back to the clouds less water than if it lingered and were distributed in steady streams. But the enormous area of the ocean and large inland lakes in comparison with that of all rivers put together, renders this theoretical consideration quite insignificant. It is mainly the sea and large lakes which give rain to the land; the water evaporated at any one place falls again, not there, but somewhere else; hence it is absurd to believe that the destruction of forests by affecting evaporation could affect the rainfall in the same region. As for the notion that trees possess a mysterious attraction for clouds, or an unexplained power of causing the precipitation of rain, there is nothing to support it in science or experience.

ANNIVERSARIES AND OFFICERS OF CHARITABLE SOCIETIES.

BOSTON.—AM. BOARD COM. FOR. MISSIONS, 1st Tues. in Oct.; Rev. Selah B. Treat, Rev. Nathaniel G. Clark, D. D., Sec's; Langdon S. Ward, Treas., Miss. house, 33 Pemberton-sq.; Rev. Geo. W. Wood, Sec. in New York, Bible-house. AM. BAP. MISS. UNION, 4th Tues. in May; Rev. J. G. Warren, D. D., Rev. J. N. Murdock, D. D., Sec's; F. A. Smith, Treas., 12 Bedford-st. AM. ED. SOC., in May; Rev. I. N. Tarbox, Sec.; S. T. Farwell, Treas., 15 Cornhill. AM. TRACT SOC. (national) N. E. BRANCH; Rev. ——, Sec., H. E. Simmons, Dist. Sec. and Treas., 116 Washington-st. MASS. HOME MISS. SOC., Rev. H. B. Hooker, D. D., Sec., 35 Washington-st. CONG'L PUB. and S.-S. SOC., Rev. A. Bullard, Rev. W. Barrows, D. D., Sec's; M. H. Sargent, Treas., 13 Cornhill. AMER. SAB. SCH'L UNION, E. Shute, Agent, 40 Winter-st. AM. MISS. ASSO., Rev. C. L. Woodworth, Dist. Sec., 5 Pemberton-sq. SEAMAN'S FRIENDS SOC., Rev. S. W. Hanks, Sec., 13 Cornhill.

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YEARLY MEETINGS OF FRIENDS.—NEW ENGLAND, Newport, R. I., Second day after 2d Sixth day in Sixth mo. NEW YORK, Sixth day after 4th First day in Fifth mo. PHIL., third Second day in Fourth mo. BALTIMORE, Seventh-day preced. last Second day but one in Tenth mo. NORTH CAROLINA, New Garden, Guilford Co., Second day after first First day in Eleventh mo. OHIO, Mt. Pleasant, Second day after first First day in Ninth mo. INDIANA, Richmond, Wayne Co., on Fourth day after last First day in Ninth mo. WESTERN, Plainfield, Ind., Sixth day preced. third First day in Ninth mo. IOWA, Oskaloosa, first First day in Ninth mo. CANADA, Pickering, C. W., last Sixth day in Sixth mo.

MINISTERS' MEETINGS.—GEN. CONFERENCE IN MAINE, June 24. GEN. ASSO., NEW HAMPSHIRE, 4th Tues. in August. GEN. CONVEN. IN VERMONT, June 17. GEN. ASSOCIA., MASS., 3d Tues. in June. CONG. CONF. RHODE ISLAND, June 13. GEN. ASSO. CONN., June 17. GEN. ASSO., N. Y., 3d Tues. in Sept. GEN. CONVEN. PROT. EPIS. CH., 1st Wed. in Oct. GEN. ASSEMBLY PRES. CHURCH, 3d Thurs. in May, in Baltimore. GEN. CONFER. M. E. CHURCH, May every 4th year from 1872. GEN. SYNOD REF. CH. on the 1st Wed. in June.

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ENCKE'S COMET.

This little comet, the nearest to the Sun in average distance, and consequently the most frequent in its periodical appearances of all that have been observed by astronomers, has been on hand again. Professor Young of Dartmouth writes in the "Boston Journal of Chemistry" that its diameter is between forty and fifty thousand miles; that he saw it on December 1 pass centrally over a little star of the ninth magnitude, the brightness of which was not apparently dimmed in the least; showing, like other similar observations, that the substance of comets is inconceivably rare. The spectroscope shows it to be gaseous, and probably gaseous only. The spectrum indicates carbon. Like the most of the smaller comets, it carries its tail before it in approaching the Sun.

The doctrine of a resisting medium filling the interplanetary spaces was deduced by Encke, with much laborious calculation and able reasoning, from the observed gradual shortening of the periods of this comet, which he averred could not be accounted for by any known action of the planets. The frequency of its returns, which occur in a little less than three years and four months, makes the phenomena of retardation comparatively easy to determine; but the most modern and the most accurate observations do not seem to have been discussed with reference to this point. Professor Young says the other comets show nothing similar as yet, and that the whole question needs investigation.

STATISTICS.

From late Census Statistics it appears that the total real and personal property of the United States was $30,008,518,507 in 1870, as against $16,159,616,068 in 1860, and $7,135,780,228 in 1850.

The principal States of Europe, with a population of more than 25,000,000, are: Russia, 71,000,000; Germany, 40,000,000; France, 36,500,000; Austro-Hungary, 36,000,000; Great Britain, 32,000,000, and Italy, 26,500,000; their total population is therefore four-fifths of that of the whole of Europe. A century ago, before the partition of Poland, the great powers only possessed one-half of the then population of Europe, thus: Russia, 18,000,000; Austria, 17,000,000; Prussia, 5,000,000; England, 12,000,000; France, 26,000,000: total, 80,000,000.

There is a curious coincidence in the debts of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. That of New York is $29,482,705; that of Massachusetts is $29,660,364; while that of Pennsylvania is reported as "nearly $29,060,000."

War the Waster.—In the fifteen wars in which England has been engaged since the accession of William III., in 1688, the increased outlay for military and naval expenditures caused by actual war has been £1,235,741,209, or nearly $6,200,000,000. What if that sum had been devoted to the intellectual and moral elevation of her degraded poor!

The Census shows the population of Greece to be a little less than a million and a half. The largest city is Athens, with less than 45,000 inhabitants.

The French Language has about 32,000 words, the Spanish 30,000, the Italian 35,000, and the English 40,000.

Life and Death.—It is generally supposed that the rate of mortality is lower in the Old World than in the New. Statistics, however, show that in Europe the annual number of deaths is 1 in every 42 inhabitants, but in this country it is 1 in every 81. In the Gulf states the average yearly proportion of deaths is 1 to every 63; in New England, 1 to 68; in the Southern states, 1 to 70; in the Atlantic and Mississippi Valley states, 1 to 80; in the Western states, 1 to 81; in the Middle states, 1 to 88; in the Pacific states, 1 to 115; in the Northwestern states, 1 to 120. The apparent advantage of America over Europe, and of our Western states over our Eastern, may be ascribed in part to the West absorbing so much young and vigorous population from the East.

The Churches of New York.—According to the late census, there are 447 churches in New York city, having 344 church edifices capable of holding 289,900 persons, the total value of the church property being $73,421,000. Of this the marshal estimates the property held in the name of the Catholic archbishop of the forty Roman-catholic churches to be worth $50,000,000. The vicar-general refused to state its worth.

MEMORANDA FOR 1873.

JAN. 1, Circumcision; 5, 2d Sund. aft. Christmas; 6, Epiphany; 12, 1st Sund. aft. Epiph., 19, 2d Sund. aft. Epiph.; 25, Conver. of St. Paul; 26, 3d Sund. aft, Epiph. FEB. 2, 4th Sund. aft. Epiph. and Purif. Virgin Mary; 9, Septuagesima Sund.; 16, Sexagesima Sund.; 23, Quinquagesima Sund.; 24, St. Matthias; 26, Ash-Wednesday. MARCH 2, 1st Sund. in Lent; 9, 2d Sund. in Lent; 16, 3d Sund. in Lent; 23, 4th Sund. in Lent; 25, Annun. of Virgin Mary; 30, 5th Sund. in Lent. APRIL 6, 6th Sund. in Lent; 7, Mon. bef. Easter; 8, Tues. bef. Easter; 9, Wed. bef. Easter; 10, Holy Thursday; 11, Good Friday; 12, Easter-even; 13, Easter-day; 14, Mon. in Easter-week; 15, Tues. in Easter-week; 20, 1st Sund. aft. Easter; 25, St. Mark; 27, 2d Sund. aft. Easter. MAY 1, Sts. Philip and James; 4, 3d Sund. aft. Easter; 11, 4th Sund. aft. Easter; 18, 5th Sund. aft. Easter; 22, Ascension-day; 25, Sund. aft. Ascension. JUNE 1, Whit-Sunday; 2, Mon. in Whitsun-week; 3, Tues. in Whitsun-week; 8, Trinity-Sunday; 11, St. Barnabas; 15, 1st Sund. aft. Trin.; 22, 2d Sund. aft. Trin.; 24, Nativ. St. John Baptist; 29, 3d Sund. aft. Trin. and St. Peter. JULY 6, 4th Sund. aft. Trin.; 13, 5th Sund. aft. Trin.; 20, 6th Sund. aft. Trin.; 25, St. James; 27, 7th Sund. aft. Trin. AUG. 3, 8th Sund. aft. Trin.; 10, 9th Sund. aft. Trin.; 17, 10th Sund. aft. Trin.; 24, 11th Sund. aft. Trin. and St. Bartholomew; 31, 12th Sund. aft. Trin. SEPT. 7, 13th Sund. aft. Trin.; 14, 14th Sund. aft. Trin.; 21, 15th Sund. aft. Trin. and St. Matthew; 28, 16th Sund. aft. Trin.; 29, St. Michael and All Angels. OCT. 5, 17th Sund. aft Trin.; 12, 18th Sund. aft. Trin.; 18, St. Luke the Evangelist; 19, 19th Sund. aft. Trin.; 26, 20th Sund. aft. Trin.; 28, Sts. Simon and Jude. Nov. 1, All-Saints-day; 2, 21st Sund. aft. Trin.; 9, 22d Sund. aft. Trin.; 16, 23d Sund. aft. Trin.; 23, 24th Sund. aft. Trin.; 30, Advent Sunday and St. Andrew. DEC. 7, 2d Sund. in Advent; 14, 3d Sund. in Advent; 21, 4th Sund. in Advent and St. Thomas; 25, Christmas; 26, St. Stephen; 27, St. John the Evan.; 28, Sund. aft. Christmas and Holy Innocents.

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